

Gc
977.801
L64c
1151683

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01053 9820

Gas Carpenter

COMPENDIUM
OF
History and Biography
OF
LINN COUNTY
MISSOURI

ILLUSTRATED

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations.—Macaulay.

:

CHICAGO
HENRY TAYLOR & CO.
Publishers, Engravers and Book Manufacturers
HENRY TAYLOR, Jr. WM. H. BINGHAM

COPYRIGHT 1912
BY
HENRY TAYLOR & CO.

FOREWORD

1151683

EVERY age, every race and every part of every new country inscribes itself with greater or less distinctness on History's dial. Linn county, Missouri, has written and is writing its record on the immortal page; and while this is neither a loud-sounding nor a sentimental inscription, it is one engraved in large and enduring phrase, creditable to the people who have made and are making it, and altogether interesting and valuable in the chronicles of our common country.

Tragedy has shown its dark and heavy hand in this story. Poetry has sparkled, heroism has glowed, stern endurance has presented an invulnerable front to hardships and the golden thread of sentiment has run brightly through the woof in its pages. The many-handed arm of industry has been at work among the people here for more than half a century. Rude, rugged labor has poured out its sweat like rain in their behalf. The bounties of nature have been taken at the price she put on them—ingenuity, hard work, a study of conditions and the means to meet their requirements—and a large part of the wealth she had stored up in this region has been developed and put into the proper channels for the service of mankind.

It is the purpose of this volume to preserve, in some measure, the record of what the first settlers did in this region in sowing the seeds of civilization when they came hither from their former homes, and what their followers have done to care for and reap the harvest for which the pioneers prepared the way. The book is made up largely of personal biographies, and there has been no attempt to give undue tone or a spectacular trend to the course of events in it. Essential history insists on writing itself, and will not be anticipated, controlled or turned from its destined way. What the men and women of Linn county have done and are doing for its advancement and development embodies the real essence of the county's growth and progress, and points out, with unmistakable significance, the ends at which the people of the county aim and toward which they are moving.

In their arduous task of preparing this history, its publishers and

8
Denver - 45.00

promoters have had valuable assistance from Maj. A. W. Mullins, of Linneus; Col. George W. Martin, of Brookfield, and Judge C. H. Bigger, of Marceline, in reviewing the general history of the county, as to which they have made many valuable suggestions. Aid has also been given the publishers in a substantial and appreciated form by Charles W. Green, of Brookfield, in his admirable account of the history of that city since 1882; by Clarence M. Kendrick in his lucid and interesting chapter on Marceline; by Senator E. B. Fields in what he has written about Browning; by Oscar F. Libby in his narrative of the course of events at LaCede; by George L. Joyce in matter furnished by him and otherwise unattainable about Bucklin; by D. B. Ormiston in his valued chapter on Linneus, and by many other persons who have been very helpful in making up the book. Without their aid the measure of success attained in the effort to present to the public a succinct and continuous story of what has occurred in Linn county from the dawn of civilization on its soil to its present high state of development, influence and importance, would have been impossible. The obligation of the publishers to these gentlemen, and all who have helped in compiling the work is considerable, and is hereby cordially and gratefully acknowledged.

Finally, to the residents of the county, whose patronage has made the book possible, and whose life stories constitute the largest part of its contents, the publishers freely acknowledge their indebtedness with the hope that the volume will be an ample and satisfactory recompense.

CONTENTS

PAGE

CHAPTER I

General Description of Linn County—Climate and Character of Soil—Grain, Grasses and Vegetables—Tobacco Raising—Once an Extensive Industry—How the Crop Was Cared For—Heavy Shipments to Europe—Sudden Drop in the Liverpool Market—Blow to Industry—Demand for Country Produce Comes in Time to Relieve Situation—Growth of Coal Mining in Linn County—Report of Mine Inspector—Tonnage, \$6,774; Value of Product, \$187,913—General Review of County's Resources—Good Roads.....	1
--	---

CHAPTER II

Senator Lewis F. Linn.

Missouri's Admission as a State—Hazards of the Early Settlers—The Fertile "Locust Creek Country"—The First Settlement—Indians' Queer Barter for a Slave Girl—A Papoose for a White Boy—Why the Deal Failed—"Jack" Holland, the Founder of Linnus—Trouble With Wolves—The Old Mill at Keytesville—Organization of Linn County—First Mill on Locust Creek—Some of the Pioneers—The First Wedding—Early Ministers and Physicians.....	12
--	----

CHAPTER III

The Settlers' Markets—Story of a Famous State Highway—Route of the Gold Seekers—Troublous Times in High Water—Thrilling Rescue at a Mill Dam—Freighting to Hannibal—The Brawny Stage Driver—Low Prices for Country Produce—"Wild Cat" Currency—Curious Legal Tender—Origin of the "Bit"—Lax Methods of Banking—A Cattleman's Bible—Deer Hams, 25 Cents Each—The Pioneer's Wife..	21
--	----

CHAPTER IV

The Era of Prosperity—Development of Schools and Churches—Death of Senator Linn—Presidential Election of 1844—Shadow of the Mexican War—Call for Volunteers—Quick Response from Linn County—Incidents of the Campaign in New Mexico—A Veteran's Interesting Narrative—The Enemy Burned American Soldiers—Grim Retaliation by the United States Forces Under Sterling Price—List of Linn County Veterans in War of 1846—The Rush to the Gold Lands—More Wealth in Missouri than was Found in California.....	26
---	----

CHAPTER V

The Great Drought of 1854—Development Between 1840-60—Increase in Tax Levy—Plan to Create Grant County Abandoned—Disastrous Prairie Fires—Census of Leading Towns—Severe Wind and Hail Storm—The "Locust Plague"—Governor Harlin's Proclamation for Prayers—Linn County Overrun by Hordes of Rats—Story of the "Rat Law" by Its Originator—A Humorous Poem by Gene Field—The "Biggest Thing" About the "Rat Law".....	32
---	----

CHAPTER VI

First Linn County Fair—List of Officers—Articles of Association—A Remarkable Meteor—The Killing of Willie McKinley—Efforts to get Slayer Pardoned—Governor Crittenden's Reply to Petition—A Vigorous Condemnation of Drinking and Pistol Carrying—Organization of Linn County—John Riley, Ransom Price and Levi Blankenship Named as Commissioners to Select County Seat—The Act Designating Boundary Line—Metes and Bounds—The Original County Court—Deed to County Seat.....	41
--	----

CHAPTER VII

How Linneus Was Named—First Sale of Town Lots—Original Court House—A Smoky Cabin and a Serap—"Where's the Fight?"—Jesse Bowyer's Ferry—Sale of Slave Property—"Highland County"—Division of Townships—Appropriation for New Court House—Built Inside Amount Appropriated—First Talk of Railroads—Jail Building to be "Proof Against Breaking Out"—Colonel Robert M. Stewart—Sketch of His Career—His Work for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—A Hot Campaign for Governor.....	51
---	----

CHAPTER VIII

The Nations Wars—The Men of 1812—The Last Reunion in 1871—Presidential Election of 1860—Civil Strife—Linn County's Prompt and Loyal Action—Early Organization and Movements—Capture of Two Confederate Cannon—Recruiting by Confederates of Linn and Sullivan Counties—Attempts to Capture Them by Federal Forces—Why They Failed—The Missouri Guerrilla—Raid on Linneus—Killing of Judge Jacob Smith—A Woman Spy—Laclede Raided by Bushwhackers—Bounty Jumpers—When the Draft Came—Record of Engagements by Linn County Military Organizations—The Spanish American War—The Soldiers' Monument at Brookfield.....	66
--	----

CHAPTER IX

Railroads of Linn County—The First Campaign Inspired by Exorbitant Steamboat Rates—Railroad Convention at Chillicothe in 1847—Linn County's Delegates—First Great Disaster on Hannibal and St. Joe Road—The Bushwhacker—General Grant as a Protector of the Road—W. C. Brown—S. E. Crane—J. W. Mulhern—Tom Beeler, Pioneer Operator—P. H. Houlahan—J. N. Wilber on War-Time Railroading—How the Engines Were Named—The Burlington and Southwestern—John McCartney—30 Years an Engineer—When Thayer was the Division Town—Bishop Hogan—George H. Davis—The Pony Express—First Officials of the "Joe"—First Run of the "Eli"—Marceline and the Santa Fe—First Double Track in Missouri—General Notes.....	99
---	----

CHAPTER X

The Brunswick, Linneus and Milan Plank Road—First Publication of Receipts and Expenditures—County Court Decides War Tax Levy Unconstitutional—The Town of Thayer Vacated—Some New Townships—New County Jail—Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Society—Common Pleas Court—Fight Over County Printing—Awarded to Paper That Paid One Dollar for It—Attempt to Remove County Seat Defeated.....	126
--	-----

CHAPTER XI

Assessed Valuation of Linn County in 1881—Some Comparative Statistics—Last Census Bulletin Values Linn County Farm Land at \$54.80 per Acre—Thirteen Farms of 1,000 Acres and Over—Rapid Rise in Missouri Land Values—Linn County's Total Taxable Wealth, \$10,217,242.05—Report on Live Stock—Some Important Figures on Missouri—Corn Crop of State Valued at \$107,347,000—Wheat Crop, \$29,926,000—Tenant Farmers Thrive—General Farming Conditions Satisfactory.....	134
--	-----

CHAPTER XII

Educational—The Civil War Depression—Peace Brings Advancement—Better Provisions for Schools—State Normals and Colleges—The Boy and Farm Life—New Methods of Rural Schools—Early Missouri School History—Origin of Public Schools System in 1839—Law as Applied to Schools—Boards and Their Powers—Taxation—Length of Terms—School Funds and Appropriations—First Appropriation for Linn County—School Statistics of the County—Review of Some of the Town and City Schools—County Spelling Match at Laclede—"Jack" Rummell, the Champion Speller—Wins Two Good Suits of Clothes—Ruth Benson, Second.....	140
--	-----

CONTENTS

vii

PAGE

CHAPTER XIII

The Press of Linn County—In 1875 There Were But Two Papers—In 1912 There Are Eleven—High Character of Publications—H. J. Wigginton on "Journalism"—Bishop Marvii's Terse Description of a Friend—Faults of Some Newspaper Men—Sketch of Linn County's First Publisher—A Pioneer Editor and Printer—Worked Alongside of "Mark Twain"—Went on a "Frolie" That Lasted Four Years—Original Country Correspondent Lives in Linn County—Reported Sensational Murder Case—The Brookfield Gazette—The Linneus Bulletin—The Linn County News—The Linn County Budget—The Brookfield Argus—Marceline Papers [See History of Marceline]..... 155

CHAPTER XIV

Human Interest Chapter—A Red-Hot "Hoss" Race—Mr. Alexander's Game Ride—A "Hair Finish"—Famous Statesmen—Benton and Linn—Mrs. Linn's Presentation Saves Husband's Life—Sketch of Benton—His Visit to Linneus—He Answers a Question—"Give the Boys a Chance!"—The Duel With Lucas—Thirty Years in Congress—Humor of the Court—A Wise Janitor—Argued With a Jurymen—First Execution in Linn County—End of "Tennessee Tom"—A Haunted Locality—The Howell Case—The Taylor Case [See History of Browning]. 172

CHAPTER XV

An Official Chapter—The County Representatives—Line of Circuit Judges—Intrepidity of Judge Smith at a Perilous Time—Senatorial and Congressional—Democratic Congressional Committee—Republican Congressional Committee—Democratic County Committee—Republican County Committee—Linn County's Population by Townships—Vote on State Officers—Incorporated Town and Villages—Post-offices—Linn County Newspapers..... 182

CHAPTER XVI

Brookfield, By Charles Willis Green—Marceline, By Clarence M. Kendrick—Bucklin, By George L. Joyce—Linneus, Since 1882, By D. B. Ormiston—Browning, By Senator E. B. Fields—Laclede, By Oscar F. Libby—Purdin, St. Catharine, Meadville and Other Towns of the County..... 195

CHAPTER XVII

Locust Creek Drainage System—Enterprise to Reclaim 25,000 Acres—Estimated Rise in Land Values—An Interesting Landmark—The Woodland Mills—Indian Mounds—Descendant of a Noted Warrior—Boy Lost in the Wilderness—Sheltered by a Deer—A Mother's Joy—The Trail of the 49ers—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Cross-State Highway—Automobile Men and Farmers Working for an Important Improvement—List of Towns on Route—Statement by State Highway Engineer—Importance of Good Roads..... 249

PORTRAIT INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
A		O	
Allen, Rev. Calvin.....	405	O'Neill, Thomas	566
B		P	
Beckett, W. G.....	619	Post, Jerome C. (deceased).....	519
Bigger, Clellen G.....	534	R	
Bresnehan, Thomas M.....	444	Randolph, Edward M.....	753
Brownlee, Judge William H.....	291	Robinson, S. Milton.....	705
C		S	
Cullen, Rev. Peter J.....	653	Standly, Zachary T., M. D.....	363
D		Sturtevant, Eugene	689
DeGraw, Dr. Hamilton (deceased).....	276	T	
G		Tooley, James (deceased).....	550
Greer, Charles Willis.....	482	Tooley, Henry (deceased).....	310
H		Torney, Rev. Walter.....	636
Halliburton, Thomas	502	Thudium, John G.....	770
Hier, James, Sr.....	721	V	
J		Van Dyke, Joseph	738
Jones, C. H.....	460	W	
K		West, Harry K. (deceased).....	426
Kathan, R. Spencer.....	601	Wheeler, Robert J. (deceased).....	384
M		White, Hon. Benjamin L.....	585
Martin, Col. George W.....	328	Williams, Edward C.....	671
Moore, James A.....	345		
Mullins, Maj. A. W.....	257		

INDEX OF VIEWS

The Withrow Mill on Locust Creek.....	22
The Soldiers' Monument at Brookfield.....	96
Type of Blockhouse erected along the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.....	105
The "Missouri" and The Pony Express	120

INDEX OF BIOGRAPHY

	PAGE		PAGE
A			
Ailor, John C.	531	Broyles, Obadiah	728
Allen, Edmund B.	528	Bruce, Quincy R.	746
Allen, Rev. Calvin.	405	Buckley, Cornelius	637
Anderson, George W.	578	Buckley, David J.	639
Anderson, John M. (deceased).....	416	Bunch, William M.	450
Adams, George W.	323	Burch, James W.	350
Ambs, Daniel	788	Burch, Samuel H.	352
B			
Bailey, George W.	467	Burdall, Jonathan	520
Bailey, Henry C.	664	Burke, Dr. Foster W.	423
Baker, Albanes W.	437	Burke, Dr. John L.	421
Baker, William Jefferson.	359	Burns, Alpha L.	375
Balcom, William A.	532	Burns, Thomas P.	376
Ballard, Ward L.	632	Burns, Charles B.	377
Bargar, Henry C.	574	Burris, Charles R.	304
Bargar, Hiram K.	312	Bushnell, Murray	263
Barnes, George A.	727	C	
Baskett, Stephen F.	696	Calloun, James A.	667
Beauchamp, Robert J.	514	Carlon, William J.	373
Beckett, W. G.	619	Carpenter, James	505
Beekwith, Charles P.	599	Cater, Dr. William A.	486
Berkholder, Daniel	779	Citizens Bank of Linnens.	285
Belshe, James F. (deceased).	608	Clarke, Albert C. (deceased).	441
Bettelheim, Bernard J. G. (deceased)...	399	Clarke, Matthew	337
Bigger, Clellen G.	534	Clark, John Silas.	675
Bigger, Guy W.	331	Clements, Carrol L.	454
Bond, Judge A. B.	299	Clements, Charles W.	453
Borland, William A.	686	Clements, Richard W. (deceased).	461
Botts, Frederick L.	610	Clements, Joel W.	459
Botts, Thomas M.	612	Clinefelter, John G.	594
Botts, John H.	613	Crough, Isaac H.	560
Botts, Joseph	624	Coates, Edward R.	581
Bowden, Lorenzo S.	397	Coates, Arthur K.	587
Bowden, Richard N.	398	Coates, Mark G.	588
Rolling, Beverly D.	732	Coffman, Michael A.	657
Howyer, Thomas B.	388	Cotter, Benjamin S.	760
Rowyer, Price	722	Cramer, Oliver	448
Boyles, Dr. J. M.	784	Cullen, Rev. Peter J.	653
Bradley, Sterling L.	387	D	
Brendabl, Ludwig C.	591	Davis, Robert W. (deceased).	361
Bresnehen, Thomas M.	444	DeGraw, Dr. Hamilton (deceased).	276
Brinkley, Alexander	288	Deiningner, John J.	342
Brinkley, William P.	349	Dodd, Joseph A.	570
Brott, Col. E. C.	394	Duncan, Joseph T.	621
Brown, John H.	354	Duncan, John H.	622
Brown, Alonzo L.	674	Duncan, J. W.	736
Brown, Henry	474	E	
Browning Savings Bank.	732	Early, George W.	478
Brown, Wells J. (deceased).	702	Ehrich, Henry	564
Brown, John J. (deceased)	790	Ellis, Dr. William W.	484
Brownlee, Judge William H. (dec'd)...	291		

	PAGE		PAGE
Ellis, J. E.	490		
Englehart, Henry F.	572		
Eure, Dr. James B.	512		
Evans, Dr. John S.	498		
Evans, Thomas D.	282		
Evertson, Henry F.	757		
F			
Fain, John R. (deceased).....	319		
Farmers' Exchange Bank of Browning.	666		
Fetty, Hon. Edward G (deceased).....	391		
Fetty, Marcus B.	393		
Fields, Hon. Emmett B.	660		
First National Bank of Marceline.....	480		
Fitch, Frederick L.	287		
Fore, Dr. Thomas P.	496		
Fowler, Dr. Rezin T.	431		
Fox, Philip	765		
Fox, Thomas	781		
Frakes, William R.	536		
Fruin, Jeremiah (deceased).....	717		
G			
Gibson, Sannel L.	266		
Glasgow, Thomas B.	641		
Glenn, Robert	338		
Gooch, Alexander	748		
Gooch, Dr. Jenkins.	724		
Gooch, John T.	739		
Gooch, William P.	741		
Good, Simon	742		
Goodwine, James	529		
Gould, Frederick W.	522		
Green, Charles (deceased).....	451		
Green, Charles Willis.....	482		
Gress, Frank E.	719		
Griffeth, Seth	697		
Griffin, Benjamin F. (deceased).....	562		
H			
Haley, Dr. Robert.	367		
Haley, George A.	648		
Halliburton, Thomas	502		
Hamilton, James T.	554		
Hamilton, James I.	544		
Hamilton, Lee E.	555		
Hansen, Hubert (deceased).....	549		
Hansmann, Theodore A.	290		
Harter, Christian	711		
Harter, George E.	712		
Harter, Moses B.	523		
Hartman, Samuel P.	369		
Hatfield, James D.	314		
Hemmings, Joseph	679		
Hendricks, Jonathan J.	408		
Hess, John A.	683		
Hier, James, Sr.	721		
Hinton, Clifford R.	755		
Holcer, Gregory	340		
Howard, Dr. David F.	537		
Howell, Lilburn L.	625		
Hughes, William G.	642		
Huffaker, James R., M. D.	371		
		J	
James, William	510		
Jenkins, Dr. Charles E.	455		
Johnson, Harvey S.	687		
Jones Bros.	264		
Jones, C. H.	460		
Jones, John M.	280		
Joyce, George L.	295		
K			
Kathan, R. Spencer	601		
Kelley, C. E.	303		
Kendrick, Clarence M.	296		
Kerr, John M.	539		
Kinney, Robert K.	634		
Kling, Zachariah R.	596		
Knight, Jonathan	274		
L			
Lambert, Albert S.	752		
Lambert, Thomas S.	751		
Lambert, Robert B.	357		
Lamme, Byron	344		
Lancaster, William G.	480		
Lander, Judge Harry (deceased).....	260		
Lawson, J. Campbell.....	655		
Lewis, Aid R.	715		
Libby, Oscar F.	412		
Linhart, Samuel H.	763		
Linn County Bank of Brookfield.....	446		
Littrell, Joseph J. (deceased).....	615		
Lloyd, George	598		
Lockhart, John W.	701		
Lomax, Edwin M.	552		
Lomax, H. C.	378		
Lomax & Stanley, Bankers.....	377		
Loomis, Adgate L.	556		
Ludden, Thomas M.	423		
Luyster, Houston	709		
Me			
McAllister, Bradford	418		
McCormick, Clayton Heury.....	355		
McCullum, Perry	734		
McCullum, Stephen	749		
McDonnell, Edward Richard.....	316		
McGhee, William T.	726		
McGregor, William B.	703		
McKinney, Lorenzo T.	778		
McKinney, Asa O.	772		
M			
Martin, Col. George W.	328		
Mason, Edgar E.	334		
Maxwell, Robert Finley.	261		
Merchant, Sheldon J.	604		
Miller, Henry	547		
Miller, Lawrence	649		
Moore, A. C.	565		
Moore, William L.	380		

INDEX OF BIOGRAPHY

xiii

	PAGE		PAGE
Moore, James A.	345	Selleck, Charles L.	517
Moore, Joseph W.	443	Sensenich, John H.	579
Moorman, L. A.	415	Sensintaffar, William L.	569
Mullins, Maj. A. W.	257	Sharp, William	606
Murray, Howard T.	691	Shifflet, James D.	269
N			
Neal, James A. (deceased)....	694	Shoup, Samuel	708
Neece, Jasper G.	347	Sidebottom, William W.	301
Newsom, Cephas (deceased)....	383	Sidebottom, Eugene	526
O			
Ogan, Irvin (deceased)....	298	Sidebottom, James H. (deceased)....	628
O'Neill, Thomas	566	Smith, Charles E.	787
Oven, Thomas P., M. D. (deceased)....	429	Smith, Ezekiel	332
P			
Palmer, John P.	617	Smith, Henry ^a	762
Parks, William E.	477	Smith, Robert R.	410
Parsons, Sidney O.	745	Smither, Richard T.	401
Patrick, B. J.	508	Sornberger, Henry	464
Patrick, John B.	403	Spalding, Charles L.	439
Peery, Dr. Fred.	457	Spencer, Jacob E.	785
Pendleton, Walter	629	Standly, Edmund D., M. D.	494
People's Bank of Browning.	266	Standly, Dr. Catherine.	684
Perrin, John H., M. D.	475	Standly, Zachary T., M. D.	363
Perry, Joseph A.	308	Stauber, Col. Thaddeus J. (deceased)...	646
Phillips, James	602	Stephens, John L.	335
Phillips, John C.	471	Stephens, Judge George W.	776
Polson, Oscar L.	283	Stockwell, Henry C.	542
Post, Jerome C. (deceased)....	519	Stone, Granville H. (deceased)....	773
Post, Marvin C.	507	Stone, Albert H.	775
Potter, Orsa A.	699	Sturtevant, Eugene	689
Powers, Fred W.	381	Sturtevant, M. G.	318
Pratt, Oscar H.	524	Swan, Albert P.	631
Pratt, Hon. Arthur L.	435	T	
Prewitt, Henry Clay	469	Taylor, E. W.	424
Purdin, Allen W.	271	Taylor, Mauly H.	681
Purdin, John I.	670	Tharp, Evan S. (deceased)....	706
Putman, Dr. Benjamin B.	488	The People's Bank of Meadville.	322
R			
Randolph, Edward M.	753	Thomas, Benjamin F. (deceased)....	278
Rankin, B. S.	558	Thompson, Howard M.	576
Ransom, Nathaniel G.	713	Thorne, William P.	286
Read, Abraham H. (deceased)....	541	Thudium, George S.	775
Richardson, Albert J.	326	Thudium, Daniel	767
Rinehart, Charles E.	662	Thudium, John G.	770
Robbins, William (deceased)....	743	Tooley, James (deceased)....	550
Robinson, S. Milton.	705	Tooley, James C.	463
Rowland, Louis T.	590	Tooley, Henry (deceased)....	310
S			
Savage & Rankin.	558	Tormey, Rev. Walter	636
Schrock, Edgar H.	677	Tuite, William J. (deceased)....	504
Sayers, Alexander	730	V	
Scott, Dr. John C. (deceased)....	651	Van Dyke, Joseph.	738
Scott, Dr. William B.	643	W	
Scott, Dr. Willis E.	516	Walby, John B.	758
		Walkup, Joseph T.	324
		Ware, Marcellus E.	321
		Watson, Thomas L. (deceased)....	718
		Welsh, Alexander A.	559
		West, Harry K. (deceased)....	426
		West, Henry J.	365
		Whaley, Dr. Roy W.	668
		Wheeler, Robert J. (deceased)....	384
		Wheeler, William N.	492
		White, Hon. Benjamin L.	585

INDEX OF BIOGRAPHY

	PAGE		PAGE
Wilber, Isaac Newton.....	500	Wolfe, Willard	273
Williams, Edward C.....	671	Wood, John F.....	306
Wilson, Benjamin S.....	768	Wood, J. L.....	593
Wilson, Lee A.....	692	Woollen, James I.....	546
Wilson, Sheldon L. (deceased).....	783		
Withers, Alonzo	659	Z	
Wolfe, Frank M.....	420	Zurcher, Albert	427

History of Linn County, Missouri

CHAPTER I

General Description of Linn County—Climate and Character of Soil—Grain, Grasses and Vegetables—Tobacco Raising—Once an Extensive Industry—How the Crop Was Cared For—Heavy Shipments to Europe—Sudden Drop in the Liverpool Market—Blow to Industry—Demand for Country Produce Comes in Time to Relieve Situation—Growth of Coal Mining in Linn County—Report of Mine Inspector—Tonnage, 86,774; Value of Product, \$187,913—General Review of County's Resources—Good Roads.

Linn county is centrally located in north Missouri, which is understood as being north of the Missouri river; and, on an east and west line, is exactly in the center of that part of the state. It has not 648 square miles, but, leaving fractions out, has 611, and contains 392,040 acres of land, of which was assessed in the year 1881, 387,759.5 acres. Linn county, by government survey, has an area of 389,993.58 acres (by C. G. Bigger in 1866). There is at least that amount of arable land that nature has richly endowed with productive force, and of such a variety that all tastes can be suited. The beautiful, undulating prairie, the timberland of the bottoms—all equally rich, and all having their special qualities.

Nearly the entire county is a rolling prairie, growing more rugged in the vicinity of the larger streams, but presenting a vista of beauty in hill and dale. Locust creek enters at Section 11, Township 60, of Range 21, and flows south through Section 33, Township 57, of Range 21. East Yellow creek enters at Section 9, Township 60, of Range 18, and unites with West Yellow creek, which enters at Section 10, Township 60, of Range 19, in Chariton county, Section 33, Township 57, of Range 19. Parson creek rises in Section 25, Township 60, of Range 22, and flows south into Chariton at Section 35, Township, 57, of Range

22. The other streams are: West Parson, Turkey and Little Turkey, Muddy and Little Muddy, Elk, Badger, Van Dusen, East Locust, Winegan (a branch of Mussell Fork), with many small tributaries. Along the streams are found the blue and gray limestone, excellent for building purposes; while in the southwestern part of the county, on Stephen's ranch, is a deposit of sandstone equal in quality to the Carroll county quarry, of a pure cream color, and becoming more solid on exposure. White and burr oak, hickory, walnut, the various elms, sycamore, cherry, hackberry, ash, butternut, horse-chestnut, maple, and many others are found in liberal quantities, providing timber for home use and export. There are many good mines of bituminous coal now being worked in various portions of the county. There is no question that coal underlies a substrata of nearly the entire part of it. An abundance of good brick clay is found in almost every part of the county, and large deposits of potter's clay are found in various localities.

The climate of Missouri is mild and salubrious. It avoids the piercing blasts of Iowa, and the extreme heat of a more southern clime. Its atmosphere is clear, free from the miasmatic influences which are so often found in the more eastern states, and is of that bracing and invigorating character which tends to develop both man and beast. The surface of Linn county is rolling, the drainage is excellent, and with such advantages, the highest type of health exists. Malarial fevers are not prevalent, and her people enjoy life to an advanced age. Therefore, on the score of health, this county will compare favorably with any section of the Union. The county occupies a mean altitude of about 900 feet; hence it is not subject to the piercing wintry blasts experienced on the more elevated plains farther westward. Pulmonary diseases are never begotten here, and are never seen, except in cases where the seed was sown in other climes. No purer, sweeter, fresher air was ever breathed by human lungs than that which fans our prairie slopes.

It is the richness and productiveness of soil which makes Linn county stand pre-eminent among the counties of north Missouri. The alluvial bottom lands, with the soil reaching in depths from two to six feet, lying along every stream and creek, are easy of tillage and make splendid fields and magnificent farms. This soil is simply inexhaustible, and a corn crop can be raised from year to year for a quarter of a century without exhausting the producing qualities.

The soil is of black loam, of great depth and richness, and is generally underlaid with a rich, calcareous clay, abundant in silicia and

the phosphates and carbonates of lime. Such a subsoil with the black mold above referred to makes the finest basis for grains, grasses, and fruits in the world, and gives a wide range of production, and when thrown to the surface, soon under the influence of heat and cold, rain and sunshine, slacks like an ash heap, and is unsurpassed in its producing qualities. In the entire county there is little land, indeed, that cannot be utilized as either agricultural or grazing lands. Everything grown in this latitude, from ocean to ocean, is produced here in high quality and most bountiful growth. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, broom-corn, millet, hungarian, sorghum, tobacco, hemp, all the garden and field vegetables and a long list of fruits, with the whole family of grasses, any and all are at home in this soil and reach perfection in growth and quality. This remarkable versatility of production gives this county prime agricultural advantages over the special farming regions of the continent. Corn is the great staple and gives a yield of 40 to 100 bushels per acre, depending upon cultivation and season.

Winter and spring wheat are both successfully grown, the yield per acre ranging from 12 to 25 bushels. Rye never fails to give a yield of 20 to 40 bushels per acre. Oats run from 25 to 60 bushels, and barley from 20 to 40 bushels. Flax is a very remunerative crop and will become a popular product in the near future. Irish and sweet potatoes give an unusually large yield, and are particularly adapted to this soil. The garden is bountiful in every variety of vegetable production. But one of the grandest resources in this county is found in her native and domestic grasses. There is no better soil for grasses between the Great Lakes and the mountains. The wild prairie grasses are readily yielding to blue grass and white clover. Blue grass is indigenous to the country and is steadily making the conquest of the wild prairie, forest, and field, until blue grass is king in Linn county, as in the famous grazing regions of Illinois and Kentucky. Blue grass is everywhere, from the water line to the crown of the hills, sweet, tender, and luxuriant as any herbage that ever bared its bosom to the herds. In this mild climate it makes pasturage well nigh perpetual. The rainy seasons develop a splendid growth of white clover in the old pastures, and the red clover and timothy meadows are as luxuriant in this county as anywhere on the green earth. Timothy meadow gives a yield of two and three tons and not unfrequently three and a half tons of hay per acre.

A large portion of lands are finely adapted for tobacco raising and large quantities of fine quality are produced.

Previous to the Civil War Linn and its neighbor, Chariton county,

raised an immense amount of tobacco. This was the farmer's staple crop in those early days. Having set out so many acres he could go to his merchant and get credit for household and farm supplies until his crop was sold. At that time there was practically no market for country produce, game and grain. Eggs were quoted at 3 cents a dozen, and then most of the time the farmer had to take his payment in trade. The big tobacco shipper, however, stood ready with cash in hand to pay the farmer for his crop. Large tobacco barns, then called factories, were established in the most important towns, and here the negroes worked at stripping and packing leaf tobacco in large hogsheads. These hogsheads would hold from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds of tobacco. They were transported in large wagons to Brunswick or Glasgow, where they were loaded on Missouri river boats for St. Louis. At certain seasons of the year the shipments were so heavy that the boats were loaded down with tobacco until the water would splash on the lower deck.

Nearly all of the Missouri tobacco went to Enrope. In certain sections of the old world the Missouri product was a high favorite for plug and smoking because of its great strength. Englishmen in particular were very fond of the long leaf tobacco raised in Missouri, known to the trade as "Shoestring." At that time—prior to 1886—it was against the law to cultivate tobacco in England. The other Missouri varieties raised were known as "Iron Oker," "Yellow Oker," and "One Sucker." "White Burley" was grown towards the close of the tobacco industry in Missouri. It is said that this variety of tobacco absorbed so much moisture on the ocean voyage that its extra weight at the port of delivery would pay the freightage across. But it was the smart dealer on the other side who gained the advantage by this, and he long kept it to himself as a trade secret. The vessels collected the freight bill at the port of embarkation, and, of course, could not charge again on the other side.

A good quality of tobacco sold readily at from \$10 to \$12 per 100 pounds. Buyers would travel over the country and make contracts for the factories.

The main drawback to a tobacco crop is that it drains the fertility of the soil quicker than any other product. That may be the reason England passed a law against its being raised there. After land has been planted in tobacco for three seasons it is pretty well used up, and it requires a great deal of careful nursing to bring it back to a state of fertility again. It is said by the old tobacco raisers that if a crop were well tended it would easily produce 750 pounds to the acre. But it

required constant watching. About three acres was enough for one man to look after, if he also had to run the general work of the farm.

The discovery that India could produce splendid tobacco was the cause of the industry stopping in Missouri and other American states. This situation developed so quickly that a great many tobacco dealers of Missouri were ruined. They had large consignments on the way to Liverpool, but before the product got there the bottom had dropped out of the market and the price of tobacco had fallen so low that the American shipments wouldn't bring enough to pay the freightage. In one instance the Liverpool dealers drew on the Missouri shipper to pay the difference between the freight bill and what the tobacco sold for.

Those things stopped the tobacco industry in Missouri suddenly, but about that time the iron horse had appeared and the great cities were taking Missouri's grain and live stock at living prices.

Within the past two or three years the price of white burley has gone up because of a demand from China, where the Celestial has been ordered to discard his opium pipe.

Some few Missouri counties took up the business again and it was demonstrated that tobacco might be produced here as well as in the olden days, should the necessity arise. But now the price of stock and grain and all kinds of country produce have advanced so that the farmer doesn't care to devote much time to the weed.

In a history of Linn county printed in 1882 there was this reference to the then infant industry of coal mining:

"There are now four coal mines being worked in Linn county. The industry is yet in its infancy, and until wood becomes scarce, or the demand for coal exceeds its supply, little will be done in Linn county to develop the immense wealth which is hidden below the surface of her soil. It is there, however, and it is a guarantee that so long as the world stands, or at least for scores of generations to come, that the fuel supply of Linn county will never be a source of fear because of its scarcity or high price."

The demand referred to came with the construction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in 1887-8, and shafts were sunk at Marceline and Bucklin. These have been operated steadily and have produced the large tonnage necessary for the road's use and for export.

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines, Mining and Mine Inspection of Missouri, issued in 1912, gives these statistics of the present state of the coal mining industry of Linn county:

HISTORY OF LINN COUNTY

No. of mines operated.....	6
No. of miners.....	297
Average price per ton paid for pick work.....	\$1.42
Average wages paid per day.....	\$2.63
Total number of men employed in mining.....	404
Total number of tons produced, pick and machine	86,774
Value of product.....	\$187,913
Price per ton received at mine.....	\$2.69

Following is list of Linn county operators, mines and location at time of report:

Bucklin Coal Co.....	Bucklin.....	Bucklin
Howery Brothers.....	Howery.....	Brookfield
Landreth Coal Co.....	Landreth.....	Marceline
Marceline C. and M. Co.....	No. 1.....	Marceline
Marceline C. and M. Co.....	No. 2.....	Marceline
Turpin Brothers.....	Turpin.....	Brookfield
Wine, H. C.....	Wine.....	Brookfield

The coal beds of Linn county are reached by shafts at a depth of from 130 to 230 feet, the latter depth being at Bucklin. The seam runs from two feet four inches to three feet, and the coal is taken out on the "longwall system." All the larger mines are equipped with steam for hoisting and for operating the machines and fans.

Following are the officers of the incorporated coal companies of Linn county:

Bucklin Coal Company—President, C. B. Cantwell; secretary, J. C. Lamson; superintendent, O. B. Cantwell; foreman, George Woodruff.

Marceline Coal and Mining Company—President, L. C. Jackson; Secretary, C. P. Cleugh; superintendent, J. Hemmings; foreman, P. Kelley.

The last Industrial Edition of the *Linn County Bulletin* contained these general observations on "Linn County and Its Industries":

Some years ago many people thought the drift from the "rural districts" toward the large cities was certain to absorb all workers and all industries of the country except those pertaining directly to agricul-

ture and mining. It was conjectured that centralization in the big city machine shops and factories would force the small concerns in the country to the wall; that the big department stores of the cities would absorb the country stores; that the big city daily newspapers would drive the country weeklies from the field—in short, that everything worth having in the country, except farms and mines and other property which could not be moved, would either be destroyed or taken in by the big centers of population.

But times have changed and we have changed with them.

The growth of small cities has not been checked; quite the contrary. If there is a drift at all, it is toward the country and the small cities. At least, the country districts are keeping a fair ratio of advancement with the big municipalities. Country merchants who use modern methods are more generally successful than ever before. As for manufacturing concerns, they are finding that for many reasons the small cities are better locations than the large ones. In the East, where manufacturing is the principal occupation, most of the largest concerns have their factories outside the big cities, while only their offices and a corps of clerks are kept in New York, Philadelphia or Boston. The same condition will eventually obtain in north Missouri, where manufacturing is growing at a rapid rate.

We believe it is no far cry to the time when Linn county—its excellent natural resources in the way of fuel, timber, etc., and its railroad facilities furnished by the two Burlington lines, the Santa Fe system and the Wabash—shall have extensive factories employing thousands of men, located in the various towns.

The rapid growth of such institutions that we now have among us is a portent of future progress in this direction. Of course our local industrial condition is now, and perhaps always shall be, based upon agriculture. The county has been greatly blessed in this direction, having 396,800 acres. The yearly production of our farms in the way of crops amounts in round numbers to \$2,000,000; in live stock and produce to nearly \$4,000,000. Of the total production a surplus of not far from \$1,500,000 was shipped last year, as shown by figures from the commissioner of labor of the state of Missouri.

Why should not this surplus be kept at home to feed a large manufacturing population?

We quote the following from the *Linneus Bulletin*, which we think fully describes the local conditions:

“As for manufactures, we point with an unusual degree of pride to a number of thriving concerns: At Brookfield are pressed and vitri-

fied brick works with a big annual sale, iron foundry and machine shops, railroad machine shops, and cigar factories. At Marceline, we have great coal mines, the shops of the Santa Fe system, flouring mills, etc. At Linneus the Superior Hay Stacker Manufacturing Co. has a large plant and foundry; here are also located a cigar factory, flouring mills, etc. At Browning, in the northern edge of the county, is the Jenkins Hay Rake and Stacker manufacturing plant, employing nearly 100 men, and doing a vast business.

“It was with this vision before us of Linn county as an already considerable industrial center that we planned this edition of the *Bulletin*, to show, as far as type and pictures could show, what we already have here, in the people, their occupations and their homes. We believe a study of these will reveal to any inquirer the fact that Linn county offers valuable opportunities to any worthy industry—opportunities which, as a whole, are hardly to be surpassed elsewhere.

“We offer, for instance, a highly civilized people, marked for their intelligence, sobriety, industry and adaptability to any pursuit requiring these characteristics. They are willing to assist and encourage any laudable enterprise.

“We offer easy access to markets East, West, North, and South.

“Vast fields of coal are known to underlie this section of the state, and our Linn county mines already produce each year about 80,000 tons. (The actual tonnage as shown by mine inspector’s last report is 86,774, the value being \$187,913—Editor History.)

“We offer a low tax rate, with an efficient though economical administration of internal affairs. Our county tax is 32 cents on the \$100 valuation; school tax, 50 cents. Missouri’s state tax is only 17 cents.

“The entire county is strung with telephone wires, inter-communicating between all neighborhoods, so that one can stand in Linneus, Brookfield, Marceline, Meadville, Laclede, Browning, Purdin or Bucklin—in fact, in any part of the county—and converse with people in any other part. This will give an idea of the convenience with which local business may be transacted.

“Rural free delivery is also highly developed here, there being now 27 routes beginning within the limits of the county, serving not less than 10,800 of our 30,000 population. As about 15,000 of our people live in towns, it will be seen that a vast majority of our farmers are reached by rural free delivery service. And other lines are to be established.

Our business men are modern in methods, progressive, and invite

all classes of honorable business institutions suitable to this locality to come and make a permanent location in Linn county. These business men are not mere "boomers," trying to induce anyone to come here whether there be a chance for success or not; if the opportunities for a prospective newcomer are not good, they will frankly tell him so if he asks their opinion. They want substantial concerns, with either merit or capital, or both, to locate here and become fixed institutions. Such should address for further information than is contained in this paper the Commercial Clubs at Brookfield, Marceline or Linneus.

Concerning the live stock industry the same paper contains this interesting article:

The raising and marketing of cattle and hogs is the chief industry of Linn county next to the growing of crops, mainly made so by natural conditions and the good judgment of our farmers.

Linn is the central county of the blue grass district of north Missouri. Blue grass grows luxuriantly in every pasture and yard, and on every roadside, furnishing the best grazing in the world from six to eight months of the year. With this as a foundation and with a strong soil capable of yielding fine crops of corn, making that important feed as cheap here as anywhere, our farmers naturally find a good profit in raising calves and in buying and fattening feeders.

Arrangements for caring for cattle on the farm are being improved steadily, and it will not be long until our farmers are all putting the maximum of beef on their cattle at a minimum cost.

Many of them are proceeding along scientific lines—and this word "scientific" means here, as it does in other connections, that they *know* what they are doing. They make a close study of the subject, count the cost of every detail, and watch for certain effects from certain causes. This is one reason why about two million dollars' worth of cattle alone are produced here in a year, and nearly a half million dollars' worth of swine.

"Good Roads" is the timely subject treated by J. M. Smith, of Brookfield, in the same paper, as follows:

In order to enlist and engage the attention of every person in all parts of the country on this very important subject, some method must be adopted to procure sufficient means to construct substantial highways all over every state and county and in every township and neighborhood in the country. Should a practical plan of raising this money be presented to the people by which this might be brought about, I feel assured that there would be no hesitation on the part of any to put his hand to the plow and push forward this mighty enterprise.

I have thought that the United States, by internal revenue, could raise one billion dollars during the next twenty-five years for this work—this would be only forty millions per year—the amount to be apportioned to the several states according to their population, but not available to the use of any state until a specified per cent of state funds be added theremnto. Then, I propose that each state say to its various counties that their proportion of both national and state funds may be used when said county adds a stated per cent thereto.

Construction of these roads should begin at the county seats and leading towns, when conditions and circumstances would permit—or they could begin at a point nearest the material, thus giving the constructed road over which to transport more material for its further construction.

In order to awaken an interest in the entire county to a point of arousing people's influence, looking towards a means of securing money to build a sufficient mileage of roads to be of any value, each community must understand that it will get its share; each farmer must see a good road coming his way; every laboring man must realize the chances thus presented for employment; each producer must appreciate the fact of a ready market at his very door—all must understand that this is not a class legislation, taxing the many to benefit the few.

Who is not interested in good roads? Find the man who will oppose them! Who is the congressman who will dare to stand up against a measure looking towards securing them? Is there a statesman in the land who would not lend his influence for good roads? Can you think of a man, woman or child—can you name an enterprise, a business of any kind that would not be benefited by good roads? The agriculturist, the merchant, the manufacturer, the miner—all are crying Good Roads. We hear it said: "We will never get them." This I fail to believe. I expect in the very near future to see many thousands of miles of good roads in the United States of America—it is possible.

I look about me, I see many, many silver-haired veterans in the good roads' cause. They have spent their time, their energies, their money, hoping and anxiously awaiting to realize their expectations of the many past years. We bid you cheer up, faithful soldiers of the good roads' cause; we see in the future, just above the horizon, a mighty army marching onward and upward at a very rapid pace. We look again—forward they march, many banners are displayed, and we see inscribed thereon in golden letters: "Good Roads." They come nearer and we hear them cry: "Good Roads," still nearer they come and we see depicted on their very countenances "Good Roads." We ask:

“What does this mean?” The answer is: “This is the result of these many years of hard fighting. We now have enlisted in our army the entire family of Uncle Sam—not only the fathers, but the mothers, brothers and sisters.”

We see many means of transportation here represented: We see the old fashioned wagon drawn by oxen; then comes the two-horse wagon with the ordinary spring seat; the spring wagon; the buggy; the bicycle; the horseless carriage or automobile—all following each other in quick succession and each more persistent than the one immediately preceding in demanding “Better Roads.”

CHAPTER II

Missouri's Admission as a State—Hazards of the Early Settlers—The Fertile "Locust Creek Country"—The First Settlement—Indians' Queer Barter for a Slave Girl—A Papoose for a White Boy—Why the Deal Failed—"Jack" Holland, the Founder of Linneus—Trouble With Wolves—The Old Mill at Keytesville—Organization of Linn County—First Mill on Locust Creek—Some of the Pioneers—The First Wedding—Early Ministers and Physicians.

SENATOR LEWIS F. LINN

The statesman for whom Linn county was named was largely responsible for the Platte Purchase, a noble tract of land which was added to the state of Missouri in 1836. The first official action regarding the Platte Purchase was a memorial of the Missouri Legislature, adopted in January, 1831, petitioning congress to make more certain and definite the northwestern boundary of the state. In this memorial it is said that "when this state was formed the whole country on the west and north was one continued wilderness, inhabited by none but savages, and but little known to the people of the government of the United States."

No action resulted from this memorial until January 27, 1835, when Senator Linn became greatly interested. He addressed a letter on the subject to Major John Dougherty, of Clay county, Indian agent on the Missouri river, who was at that time in Washington on business. Major Dougherty replied the same day, recommending that the Indian title to this territory be extinguished and that it be added to the state of Missouri. In the summer of 1835 a meeting of the people of northwestern Missouri was held near Liberty, in Clay county. At this gathering Gen. Andrew S. Hughes presided and a petition was formulated urging that this territory be added to the state. At the next session of congress Senator Benton introduced a bill to that effect. The proposition involved many difficulties; for instance, that Missouri was already the largest state in the Union; that this district, north of the line of the Missouri Compromise, would be made slave territory; and that the

Indians would have to be removed from the district which only a short time before had been assigned to them as a permanent home. Nevertheless, but little opposition was made to the bill, and in June, 1836, it was enacted into a law. The negotiation of a treaty with the Indians was entrusted to Governor William Clark. The terms which he arranged with them were ratified by the senate, February 15, 1837, and the Indians removed in the same year. In October, 1837, the legislature of Missouri passed an act accepting this additional territory, and at the same time organized the county of Platte. Thus the so-called Platte Purchase was added to the state. Perhaps the most important service in the acquisition of this territory was rendered by Senator Linn; but to Gen. David R. Atchison, Gen. Andrew S. Hughes, Major John Dougherty and E. M. Samuels is due the credit of beginning the agitation and bringing the matter to the attention of congress.

The following sketch of Lewis F. Linn is taken from Houck's History of Missouri:

Lewis F. Linn, born near Louisville, Kentucky, November 5, 1796; son of Asabel Linn and Nancy Hunter, daughter of Joseph Hunter, Carlisle, Pa., and who from there removed to western Pennsylvania, before the Revolutionary War, and afterward came down the Ohio with the expedition of Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Linn's father was son of Col. William Linn, and while a boy was captured by the Indians with two other boys, named Brashears and Wells, but afterwards escaped. His mother was first married to Israel Dodge, at Ft. Jefferson, where her father for a time was in command, by whom she had one son, Henry Dodge, a name well-known in the annals of Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. Lewis F. Linn was educated at Louisville, studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Galt; came to Ste. Genevieve in 1815, where his half-brother, Henry Dodge, then resided, and began to practice medicine in partnership with Dr. Henry Lane there. Appointed commissioner to examine Spanish claims in 1832, and when Senator Alexander Buckner died in 1833, was appointed United States senator to fill the vacancy by Governor Dunklin, and in 1834 elected unanimously by the legislature, and re-elected in 1836-37, and also in 1842-43. Died in 1843 universally lamented.

From the time that Missouri was admitted to statehood dates its real development. The congested centers of the East began pouring their adventurous population into the new state. The men who first came were empire builders. They looked into the future and determined that their work should be a part of it.

In the early part of the last century the section this side of the Mississippi was the far-west. It was almost undiscovered. Save for the tales of hardy hunters and trappers it was unknown.

When Missouri was admitted as a territory on June 14, 1812, Napoleon was still the great figure of the Eastern Hemisphere. Nine years later, on August 10, 1821, when it was admitted as a state, his sun had set to rise no more. Tranquility in Europe brought prosperity to American shores. The Atlantic seaboard developed rapidly and enterprise pushed westward. The choice spirits of Virginia, Kentucky and other states came by thousands into the new state of the Great Mississippi Valley. These pioneers, writing home to their friends, told of the magnificent streams and forests surpassing anything in their native states. Thus others were induced to come and the tide of immigration steadily increased. At first the settlements were mostly along the streams, but new lands were constantly taken up and the population spread in all direction. After a decade of trial the settlers were satisfied with their holdings. The land was good, the climate healthy and the friends they had made in the new state were as true and loyal as those they had left about the old homestead.

Of course they found many difficulties and dangers, but they reckoned with these when they left home and were prepared for them. There were Indians and wild animals in the forests; the streams had not been bridged and the crossings were hazardous. Men out hunting would sometimes be separated from their families for weeks, because of a sudden rise of the water.

In some parts of Missouri the Kentuckians made the land look homelike by importing blue grass seed from their native state. Before many years northern Missouri became as great a blue grass country as Kentucky ever was.

"The Loenst Creek Country" was the name given to a broad and fertile stretch of land tributary to that stream. The settlers of Howard and Chariton counties frequented the Locust Creek Country to hunt and fish. James Pendleton and Joseph Newton, who lived near Fayette, were among the first white men to visit this region for that purpose. They were so charmed with it that they decided to pick out a location and remain here permanently. They came in the fall of 1831, erecting their log cabin and filing claim to Section 14, Township 58, Range 21, now the southwest corner of Locust Creek Township. Having properly established their location the two hunters went back to Howard county for their families and returned with them in the following spring. These were the first white settlers in Linn county.

The family of William Bowyer was the next to come from Howard county. Mr. Bowyer and his brother Jesse were among the Howard county hunters who had visited the Locust Creek Country and liked it so well that they decided to make it their permanent home. That was in January, 1832, five years before the county was organized. The Bowyers made their first camp on Section 2, about a mile and a half west of Linneus. There was a good spring within easy reach, always an advantage of much value to the pioneer. A substantial log cabin was built and the Bowyers put their shoulders to the wheel of development of the country. William Bowyer's family consisted of his wife, Martha, two small children, a young slave girl, Ann, by name, and Mrs. Bowyer's brother, Lewis Tyre. Jesse Bowyer, having assisted in getting William located in the Locust Creek Country, went back into Howard county after his own family. William accompanied him. It was in the winter time and while they were away there was a heavy snow fall. This snow melted rapidly and Locust Creek, along with all the other streams of that country, were soon running bank full and overflowing. There were no bridges or ferry; the country was practically a wilderness, and the Bowyers were not able, because of the swollen streams, to reach the home of William for several weeks. Mrs. Martha Bowyer, with the characteristic intrepidity of the pioneer woman, encouraged her little flock and told them that all would be well. They were in a land remote, its terrors of field and forest entirely unknown, but this brave mother's spirit was equal to the emergency, and when her husband and his brother returned the family was found in good shape, but mighty anxious to see them. While the men were away the Indians were frequently about the Bowyer camp, but they were good Indians and molested no one.

Later on, however, a party of Indians came down from Iowa and when they visited the Bowyer settlement they saw the negro girl, Ann, who was as lively as she was black, and they became so much interested in her that they tried to make a deal with the Bowyers' to let them have her. Ann cut up high jinks when she found the warriors wanted her, and nearly raised the roof off the house by her lamentations. The Indians supposed that she would be tickled to death to become the bride of some noble warrior, and were much puzzled over her actions, but when they understood what was bothering Ann they ceased to importune for her.

The frequent proximity of the Indians was occasioned by their visits to a village they had on a 40-acre mound a few miles southwest of Linneus. Here they held their pow-wows and went through their

dances, which would have been of great interest to the settlers had they been numerous enough to hold their own in the event of an uprising. But in those days the white families were very careful not to become too intimate with the Indians, or to observe their peculiar forms of worship too closely, lest some little inadvertence might start trouble.

William and Jesse Bowyer at once set about constructing log cabins and clearing away the timber. Two of the cabins, built in a workmanlike manner, of round logs, were finished and occupied March 1, 1832. Then the brothers devoted their time to preparing the land for farming. They had at that time all out-doors to work in, and no likelihood of any controversies with neighbors over division fences and dividing lines.

In 1832 Silas and Peter Fore came to Section 29, Township 59, Range 20, some two miles northeast of Linneus, and located. The act of the legislature organizing Linn county honored Silas Fore by choosing his house for the seat of the county government. Among the other parties who soon settled in the neighborhood were Judge James A. Clark, Thomas Russell, John J. Flood, Dr. Nathaniel Dryden and David Curtis. A year later John Yount came from Cole county, Missouri, and located on Section 11, Township 58, Range 21. The above list comprises the settlers in Linn county on February 24, 1833.

An incident something like that which occurred in William Bowyer's family over the little negress, Ann, took place at James Pendleton's home shortly afterwards. The Pendletons had a little son, William D., of whom they were intensely fond. A troop of Indians came along one day, the chief carrying a female papoose which he offered to trade even for little William. Mr. Pendleton studied the matter a while and then shook his head; the Indian chief, as the red man's habit was in barter, then added a bundle of deer-skins to the papoose; still no trade being made, he had his bucks fetch out a lot of wild honey and some turkeys, and even went so far as to promise the boy's father that he would make William a great and illustrious chief, one who should reflect glory upon his father's name. Mr. Pendleton appeared to be very much struck by these honors, and the Indian chief looked eagerly for a consummation of the trade, but at last Mr. Pendleton, with apparent reluctance, declined the offer. The Indian didn't get mad over it; he just concluded that his pile hadn't been tall enough to reach Mr. Pendleton's price and he departed without further ado.

By the spring of 1834 the settlers in the Locust Creek Country had increased considerably. The Black Hawk War was over and the white men who had been serving in it returned to their claims.

Then came Col. John ("Jack") Holland, the founder of Linneus, the county seat. Holland's cabin was built within the present city limits of Linneus. John Yount and David Curtis were the constructors. James F. Pendleton, George Cason, John Kemper and son, Enoch and Luke Patrick returned in the spring of 1835. William Pendleton started for the same section, but met with an accident resulting in his death. When near the crossing of Yellow Creek, close to the fork, where there is a good bridge now, one of the teams stalled and he took hold of the wheel in an effort to lift it out of the mire. With the application of his full strength came instant death. Apoplexy or heart disease was ascribed as the cause. His was the first death in Linn county.

It was during these days that the pioneer lived on the fat of the land. The finest game was plentiful, and to those hardy hunters who loved a little excitement plenty was furnished by the bears and panthers that were fairly numerous throughout the Locust Creek Country.

The wolves were troublesome. There were three varieties, the black, the gray and the coyote or prairie wolf. The latter was the same sort of animal that Mark Twain encountered on the western plains in the 60s, and which he described so entertainingly in his story of the west, "Roughing It." Sheep and hogs had to be carefully guarded, and even then many were lost through the rapacity of these long, cunning animals of the forest.

There were no trading points nearer than Brunswick-on-the-Missouri and Keytesville, the county seat of Chariton county. A mill was at Keytesville, a circumstance which gave that town much prestige. The settlers from a wide stretch of country patronized the mill there, and got their supplies. It frequently happened, in a busy season, that the mill would get far behind and the farmers would have to wait their turn for days and sometimes weeks. It was the business of the head miller to see to it that each man was accommodated in the order of his arrival, and his wagon or sacks were marked so as to indicate his turn. While waiting the settlers would fish, hunt, pitch horse-shoes and talk politics. When a newspaper or a publication of any kind was brought in it was a Godsend to the waiting patrons, and would be discussed eagerly. Sometimes information several months old was fresh news in the backwoods of Missouri.

In times of urgency the mill would run day and night to supply the demand.

The records show that Linneus was built on land that was a gift from Jack Holland and wife, the first settlers there, it being understood that the town was to be the permanent county seat.

During the events above noted the Locust Creek Country was tributary to Chariton county, but as it filled up rapidly the population soon became large enough to justify an organization of its own. So in the winter of 1836-37 a bill was passed by the legislature establishing Linn county, the boundary of which may be found further along in this sketch. This bill was approved by the governor, Daniel Dunklin, January 6, 1837. The act of organization included also the counties of Livingston, Macon and Taney.

From the date of the organization Linn county developed rapidly. People began coming in from other parts of Missouri and also from other states. The fame of the Locust Creek Country as a rich agricultural section, fine hunting ground and its delightful climate spread far and wide.

The first mechanical enterprise was a horse-mill put up by William and Jesse Bowyer, on the east side of Locust Creek. That mill did most of the work that had been going to Keytesville. It was erected three years before the organization of the county and it was operated successfully for many years thereafter. The population had grown to such proportions that soon after the county was organized Botts' mill began grinding on Parson Creek, 59-22, and Maddox and Rooker put up a mill on Yellow Creek, 58-18. In 1840 Seth Botts and William Bowyer constructed a water mill on Locust Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Linneus. This old mill was not quite completed when Mr. Bowyer sold his interest to Thomas Botts, a brother of Seth. The Botts brothers completed the mill and operated it for many years. Linn county was thus equipped to do the grinding not only for its own people but for those of the adjoining settlements. There was not much money passed in those days, the miller being paid a certain percentage of the grain for his labor. The way he got his ready cash generally was by feeding corn thus paid him to hogs, and selling the hogs to buyers.

The water-mill, crude as its construction was, filled an important place in meeting the needs of the pioneer. It was a sort of community headquarters where the people met to exchange news and information. If the Indians were becoming troublesome in a certain locality upstate, there would be some patron at the mill who would apprise the pioneers there of the matter and thus enable them to make preparations. Then there was always somebody who had with him a fairly late paper, which he would read to the crowd. The first mills were used only in the grinding of the corn, but later on they were improved so as to make flour of a fairly good quality, and saws were attached to cut the lumber. Near the mill was generally a good blacksmith, a skillful man who did many

kinds of iron work. These two industries, milling and blacksmithing, were the forerunners of the great industrial development Missouri was destined to see.

Among the settlers who came in after Linn county was organized the following are noted: James A. Clark, 19-59-20; Augustus W. Flourney, Section 31; Jeremiah Phillips, Section 36-59-21; John J. Flood, Section 19-59-20; James Howell, Clay Township; Robert Warren, Jackson Township; David Mullins, Rock Creek; Meredith Brown, Parson Creek; Abraham Benable, Benton Township; Irvin and John M. Ogan, Clay Township; the Ashbrooks, Grantville; Mordecai Lane, Yellow Creek. John Cherry, John Kemper and Chas. A. Fore and Robert C. Combs came to Linn county along about this time. Almost every day new people were coming in and the county soon became so thickly populated that the settlers were strong enough to resist any possible attack of the Indians. At that time the shadow of the red man had almost passed from Missouri. He left, however, many interesting evidences of his occupation. There were camps along the creeks and numerous mounds where the dead were buried and where oftentimes the archaeologist can find most interesting specimens of Indian handicraft. These consist of battle-axes, pipes, arrow-heads and now and then pieces of pottery.

Professor Rover, who came from Howard county, taught the first school, in 1837, on 24-58-21. He had from 18 to 20 pupils, among whom were the following: James and Elizabeth Beckett, James and Robert Tisdale, James, Kenneth and Martha Newton, James M. Prailie, Rebecca Pendleton and the children of David Mullins. R. W. Foster conducted a school one winter northwest of Professor Rover's school. Mr. Foster afterwards became county surveyor and county agent for Linn county. Allen Gillispie taught the first school at Linneus.

The Rev. Mr. Willite, Baptist, was one of the early ministers to the settlers. There being no church buildings, he held meetings in groves in good weather and in the settlers' cabins when it was inclement. The Rev. John Baker was another of the early preachers operating in the Locust Creek Country. He was a Primitive Baptist.

The first recorded wedding was that of Henry Cherry, son of John Cherry, and Miss Susan Kemper, daughter of Enoch Kemper, which occurred in 1838. Mr. Kemper for a long time held the position of county clerk. His death occurred while occupying that office.

It will be noted that, a while back, the death of William Pendleton was spoken of as the first to have occurred in the county. The old records also speak of the demise of James Copeland as being the first.

At any rate, both died in the same year, 1834. Copeland lived on Locust Creek, just west of Linneus. The next recorded death was that of Jubal Hurt. The administration of Hurt's estate, in 1838, is among the first recorded.

Mr. Webber, a widower, died in 1839, and his remains were buried at Linneus. In December of the same year John D. Grant, who surveyed Linneus and conducted the first sale of town-lots, died. Robert W. Foster, the school teacher referred to above, was appointed surveyor to fill Mr. Grant's place.

In 1834 a physician came all the way from Keytesville to see a brother of John Yount, who was here. Among the early physicians to move to Linn county were Drs. N. J. Dryden and Isaac Ralph. For many years they were the only resident physicians, and their practice required them to travel over a wide stretch of country, because physicians were few and far between. Oftentimes the Linn county pioneer doctors would have calls that took them clear up to the Iowa line.

The Rev. Jesse Goins was a Baptist minister who quite lived up to his name. He traveled through Linn, Livingston, Grundy and Sullivan counties, preaching at the various settlements. He was always a most welcome guest at all of them. His home was in Linn county. Another early-day minister, also a Baptist, was the Rev. A. F. Martin, whose duty called him from settlement to settlement just as it did the Rev. Mr. Goins. Hard on the heels of the Baptist preachers came the Methodist circuit riders, who worked shoulder to shoulder in advancing the cause of the Master among the settlers.

Linn county, as has been indicated before, was settled largely by Kentuckians. Many had come from that state years before and settled first in Howard, Chariton and Boone counties, but later moved into the Locust Creek Country because of certain material advantages there. There was a strong settlement up on Parson Creek, Jackson Township, in 1838. Benton, the territory now included within the boundary of Baker and Yellow Creek Townships, began to settle rapidly also about this time, and on up to 1840 and beyond. By 1840 Linn county had become well established. Its population, numbering 2,245, was distributed in the various townships with fair regularity.

CHAPTER III

The Settlers' Markets—Story of a Famous State Highway—Route of the Gold Seekers—Troublous Times in High Water—Thrilling Rescue at a Mill Dam—Freighting to Hannibal—The Brawny Stage Driver—Low Prices for Country Produce—"Wild Cat" Currency—Curious Legal Tender—Origin of the "Bit"—Lax Methods of Banking—A Cattleman's Bible—Deer Hams, 25 Cents Each—The Pioneer's Wife.

In the 40s the principal markets were Brunswick, Keytesville, Boonville and Glasgow Landing. There were regular trails, well known to the settlers, leading to all these towns. In the course of a few years, however, regular state roads were established across the state from Hannibal to St. Joseph, and upstate from the Missouri river towns to points north. Right here Col. George W. Martin's description of one of these old state highways will be of interest:

"One of the oldest landmarks in this part of Missouri is the old Bloomington road, also known as the old state road. This road began in the eastern part of north Missouri, running west through Bloomington, at that time the county seat of Macon county, from which it received its name, entering Linn county about two miles north of Bucklin, continuing west and passing north of Brookfield, near Linn Center school house.

"It didn't run on section lines as the roads now run, but ran as the crow flies. Passing through Linneus and a mile west of that place it forked, the right branch going through Trenton. The highway was the main thoroughfare through north Missouri long before and after the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad was built and has a history not well known to the younger generation or to those who have immigrated hither since the country has been fenced up and the roads put on the section lines.

"Over this old-time highway the early gold seekers traveled in ox wagons with their little earthly belongings, going to California and Oregon. They were called forty-niners, as that was the year of the great western immigration. Later, about 1858-59, the Pike's Peak gold hunters traveled this same route.

“The road was vastly more important than Davy Crockett’s turnpike road, which former Senator Warner frequently mentioned by way of illustration in his speeches. He said: ‘It began like other turnpike roads should and ran along until it merged into a wagon road and from a wagon road it dwindled into a bridle path, then into a squirrel track and up a tree.’

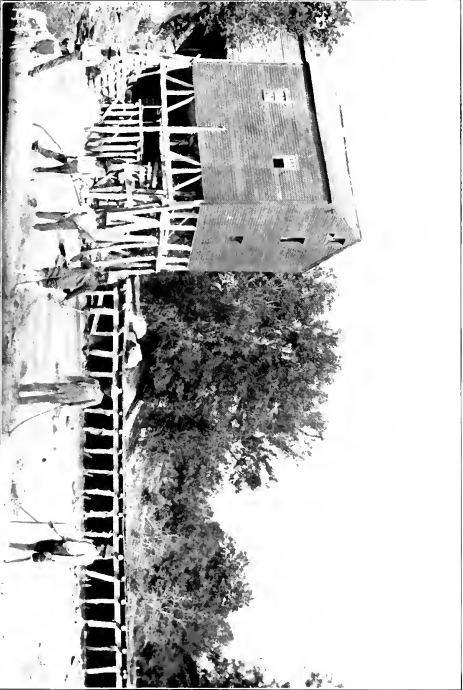
“But the Bloomington road was to the north Missourians what the Appian way was to the old Romans, and since the Appian way can still be traced after 2,000 years have intervened, the old Bloomington road is still visible here and there where it once passed through a farm or neighborhood. As many as 25 covered wagons have been counted in one day from a given point, all bound for California. It crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, where it divided into the old Santa Fe trail and other branches known as the California and Oregon trail.

“In the spring of 1858 the emigrants experienced many difficulties on account of the high water. Locust Creek was out of its banks more or less all summer. The bridges were gone and the movers had to be taken across the streams on rafts and in skiffs. This was at the old water mill due west of Linneus, belonging to J. P. Withrow at that time. One day, while there was a family crossing the creek, which was bank full, the raft broke loose from the rope which it was being pulled over by, floated down the swift stream with a boy on the raft and was nearing the mill dam, over which it soon would have dashed the young man into the churning waters below. The man who was ferrying them over the swollen stream saw the young man’s perilous condition, jumped into a skiff that was tied to the bank, cut the rope and rowed with all his might after the floating raft. When he got as close to the dam as he dared to go he told the boy to jump, which he did and landed safely in the skiff, but none too soon, as the raft went over the mill dam as he left it.

“The man who rescued the youth from the watery grave was Enoch Kemper, familiarly known as ‘Dick’ Kemper, a well known pioneer citizen of that neighborhood.

“The farmers used to drive their cattle and hogs over this road to Hannibal, which was a gateway to eastern markets. From Hannibal they were loaded on steamboats and shipped to Cincinnati, as that was the great pork market of that day. Chicago hadn’t gained its great importance as a meat market then.

“There was but little road work done in those days, yet the road was always in good condition to travel until you came to a creek. Bridges were few and there was more or less bazard in crossing.



THE WITHROW MILL ON LOCUST CREEK

“Dry goods, together with a rather liberal supply of ‘wet goods,’ groceries, and all other kinds of merchandise, were transported from Hannibal to Bloomington, Linneus and other points further west and northwest with ox teams, the freighters camping by the wayside wherever night overtook them and where wood and water were in evidence.

“James A. Moore, of Brookfield, president of the Moore bank and one of the largest land holders in Linn county, then quite a young man, was for a time engaged in the freighting business and says it took about three and one half days to drive with unloaded wagons from Linneus to Hannibal and about eight or nine days for the return journey.

“A regular stage service, the western terminus of which was St. Joseph, was conducted over this old road. It is one of the traditions told by old-time citizens of Linneus that many of the stage drivers were rather of the wild and woolly variety and that Robert Combs, father of the late Joseph Combs, who was a giant in strength, frequently found it necessary in the interests of peace and good order to give an occasional stage driver a downright good basting, which was usually considered by the punished individual in the light of proper and necessary discipline—a part of the business of a stage driver—and never treasured up in the way of anger or of a vindictive spirit against Uncle Bob, as they and others called him.

“With the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road the day of the big freight wagons and the patient ox teams and of the stage coach on the old Bloomington road passed away. Instead of the long blast of the horn from the stage box, awakening the people with its silvery notes, a slick young fellow now passes through the cars and yells something like ‘Katzenjammerville!’ By both methods the traveler understood he was getting somewhere.”

The price of products of all kinds was very low. Farmers were only offered from 3 to 5 cents a dozen for eggs. Live stock was also very cheap. The farmers had plenty to eat, but very little ready money. In fact from the date of the organization of the county until far along in the 40s ready cash was very scarce. The country generally had suffered severely during the era of wild-cat banks. The generation of today scarcely understands the embarrassment caused in all channels of business by the early day method of banking.

The term “wild-cat” was used because the original issues of doubtful currency had a picture of a wild-cat on them. Today the name is frequently heard, but it is applied to mining schemes and other ventures where there is a question as to the genuineness of the enterprise. The early day paper money was also spoken of as “blue pup” and “red

dog." Whenever a cashier received a deposit of mixed issues of money he had to consult his bank reporter to learn the standing of the institutions which issued them, or whether such institutions were yet in existence. Some of the money passed the test and was accepted; a great deal was discarded as worthless.

Parties traveling across the country would have to have their western money changed for eastern money, and vice versa.

In the early part of the 19th century Missourians traded with each other by using cattle, hides, pelts, twists of tobacco and bits of lead as legal tender. There was an urgent demand for small change, and it became so necessary that they took the Spanish Real and cut it in half for a half dollar, into a quarter for a quarter of a dollar, and into eighths for a "bit." Many will recall the expressions "two bits," "four bits," "six bits," etc. This is the origin of the term "bit." Sometimes even a bit was divided and it was then called a "fip."

Along in the later 50s gold dust was handed into the banks of the western states as deposits, and the banks' cashiers became so skillful in handling the gold that they could tell at a glance, not only how much the gold presented to them would assay, but they could judge with almost absolute certainty the mining district from whence it came. They would put the dust in long pans and hold their hands over it while they would blow out the dirt and dross.

Some of the early day banks were chartered and some were not. Capital was required, but no evidence was demanded concerning it. A certain bank went to the wall and the inventory disclosed that it was possessed of one stove, two books, a counter, three chairs, an almanac and \$63 in actual cash! Stockholders were personally liable, but there was nothing compelling the bank to state exactly who the stockholders were. There were no resources and no examinations. An annual report was expected, but there was no penalty for a failure to make such a report.

Clement Chase, a well-known western banker, once related to an association of Missouri bankers this incident of wild-cat days.

"A man in Michigan sold a lot of cattle and received for them \$1,000 in such money as the country did business with in the early part of the 19th century. The cattleman had at home two books, which he depended upon to settle all his problems for this world and the one to come. One of these books was his bank reporter and the other was the Bible. When he got back home with his money he reached for the reporter and found to his chagrin that \$200 of the money that he had received for his cattle was on banks that had gone out of existence. There was nothing

in the world behind it and it was not worth the paper it was printed on. While considering this emergency he turned to his Bible and the first thing that met his eye was this: 'Thou shalt owe no man.' So he took that wild-cat \$200 and settled a bill he had owed to a party who had not been reading up on the bank reporter."

Here are some prices that ruled in the Locust Creek country during the financial depression that followed 1837: Cows, \$7 to \$10; horses, \$25 to \$40; hogs, \$1.25 to \$1.50; a nice veal calf would sell for 75 cents; honey from the bee tree was worth 25 cents a gallon in exchange for store goods. Deer hams were quoted at 25 cents each. Farm hands were paid all the way from 5 to 50 cents a day, but that included board and lodging. The prices for splitting rails was 25 cents a hundred.

In spite of the low prices for labor and products of the farm the early settler did not become discouraged. He looked to the future, and clearly saw the era of prosperity which came later. He lived well, whether he had any money or not. He worked hard and was rewarded with a magnificent appetite and splendid health. The finest eating in the world was his, and it didn't cost him a cent. The partner of the pioneer, his noble, industrious wife, deserves to share equally with him the honors that accrue from the building up of this country. It was her patient, uncomplaining toil that produced most of the garments worn by the members of the family, that kept the house in order and made things comfortable and pleasant for everybody. She learned the use of the simple herbs and remedies that could be obtained in the forest, and knew how to apply them to the ailing ones. Her hands were never idle and she brought up her children under a rigid discipline of industry. The Missouri pioneer has made a great name for himself in history, but upon the pedestal that shall be erected for him justice demands that ample room should be left for his patient and loyal wife.

CHAPTER IV

The Era of Prosperity—Development of Schools and Churches—Death of Senator Linn—Presidential Election of 1844—Shadow of the Mexican War—Call for Volunteers—Quick Response from Linn County—Incidents of the Campaign in New Mexico—A Veteran's Interesting Narrative—The Enemy Burned American Soldiers—Grim Retaliation by the U. S. Forces Under Sterling Price—List of Linn County Veterans in War of 1846—The Rush to the Gold Lands—More Wealth in Missouri than was Found in California.

From the year 1840 dates the most material progress of Linn County. In an election taken two years before, 168 votes were cast. The voting population was possibly somewhat in excess of that number. There had been some advancement along all lines of endeavor, but from 1840 on the development of the county was more systematic. Schools and churches were established in all the settlements and considerable attention given to the improvement of the highways.

In 1843 occurred the death of Senator Lewis F. Linn, for whom Linn county and its county seat had been named. The Senator died at Ste. Genevieve. The general assembly appropriated \$900 for a monument to his memory.

The presidential election of 1844 caused much excitement through the country. Texas had knocked at the door of the United States for admission, and was accepted by an act passed March 1, 1845, the admission into the Union to take effect December 29, 1845. Mexico, strongly averse to losing this great domain, appealed to the sword. United States troops hurried to the Rio Grande. Volunteers from Linn, Boone, Chariton, Carroll, Livingston, Randolph and Monroe counties in Missouri, rushed to the nation's standard in response to a call made by Governor Edwards in May, 1846. Sterling Price, who afterwards became a noted Confederate leader in the Civil war, resigned his seat in congress and was given a colonel's commission by President Polk, with authority to raise a regiment to reinforce the Army of the West. The volunteers concentrated at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., in August, where an election by the troops endorsed Sterling Price's com-

mission as colonel and D. D. Mitchell was chosen lieutenant-colonel. The Missouri troops proceeded to Santa Fe, arriving there September 28, 1846. New Mexico had recently been seized by the United States troops under General Kearney, and Santa Fe, the capital, was surrendered to them. So when the Missouri troops arrived the American flag floated over the citadel of that famous old town. Howard H. Richardson, who is still living, was a member of Company O, Missouri Volunteers. The Linn county volunteers composed Company N. A description of the campaign by Mr. Richardson, which was given to the writer not long ago, covers events in which the Linn county volunteers took part or witnessed.

"We were armed with old-fashioned flint-lock rifles," said Mr. Richardson. "You pulled the trigger and the hammer came down with a noise something like this—'chwack!' Then in a little while the powder ignited and went 'swang!' An ounce ball and three buckshot then began traveling over the hills hunting for some gilt-spangled greaser. The country was full of Mexicans and their red-skinned allies. Neither were worth much as soldiers. The guns of the Mexicans were a great deal more ornamental than useful, and they didn't know how to shoot straight with them. The plan of campaign pursued by the enemy seemed to be to try to strike terror into the hearts of the people by all sorts of atrocities. You might call it a sort of guerrilla warfare.

"We were reconnoitering about 15 miles out of Santa Fe one day when our scouts came in and reported that 12 greasers had caught three detached Americans, and were burning them at the stake in Indian style. We had heard about that manner of fighting and were prepared for it. The main body rushed forward, and the terrible tale was only too well authenticated by the awful sight. We caught six of the torturers, but the balance got away. The prisoners were taken back to Santa Fe, and given a fair trial. Their guilt was established absolutely and they were sentenced to hang. They asked to have a priest, and I was appointed as one of their guards during the services attending the forgiveness of their sins. At the time of this ceremony a rope was around the neck of each of the condemned. I understand Spanish very well, but they talked in a tongue unknown to me. While the execution was pending word reached Colonel Price that 15,000 Mexicans were headed for town to rescue the prisoners and slay the garrison. If the information had any effect on the commander he did not show it. Then Thuston, the interpreter, told Colonel Price that certain parties—mentioning men of high degree—would pay \$50,000 for the release

of the prisoners. I was standing alongside the Colonel when he made his reply, and this is what he told the interpreter:

“‘Señor Thuston, you tell those people that these prisoners killed and burned my men; they have been fairly tried and sentenced to hang and hang they shall! Your whole government hasn't got money enough to buy them!’

“It was the first time I ever saw the Colonel real angry. His fine face actually blazed. There was no more talk of clemency. The execution was in the public square. When the condemned took their places on the scaffold one man looked piteously around and cried:

“‘O Americanos! Americanos! Forgive us!’

“The necks of five were broken by the drop. The knot slipped on the sixth one and Colonel Price directed Corporal Sam Richardson, a St. Louis man, to fix it. Richardson gave the knot a twitch and said:

“‘Now, see if that will suit you, damn you!’

“Colonel Price heard the remark.

“‘Corporal Richardson,’ he said, ‘not another word out of you, sir!’

“In the winter of 1846-47 the Mexicans who held Taos, up on the Rio Grande, fortified the place, and sent down a black flag. It was the government's object to hustle the Mexicans out of New Mexico as fast as possible and we went up there with 600 men and five cannon. The town was on a hillside and you had to cross the stream to get to it. There was a heavy snow on the ground and the soldiers had to walk ahead and tramp down a road for the cannon. The enemy garrisoned an adobe church and by a brisk fire held us back until we got our cannon in action. Colonel Price himself lent a hand at the gun wheels while getting them in position. He wore shoulder straps and a belt made out of buffalo hide. Mexican balls struck him three times that day on his accoutrement, but he stayed in the fight. The cannon soon knocked holes in the church and other buildings and the Americans went in with a rush. The first man to enter was blown to pieces by a bomb, but the others followed closely, with bayonets and swords ready. The garrison was killed or scattered. It had initiated the black flag and did not ask quarter. That fight ended regular warfare in New Mexico, and our troops had no more battles. But we were busy for some time looking after guerrilla bands.

“In September, 1847, we started home, in obedience to orders, and while on the way we encountered a provision train headed for the soldiers further south. Before meeting the train we had heard there was a teamster in it who had been scalped and left for dead by the

Indians. The teamster had loitered off from the company to hunt and the Indians, who always hung around waiting for such chances, had promptly assailed the isolated man. When the caravan approached, Captain Jackson, our commander, rode up to the boss driver and asked:

“‘Have you got a ‘bareheaded’ man aboard?’

“‘Yes,’ said the driver.

“‘Where is he?’

“‘Back a ways in one of the wagons.’

“‘Dead?’

“‘Not by several years.’

“Then what do you think our captain did? Why, he got the boss driver to pull back the skin on the poor fellow’s head, and then propped him up in the wagon so all could see, and made us file slowly past.

“The captain stopped his horse and grimly saw to it that not a trooper failed to view the spectacle.

“‘Next time you boys want to stroll off on a hunt by your lonesome,’ said he, ‘just think about this poor chap here.’

“Then we understood the purpose of his ghastly object lesson.

“It was almost impossible for one or two men to get any distance from the camp without hearing an arrow whiz. Yet there wasn’t a man in the troop who was not always wildly anxious to try his luck by himself.

“‘I’ll watch out, Captain,’ an over-confident soldier would say; ‘I just want to go across the hills there to hunt a little game. I’ll divide with you.’

“But it was generally the red-skinned hunters who got the ‘game,’ for they were marvelous shots and cunning as death.”

ROSTER OF VOLUNTEERS FROM LINN COUNTY

Under the command of Col. Sterling Price was Capt. Thomas Barbee’s mounted volunteers from Linn county. They were known as Company N, Second Regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers. Following is a list of the officers and privates:

Captain, Thomas Barbee.

First lieutenant, T. G. West.

Second lieutenant, John G. Flournoy.

Third lieutenant, M. H. Hamilton.

Non-Commissioned Officers—John N. Barr, William Bowyer, John M. Neece, Thomas Monroe, John M. Pratt, William Barbee, Robert Morrow, Chapman Lightner.

Privates—John Walkup, W. R. Monroe, Daniel Monroe, Benjamin Ralson, J. H. Calaway, Green Calaway, William Mays, M. H. Davis,

Albert Nickerson, James W. Talley, T. L. Watson, H. D. Watson, Jesse Watson, John Nagle, R. W. Foster, David De Mastes, H. S. Bragg, B. T. Tolson, David H. Allen, M. M. Bryant, Henry S. Findley, Alexander Findley, G. W. Neece, R. Sights, M. Crossman, James Agle, James M. Clarkson, E. S. Moore, Robert McCollum, Isaac McCollum, Jesse Yocum, Thomas B. Moore, George W. Zinn, John E. Porter, A. J. Wilson, James Heron, James M. Heron, James M. Hughes, James Whorter, Jesse W. Lowe, John Carson, Johnston D. Gamble, Arnold Chance, Isaac D. Enfield, James Enfield, Andrew Estes, James A. Findley, Robert N. H. Gray, Robert Gray, Harrison Hawkins, W. T. Hancock, Charles Lemmont, Fred Maize, J. J. McCown, Perry McCollum, Calvin Rose, J. M. Spriggs, J. J. Sights, Frederick Schweiss, E. T. Taylor, W. B. Thompson, Calvin Vanbeber.

The greater number of these have passed into the beyond. They did their work as loyal soldiers and as faithful citizens. They were engaged in many exciting battles, and bore the United States banner aloft to victory. When the Linn county troopers returned they were given an ovation by the folks at home. There was a grand barbecue, speechmaking and a very happy day to all concerned.

With the close of the Mexican War the soldier threw away his sword and took up the plow. The next few years were busy and fruitful ones in Linn county. Missouri was filling up rapidly, towns were springing up everywhere and land was being industriously cultivated. Right in the midst of all this activity came the news of the discovery of gold in California. Linn county was just eleven years old when the workmen at Colonel Sutter's sawmill at Colma, California, in January, 1848, struck some curious stuff in the channel, which turned out to be gold. For a while an effort was made to keep the discovery hidden. Sutter began building a mill and a load of the ore was sent to Sacramento to be tested. The amazing result of the test was made known in San Francisco and from there the news spread all over the world, growing richer in color the further it traveled. This soon became the main topic of conversation in the nation. No legend from California was too wild to be believed. Men supposed that the hills and valleys were literally capped with gold, and that one might go out with pick and spade and enrich himself forever. The idea is not at all exaggerated. Mark Twain, who went west long after the gold excitement in 1849, tells how he separated himself from his old mining companions and hurried out into the hills to find a gold mine all by himself. He returned with his pockets laden with curious stuff that glittered and he complacently awaited the enthusiastic confirmation of his more experienced comrades.

They glanced over the stuff, smiled contemptuously and said it was nothing but mica, not worth 10 cents a ton. Mark Twain's idea about gold in the West was pretty much shared by nine out of every ten men in those hopeful days of 1849.

It was a hard and dangerous journey to the gold coast. Insurance companies charged a stiff rate, more than they did on soldiers who went to war. For this reason the argonauts assembled themselves into bands or companies, elected a captain and lieutenants and traveled westward with all the precaution that military parties exercised in time of war. Oxen were used to haul the heavy wagons, with their precious freight of bacon, meal, beans, canned goods and ammunition. The further west the caravan traveled the greater the prices advanced on these commodities. If a caravan run out of supplies it cost a small fortune to renew them after getting west of St. Joseph. Some men made more money by selling provisions to the gold seekers than they would have made in mining. At the fords of streams the travelers had to pay toll to the man who claimed to own the crossing. At night regular sentinels would be put out to guard against surprises by hostile Indians and roving bands of bad men. The wagons would be located in a circle, with the horses and oxen in the center, forming a sort of fort to resist attacks.

From dawn to nightfall along the Linn county highway the white-winged prairie schooners could be seen wending their way westward. The men journeying with them were a hopeful lot. They were all going to mine gold and enrich themselves.

This great westward trek of the Americans in 1849 caused the real development of the western coast and the great country between. Although much gold was taken from California at the time, that was insignificant as compared with the immense good done in opening up the western country to civilization and settlement.

The sturdy race of men that had settled in Linn county caught the gold contagion as naturally as the sparks fly up. Human nature couldn't resist chasing such a rainbow as that which graced the gold coast. About 120 citizens of Linn county took part in this memorable pilgrimage. They had the same fortune that came to others with like ambitions. Some few died in the far west, others made fair strikes in California and returned with some of the precious metal for which they had sacrificed so much. The majority, perhaps, came back empty-handed but in no sense discouraged, and went to work to build up Linn county. They found on her fruitful acres much greater gold mines than they had dreamed of in California.

CHAPTER V

The Great Drought of 1854—Development Between 1840-60—Increase in Tax Levy—Plan to Create Grant County Abandoned—Disastrous Prairie Fires—Census of Leading Towns—Severe Wind and Hail Storm—The “Locust Plague”—Governor Hardin’s Proclamation for Prayers—Linn County Overrun by Hordes of Rats—Story of the “Rat Law” by Its Originator—A Humorous Poem by ‘Gene Field—The “Biggest Thing” About the “Rat Law.”

The year 1854 brought to Missouri the greatest drought recorded in her history up to that time, and only one approaching it in severity has occurred since.

There was no official weatherman at that time, but the old settlers still living in Missouri will never forget the experiences of that year. Crops were almost a total failure. The streams became dry and in some communities there was a serious question as to whether or not human life could be sustained. The rainfall of the year was about the middle of June, either the 16th or 17th. From that time on the sun shone with undimmed fierceness all through the summer and even until late in the fall. Even the birds left the country for a more congenial habitation. The highways were deep in dust and the stage coaches came in covered as if they had been out in a snowstorm. Each day seemed to increase the heat and misery. In some parts of the state the settlers became discouraged. They moved to other localities. They did not want to live in a country where such blighting droughts occurred. They didn’t know but what those things were a common experience in Missouri.

Nothing could be done on the farms. People sat around, hoping for rain or something to relieve the situation. In some counties mass meetings were held to pray for relief. The drought continued right up to winter. Even the early snows seemed rainless with the dust and failed to furnish moisture to the parched earth.

But nature atoned for the chastisement the following year. In 1855 there was one of the largest crops ever produced in Missouri. Garden vegetables thrived lustily, and the old inhabitants will tell you

that never before nor since had fresh vegetables tasted quite so good. Since that time Missouri has had dry years and wet years, but nothing as devastating as the summer of 1854. That was the supreme test, and those who lived in Missouri from that time to this have long since forgiven the old state for its one great blunder.

The wooden bridges built across the streams of Linn county failed to stand the test of a tremendous heavy rainfall that occurred in the year 1856. With one exception every bridge in the county was washed down stream. The loss was not great, because the structures were cheap affairs, but the experience taught a valuable lesson in bridge building and thereafter the County Court adopted a policy of building stronger bridges.

From 1840 to 1860 Linn county kept abreast of other counties in Missouri in development and increase of population. In 1840 the tax levy was a little over \$700, and in 1860 it was over \$9,000. The county's progress was steadily onward up to the Civil War. That unfortunate event retarded the growth in all communities, and Linn county suffered with the rest.

There was a proposition advanced in 1867 to organize a new county, to be known as Grant county and to be formed from portions of Linn, Macon and Chariton counties. Bucklin, a thriving village, was designated as the county seat. There were many friends to the scheme, but it was never carried through.

The fall of that year was noted for many prairie fires occurring in various parts of the county. These fires were particularly destructive in the neighborhood of Brookfield. Many farmers sustained heavy losses on hay, grain, fences, etc. John Ryan, who lived near Bucklin, lost his house, barn and much other property from these disastrous fires. The railroad company also suffered greatly because of them, as it was hard to keep the locomotives from emitting sparks on the grades, and many suits were brought against the company for fire damage.

From the year 1870 Linn county's growth was in about the same ratio as that of the state. Brookfield, from a town of 1,156 in 1868, has developed into an important railroad center with a population of 5,749 (census 1910). It is the commercial metropolis of the county.

Marceline, a town which sprang into life with the building of the Santa Fe railroad in 1887, is the division point of the great Santa Fe double track system between Kansas City and Ft. Madison, and has a population of 3,920. The population of other important towns of Linn county, according to the census of 1910, is as follows: Linneus, the

county seat, 882; Laclède, 740; Bucklin, 790; Browning, 629; Meadville, 580.

A severe wind and hail storm visited Linn county the night of June 18, 1875. The storm continued throughout the following day and did immense damage throughout the county, especially in the vicinity of Laclède. So terrific was the wind that the people in some of the towns took refuge in cellars and basements. Many roofs were blown from houses and barns and the streets were filled with dismantled trees and foliage. Great damage was done to crops and fencing. Some of those who passed through the storm declare that they found hailstones as large as walnuts.

That same year Missouri was visited by a great drought and hard on the heels of it came the grasshoppers in countless swarms. So great was the disaster wrought to crops by the insects that Governor Hardin, at the behest of a great many good people all over the state, issued a proclamation for prayers. This proclamation was as follows:

“Whereas, owing to failure and loss of crops much suffering has been endured by many of our people during the past few months, and similar calamities are pending upon larger communities, and probably may extend to the whole state, and if not abated will eventuate in sore distress and famine:

“Wherefore, Be it known that the 3d day of June, proximo, is hereby appointed and set apart as a day of fasting and prayer that Almighty God may be invoked to remove from our midst these impending calamities and to grant instead the blessings of abundance and plenty; and the people and all of the officers of the state are hereby requested to desist during that day from their usual employments and to assemble at their places of worship for humble and devout prayer, and to otherwise observe the day as one for fasting and prayer.

“In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Missouri.

“Done at the City of Jefferson this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five.

“By the Governor,

“C. H. HARDIN.

“MICHAEL K. McGRATH,

“Secretary of State.”

The proclamation of Governor Hardin was universally respected throughout Missouri. As a result of the faith shown by the inhabitants the record says:

“On the very next day heavy rains set in. Up to that time the long continued drought had been general in Missouri, though slight rains had fallen in the spring months of 1875. Since the proclamation and its observance, however, the rains became heavy and frequent.

“The grasshoppers began to go about June 11. A strong southwest wind drove them forth into the interior of the state, but in a day or two the wind swept to the east, and by the 15th the pests, which had so long been threatening the farmers of Missouri, were entirely gone. The next year they came again, but did no damage, and since that time they have not appeared. The farmers began at once to retrieve their losses. They planted the crops again and, the season being favorable from that time on, the yield was bountiful.”

The grasshoppers started on their visit to Missouri from the mountains in 1874. It is said that their numbers were so great that they almost darkened the heavens. They quickly overran Colorado, passed on through Kansas, and in the summer of 1875 invaded Missouri. The farmers planted their corn, but it was devoured as fast as it came up. They planted it again, hoping that the grasshoppers would leave, but when the corn began to appear above the soil the voracious insects were there and blighted it as if swept by a forest fire. All sorts of expedients were resorted to in the hopes of getting rid of the plague. Trenches were dug around fields, bonfires built so that the heat and smoke would drift against the insects, but still the grasshoppers held grimly on, the records tell us, until Governor Hardin's proclamation was acted upon.

The back taxes due and uncollected in Linn county on January 1, 1878, amounted to \$6,000. This included the taxes left unpaid at the close of the Civil War. Many other Missouri counties were in the same predicament and strong efforts were made to round up the delinquents. As far along as 1882 there was still due quite a sum from the delinquents' list. Of later years, however, a regular county collector has been put on the job and under an efficient back tax law his work is much more satisfactory than that accomplished in the early days of the county's history.

In a history of Linn county printed in 1882 is this curious statement of what was known as the “Rat Plague”: “Some five years ago north Missouri was infested with an army of rats. They seemed to exist everywhere and were terribly destructive. The legislature in the winter of 1876-77 authorized the counties which were overrun with them to pay 5 cents per head when presented to the number of fifty and

upwards. This worked to a charm, some counties paying out from \$1,500 to \$2,000 each, and it exterminated the rats."

As Linn county was in the "rat belt," the true statement of the rat law and its operations, as given by the author, Judge Samuel Davis, of Marshall, Missouri, may be of interest here:

"Nobody has ever printed that rat story of mine just right," remarked Judge Davis in a recent interview with the writer. "It was bad enough as it was, and I've been trying these many years to help forget it, but every now and then it pops up somewhere, and the writers accuse me of doing things of which no sane man would think of doing. Said I run on a platform, pledging that I would get a law passed making it unconstitutional for a man to have a rat about his place, and that is why I was elected. I plead not guilty. But I was the cause of the rat bill passing, and through my efforts it was the law of this state for eleven years. I was in the house, though, before I framed my bill. Am I talking too fast for you?"

"As the boys would say nowadays, the rats were a 'fierce proposition' in some parts of Missouri that year. All the plagues of Egypt would be as 'finch' to poker in comparison. When a man would get up of a morning he would have to shake the rats out of his clothes. They were so thick in the fields that horses would mire to their knees in the holes the rats made. They climbed up on corn stalks, ate the grain; scampered along rail fences and played hide-and-seek around the trees. At nights they chased each other across the floor until sleep was impossible. Even in broad daylight they would gnaw their way into cupboards, kitchen safes and boxes. Housewives had to use the most extraordinary precautions to save the food supplies from them. The least chance to get in the rats were Johnnie-on-the-Spot, and once in they left nothing.

"While the rats were trying to clean out Saline and neighboring counties my friends elected me to the legislature. I was very young then, and, of course, anxious for a chance to do something for my state. Every man down there seemed to have a pocketful of bills to regulate the universe, just as they do now. One day while talking with Senator Sam Majors I said I believed I would put in a bill to wipe out the rats, at the same time explaining how bad they were over my way. Sam laughed good-naturedly and told me to shoot ahead; he didn't like rats much himself. He never thought I'd do it, I reckon.

"It got talked around about the capital that Sam Davis from Saline was going to outlaw the rats and the newspaper boys made a good deal of sport over it. It went on for several days, and then they

began to guy me; said I was afraid to introduce my rat bill. I resolved to show 'em. There was an old statute about gophers and I took it and changed it to rats and wrote out my bill. In order that no harm could come to any of the counties I made the bill provide that rat scalps would be paid for at 5 cents per head only when delivered by one person in quantities of fifty and that it was optional with the county courts whether the offer was made or not. If the county court didn't want to go into the rat market it didn't have to; that was the safeguard.

"The bill was referred to the agricultural committee, and I supposed that would be the last of it. But lo! and behold, one morning the chairman of the committee came to me and said:

" 'Sam, we indorsed your rat bill.'

" 'You don't mean it!' I exclaimed.

" 'Sure I do,' said the chairman; 'we think it is a good measure.'

"That put it up to me to get it through. When I prepared it I intended it as a joke, but after the committee had endorsed it, why, of course that meant for me to get busy. So I went to work on the members of the house and the result was my bill went through all right.

"The next fight would be in the senate. I learned from the chairman that Sam Majors was going to kill the bill by adding a whole lot of amendments to it, providing a reward for the scalps of cockroaches, mosquitoes and all sorts of insects. The president of the senate was a friend of mine and I told him to declare all those fool amendments out of order. He did so and after some little fighting the bill was passed. Then it went to Governor Phelps for his signature.

"I went to see him.

" 'Governor,' I said, 'what are you going to do with my rat bill?'

" 'I am going to kill the dad-burned thing,' he growled; 'ain't you fellows got anything better to do than to pass rat bills?'

" 'Now, look here, Governor,' I said, 'you know I have always been your friend in the house and I have never let them pass a bill over your veto. I am in earnest about this rat bill; the boys have been guying me and I have got to get it through; my people expect it and they must have it. I am going to still be your friend, Governor, but that rat bill wants to become a law.'

"The governor saw I was in earnest. Then he smiled, and when the time came he signed the bill.

"It was about that time 'Gene Field, who was a representative of some paper, wrote that poetry about Sam Davis and the rat. Here it is."

The judge fished in his pocket and pulled out an old scrap of paper, which he carefully unfolded. This is what was on it:

“Sam Davis, member from Saline,
A-plodding home one night was seen
By two old rats—forn and gray,
Too shrewd to venture out by day.
But with the moonlight’s doleful hour
They sought what they might best devour.

“Sam Davis paused, as well he might,
And viewed the touching mournful sight:
Two rats, two aged rats forlorn,
A-browsing in the early morn!
Said he, ‘My friends, how comes it so,
That through the streets you rambling go?’

“‘Have you not heard the mandate hurled
Down from the house into the world?
That sets a price upon your head?
That pays a bonus for rats dead?
How comes it, then, that up and down
You saunter through this hostile town?’

“One old rat the solon eyed
And in a squeaking voice replied:
‘Why question us? The law applies
To rats of every age and size.
Now tell me, is there—answer true—
An older, bigger rat than you?’”

“So you see,” his honor went on, “it would never have done to let go my bill under fire like that, and what others were printing. I intended to show ’em they couldn’t laugh my bill out of court.

“The bill became a law, and, do you know, before the first copy of the Revised Statutes landed in Saline county every blamed rat picked up his grip and lit out! It’s a fact, and our county court never paid out a nickel for scalps! But over in Bates and Andrews, where the rats were just as thick as they had been in Saline, the courts took the law as mandatory, and issued a notice offering a reward of 5 cents per. People quit farming to kill rats. Boys by the hundreds began chasing

down the little terrors, killing and scalping them for the county. They said it got so bad in the court houses, where the evidence was stored, that people across the street had to keep their front doors shut and windows down. Then with characteristic thrift the Jayhawkers began raising rats for scalps and selling 'em to the Missouri county courts as the home-grown article. They even fetched rat scalps down from Iowa so as not to let the market go unsupplied. I guess in time they'd have started rat farms in China, but the two counties offering the bounty went broke, and that killed the industry. When next election rolled around they sent representatives to Jefferson City pledged to kill my rat bill—or me. They didn't do either. My reputation was at stake on that bill, and I didn't propose to have it declared unconstitutional. I went to the capital and labored with my friends until they became convinced the rat law was altogether proper and a vitally necessary act of legislation. It was pointed out to those sent to annihilate it that they didn't have to buy rat scalps unless they wanted to—information rather late to be useful, but yet it was at hand when the bill passed had they looked closer. Here's the way the bill read:

“‘It is hereby lawful for any county court in the State of Missouri to offer a reward not exceeding 5 cents per scalp for the destruction of rats. . . . Provided, that no reward shall be paid for any number of rats less than fifty.’ Revised Statutes '79.

“‘It simply meant that it was lawful to offer the bounty if the county court desired to do so. It didn't have to do it. The scalps were to be delivered to the county clerk, who after counting them would issue a voucher on the treasurer.

“‘Champ Clark finally got in the legislature and he put my rat law out of business. It had been on the books eleven years, however, and I was satisfied.

“‘The rat bill gave me a reputation I've been trying to live down. The story that I started to brain a man who called at my house one day and tried to sell a 'Sam Davis Rat Trap' is a campaign lie. He never got that close to me—more's the pity. He lived in Vermont or some other foreign country and wrote to state that he had invented a sure-death-to-rats trap, the best thing ever made, and if I would let him name it after me I would get a royalty on the sales. He was wise in writing.

“‘One day a farmer friend of Ed Barton's visited the state capital and was shown through all the buildings of interest. Barton took him to the state house, the governor's mansion, the penitentiary and every

place he could think of and finally brought him back to the hotel. The farmer looked unsatisfied.

“What’s the matter with you?” asked Barton; “haven’t you seen everything you could see?”

“No, I ain’t!” said the farmer; ‘the biggest thing you got here you have not showed me yet.’

“ ‘What is it?’

“ ‘That feller Davis what put through the rat bill; where’s he at?’ ”

CHAPTER VI

First Linn County Fair—List of Officers—Articles of Association—A Remarkable Meteor—The Killing of Willie McKinley—Efforts to Get Slayer Pardoned—Governor Crittenden's Reply to Petition—A Vigorous Condemnation of Drinking and Pistol Carrying—Organization of Linn County—John Riley, Ransom Price and Levi Blankenship Named as Commissioners to Select County Seat—The Act Designating Boundary Line—Metes and Bounds—The Original County Court—Deed to County Seat.

THE FIRST LINN COUNTY FAIR

While this enterprise did not continue long, it taught the people the importance of such an annual event, and now the Brookfield Fair is one of the most thriving institutions of the county.

In its efforts to establish and make permanent the first fair the county court appropriated \$150 annually to be used as premiums. The officers were as follows:

Joseph Schrock, president; C. J. Hale, vice-president; L. H. Higgins, treasurer; J. V. Martin, secretary.

Directors—Joseph Schrock, W. H. Benefiel, C. J. Hale, E. Ches-round, M. Cave, J. H. Tharp, E. Spokefield, J. T. Rawlins, P. Pound.

Marshal, W. F. Alexander; assistant marshal, Joseph Combs.

Following were the constitution and by-laws:

“Article 1. The officers of this society shall consist of nine directors, one of whom shall be elected president of the society, to be elected annually, and he together with the other directors shall constitute a board of managers for governing and conducting the affairs of the society. The board of directors shall elect a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their office during the pleasure of the board.

“Art. 2. The annual meeting of the society shall be held hereafter on the first Saturday in January of each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business. The election shall be by ballot. Term of office to expire when successor is duly qualified.

“Art. 3. The treasurer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond which shall be satisfactory to the directors,

for the faithful discharge of his duties and the paying of all of the moneys by him received, in such sums as the directors may direct.

“Art. 4. No person can be an officer who is not a member of the society, and a resident of Linn county.

“Art. 5. Members of the society shall be residents of the state.

“Art. 6. The annual exhibition of the society shall be held in the month of September or October.

“Art. 7. All articles offered for premiums shall be produced from the farm of the exhibitor, and by the persons offering the same, or by members of their families. All products must be raised in this state.

“Art. 8. The membership fee shall be \$2 each, payable by the first of August to the treasurer of the society.

“Art. 9. No eating houses or stands as such shall be permitted upon the grounds, except by permission of the Board.

“Art. 10. No spirituous, malt, or vinuous liquors will be permitted to be sold or given away, or in any way disposed of on the grounds, or in the vicinity of the fair grounds during the fair.

“Art. 11. All fast riding or driving is positively forbidden within the enclosure, and this rule shall be strictly enforced; and no huckstering or gambling of any kind shall be permitted within the enclosure.

“Art. 12. No person shall have access to the secretary's books to ascertain who have made entries in any ring, nor shall the secretary give such information in any case.

“Art. 13. Two auditors shall be chosen, one by the directors, and one by the society, to audit the society's accounts at each annual meeting.

“Art. 14. Nine public notices shall be posted by the directors in the most public places, at least 10 days before each annual meeting.

“Art. 15. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.”

A brilliant meteor passed over Linn county the night of December 21, 1876. It burst forth from the southwest and was vividly clear to people all over the county for nearly half a minute. This beautiful heavenly visitor was said to have journeyed eastward, where it landed with a tremendous explosion near Bucyrus, Ohio. It recalled to the minds of many of the older inhabitants the shower of stars or meteors in November, 1833, and many thought it presaged the return of such a display. Quite a number of Linn county citizens and those of other

sections as well, maintained an all night vigil after the meteor had passed.

Chronologically the next event that excited a great deal of discussion throughout Linn county was a killing at Laclede. This occurred in July, 1878. James Edwards, a young man with respectable connections, became intoxicated and shot into a crowd of small boys. The bullet struck and killed William McKinley. As the verdict of the jury was the first one returned in Linn county in connection with a murder case it is here set out in full:

"We, the undersigned jurors, impanelled by A. Carroll, Coroner of Linn county, Mo., to view the body of Willie McKinley now lying before us, do find that said William McKinley came to his death by being shot in the breast by a ball fired from a pistol held in the hands of James Edwards on the 4th of July, 1878, between the hours of 7 and 8 p. m., in the public square in the town of Laclede, Mo.

"J. L. REYNOLDS, Foreman.

"VIRGIL TRUE.

"W. B. CATHER.

"J. H. WILSON.

"O. W. ELLIOTT.

"JOHN BRINAGER.

"LACLEDE, MISSOURI, July 5, 1878."

It is said that Edwards, when he became sober was much horrified over the tragic results of his reckless action. He was given a trial, found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. An effort was made in December, 1881, to have him pardoned. The application was sent to Governor Thomas S. Crittenden. In stating his reasons for refusing to grant the pardon Governor Crittenden carefully reviewed the testimony and also the plea made by friends in behalf of young Edwards. The opinion of Governor Crittenden on this application, which he felt bound to deny, is a notable document. After referring in detail to the testimony of the witnesses, and speaking in the kindest manner of Judge Burgess who tried the case, the Governor said:

"The boy killed was about thirteen years old and small for his age, as said one of the witnesses. Enough of the evidence has been given to show how and by whom the little boy was killed and the condition of the man who did it. Before a defendant is convicted in court he is presumed to be innocent, and it devolves on the state to remove that presumption. After the conviction he is not only presumed to be, but is

adjudged to be guilty, and before I will exercise clemency in any case the action and judgment of the court must be shown to be erroneous by invincible facts or by such mitigating circumstances as would have modified the judgment if known at that time.

“What is there in this case in the light of this rule that requires me to interfere with the sentence of the court? Is it because he (Edwards) was drunk and discharged his revolver with great recklessness, to say the least of it, into a crowd of innocent boys who had gathered in the park for social amusements? If so when would society be safe from the actions of bad men, who would often put themselves in that evil condition to accomplish their premeditated deeds? Drunkenness is not now, never has been, and I hope never will be, an excuse for crime in this state. . . .

“This defendant was also guilty of another violation of the law before he killed Young McKinley; that was in carrying a concealed weapon. This is a great and growing crime in this state, against the law of God and of society, and should be punished without sympathy and without favor.

“Drunkenness and revolvers cause more crime, more executions, more penalties, more sorrows to innocent mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and wives, than all the other causes combined, and both should receive the strongest reprobation from the social, religious and moral community.

“Society should have some way in protecting itself against such evils. It can only be done by education and legislation. Legislation will not do it if clemency is extended to the offenders without regard to the crime. They must know there is power and meaning in the law; that there is an iron will as well as justice in the courts; that there is a determination in society to protect itself against the lawless; that a sentence of the court means an execution; that ‘the way of the transgressor is hard,’ and will remain so until reformation comes.

“I am asked to pardon Edwards on the ground of mercy and to gratify the hearts of his parents, who are old Christian people calmly awaiting the last summons.

“It is not always judicious to exercise mercy at the expense of the many. Society must be remembered as well as the individual. I have a profound sympathy for the good old people, but that sympathy must not prevail against the obligation I owe to the preservation of good society in this state. If men will get drunk against common decency, if men will carry revolvers against the law and the rule of propriety, and will, under the evil inspiration of the one use the other, they must

suffer for it on the gallows or in the penitentiary. My sympathy and mercy are for the industrious and lawabiding people of the state; not for the thieves, murderers and robbers inside of the prison walls. I will see that justice is done them; beyond that I am not expected to go. I see no reason why I should pardon Edwards; the application is therefore refused.

“Thomas T. Crittenden.”

December 13, 1881.

As originally organized Chariton county extended northward to the Iowa line, including what afterwards became Linn county. Chariton county was organized November 16, 1820. At the session of the general assembly of Missouri, in the winter of 1836-37, an act was passed creating the county of Linn from the territory attached to Chariton county, and extending Linn county's government to the Iowa line. That act was passed January 6, 1837. From that time Linn county has had a corporate existence. The same act establishing Linn county also created Livingston, Macon and Taney counties.

The sections creating Linn county, and defining its bounds, read as follows:

“Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Missouri as follows:

“Section 18. All that portion of the territory heretofore attached to the county of Chariton, in the following boundaries: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 57, range 18, west; thence west with said township line to the range line dividing range 21 and 22; thence north with said range line to the township line dividing township 60 and 61; thence east with said township line to the range line dividing 17 and 18; thence south with said range line to the beginning; is hereby declared to be a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Linn county, in honor of the Honorable Lewis F. Linn; and all the rights and privileges guaranteed by law to separate, distinct counties, are hereby extended to the county of Linn.

“Sec. 19. John Riley, Ransom Price and Levi Blankenship, of the county of Chariton are appointed commissioners to select the seat of justice for said county. The said commissioners are hereby vested with all the powers granted to commissioners by an act entitled, ‘An Act to Provide for Organizing Counties Hereafter Established.’ Approved December 9, 1836.

“Sec. 20. The Court to be holden for said county shall be held in

the house of Silas Fore until the county court shall fix upon a temporary seat of justice for said county.

“Sec. 21. The Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint and commission three persons, resident in said county, as justice of the county court, and one person, resident of the said county as sheriff of said county. When so commissioned they shall have full power and authority to act as such in their respective offices, under the existing laws, until their successors are elected, commissioned and qualified.

“Sec. 22. All that portion of the territory lying north of the county of Linn shall be attached to said county, for all civil and military purposes, until otherwise provided by law.

“Sec. 23.* The circuit and county courts of said counties, or the judges thereof in vacation, shall have power to appoint their clerks, who shall hold their offices until the general election in 1838, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

“Sec. 24. The commissioners to locate the respective county seats, aforesaid shall meet on the first Monday in May next, at the place of holding court for the counties respectively, in which said county seats are to be located, for the purpose of entering on the discharge of their duties.

“Sec. 25. Four terms of the county court shall be held in each of the counties aforesaid, on the first Monday in February May, August and November, and the courts may alter the times of holding their stated terms, giving notice thereof in such manner as to them shall seem expedient.

“This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

“Approved, January 6, 1837.”

Eight days later a supplemental Act was passed designating the boundary line between Linn and Livingston counties, as follows:

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

“Section 1. The county line dividing the counties of Livingston and Linn be so changed as to continue up Grand river from where the range line dividing ranges 21 and 22 cross said river, to the sectional line dividing range 22 in equal parts; thence north with said sectional line to the township line dividing townships 59 and 60; thence west with the original line of said county; and the line of Linn county shall extend from the point last mentioned north with the aforesaid section line, to

* The Sections 23, 24 and 25 apply to all the counties that were admitted under the same Act.

the line dividing townships 60 and 61; thence east with said line to the original line of Linn county.

“This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

“Approved January 14, 1837.”

METES AND BOUNDS

The act organizing the county of Linn gives its metes and bounds three miles less in width than is shown on the map, its western border being range line dividing ranges 21 and 22. When the error was discovered or when the additional territory was added can only be supposed from the metes and bounds of the county as given by the revised statutes of Missouri, 1879, paragraph 5189. It reads:

Linn, beginning at the southeast corner of township 57, range 18 west; thence west to the southwest corner of section 34, township 57, range 22 west; thence north with the subdivisional line to the northwest corner of section 3 of township 60, range 22 west; thence east with the township line between township 60 and 61 to the northeast corner of township 60, range 18 west; thence south with the range line between ranges 17 and 18 to the place of the beginning.”

This would make Linn county 27 miles east and west and 24 miles north and south. The present map of Linn county does not show this area of territory, its northern line being different from the metes and bounds given by the section above quoted. This arises from the fact that township 60 is a fractional township, being on the east side of the county a trifle over five miles north and south and on the west side four miles and a half instead of the six miles of the usual congressional township. The north line, then, of township 60 bears south from the range between 17 and 18 to range line between 19 and 21 and a half miles; from there due west to the county line it divides the section nearly or quite equally. The county's true limit is 23 miles and a fraction north and south on the east sides, $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and south on the west line of the county, and 27 miles in width. This fractional township is what has deceived the writers or history of Linn county. There are not 684 square miles of territory in the county, but without going into fractions 611 square miles, and that area covers 392,040 acres of as fine land, in the richness and productiveness of its soil, as can be found in the valley of the Mississippi. This county, which was once a part of St. Charles, then of Howard, and later of Chariton counties, the garden spot of Central north Missouri, is what is now to be considered and all that is worthy of record will be given, making it a standard book of reference of Linn county for all future time.

THE ORIGINAL COUNTY COURT

According to the Act of the organization, the first county court of Linn county was held on the first Monday in February, 1837. There was no date, however, on the record of the proceedings.

The court met at the house of Silas A. Fore. But two of the judges were present. James A. Clark, who afterwards became judge of this judicial circuit and held the office for nearly twenty years, was appointed clerk pro tem of the court. That appointment was the first order on record.

The next order was "that the court adjourn to the house of E. T. Dennison for the purpose of doing business it being so inconvenient to do business at Fore's."

James Howell and William Bowyer were the judges present. The sheriff's name was not recorded in the minutes.

The court then divided the county into three municipal townships, to be known as Parson Creek, Locust Creek and Yellow Creek.

It was ordered that elections be held in those townships on April 8, 1837, for the purpose of electing one justice of the peace for Parson Creek and Yellow Creek townships, and two of the same sort of officers for Locust Creek. The voting was to be done at the homes of certain citizens in the various townships.

The court ordered the sheriff to notify the judges of the elections, and to put up notices. The clerk of the court was also directed to procure a blank book for the use of the court before the next term.

At the election referred to above the following parties were chosen as justices:

Thomas Rappell, formerly of Virginia, and David Mullins, Locust Creek township; Irvin Ogan, for Parson Creek and Mordecai Lane for Yellow Creek township.

The next term of the county court was held May 1, 1837. At that time all three judges were present, the third one being Robert Warren.

The migratory court made another change of its headquarters, this time to Barbee's store, which was used until a permanent location could be had. James Howell was appointed presiding judge. John J. Flood was appointed assessor and filed his bond. E. T. Dennison, at whose home the court had met during its first session, was appointed clerk, a position which he was to hold until the next general election. At the June term Thomas Barbee was appointed treasurer. Another election was ordered for the first Monday in August to select an additional magistrate for both Parson Creek and Yellow Creek townships.

Judge Clark received \$5.21½ for his services as clerk. John J. Flood was paid \$28.75 for assessing the taxes of the county. The sheriff was asked by duly entered order to refund to the county \$1.50 on an overcharge in his account.

The first tax assessment was 200 per cent on the state tax and a poll tax.

The first agent to receive the county's share of the road and canal fund was Thomas Barbee, the treasurer.

Stephen McCollum, of the Yellow Creek township, was elected justice of the peace.

The first road laid out for travel in Linn county was in November, 1837. It started from a mile west of George Epperly's to the old fish dam on Locust creek. Much work was done on the road in the way of cutting through hills and the building of culverts. The first road overseers were James A. Clark, Mordecai Lane, Sampson Wyatt and Thomas Rupel. The fact that a man was justice of the peace in no way interfered with his duty as a road overseer.

During the November term the important question of locating the county seat came up for discussion. The commissioners appointed for the state had failed to perform that duty, the people became tired of the delay and insisted that the county court should act.

The county court appointed David Duncanson, of Livingston county, James Jackson, of Howard county, and Hiram Craig, of Chariton county, to make the location. The sheriff was ordered to put up ten notices stating that the commissioners would meet on January 1, 1838, at the usual place of holding court in Linn county. It is not recorded whether the commissioners did meet at that time or not, but it is certain they did not make the location for more than a year thereafter.

David Duncanson and William B. Thompson selected the present site of Linneus to be the permanent county seat on October 29, 1839. For their services these commissioners received each \$32. Their report was approved by the judge of the Circuit Court at the August term. The Honorable Thomas C. Burch was then on the bench.

John Holland and wife conveyed to Linn county the townsite of Linneus, August 25. This donation decided the commissioners on the location. The deed by which Holland and his wife conveyed the property to Linn county is as follows:

"Know all men by these presents, that we, John Holland and Elizabeth Holland, his wife, have donated and given to the county of Linn, in the state of Missouri, for the benefit and use of said county, as

a permanent seat of justice, fifty acres of land, bounded and situated as follows: Beginning at the post at the northwest corner of section 6, township 58, range 20; thence east along the north boundary of said section, fifty-four poles to a stake in the prairie; thence south one hundred and forty-eight poles and five links to a stake in the prairie; thence west fifty-four poles to a stake on the range line, to which a red oak two feet in diameter bears north seventy degrees, thirty minutes east, eighty-two links, (and) a hickory ten inches in diameter bears south thirty-four degrees, thirty minutes west, sixty-three links; thence north along the range line to the place of beginning;—to have and to hold the aforesaid tract of land, with all and singular the rights, privileges and immunities thereunto in any wise belonging to the said county of Linn forever; and we further bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns to warrant and forever defend the title to the said tract of land to the said county of Linn against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons whosoever. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

“JOHN HOLLAND. (L. S.)

“ELIZABETH HOLLAND. (L. S.)”

CHAPTER VII

How Linneus Was Named—First Sale of Town Lots—Original Court House—A Smoky Cabin and a Scrap—"Where's the Fight?"—Jesse Bowyer's Ferry—Sale of Slave Property—Highland County—Division of Townships—Appropriation for New Court House—Built Inside Amount Appropriated—First Talk of Railroads—Jail Building to Be "Proof Against Breaking Out"—Col. Robert M. Stewart—Sketch of His Career—His Work for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad—A Hot Campaign for Governor.

Augustus W. Flournoy, deputy county clerk, was allowed \$1.02½ for recording the above deed.

When the county seat was first laid off it was called Linnville. On November 5, 1839, the county court formally adopted that name, and on 30th an order was made by the same body "that Linnville be the permanent seat of justice of the county of Linn."

The name was changed to Linneus by order of the county court on February 4, 1840. This was done at the suggestion of Senator Lewis F. Linn, for whom the county had been named.

Judge James A. Clark wrote to Senator Linn that the county and its capital had been named in his honor and asked for his endorsement of that action. Senator Linn replied that while he did not wish to dictate in a matter of that character, yet he rather preferred the name of Linneus to Linnville. Judge Clark laid the senator's letter before the county court, which body instantly made the change suggested. A great many people suppose that Linneus was named after the great Swedish scientist, Karl Von Linné, who was commonly called Linnæus. The Swedish savant was the greatest botanist of his age. He was born in Rashult, Sweden, May 13, 1807; was the son of a clergyman, who had him educated at the grammar school in the Gymnasium of Wexiö. As a result of his extensive investigation along botanical lines, Linnæus was made a Knight of the Polar Star, with the rank of nobility. In his day his successful researches had made him a recognized authority along the lines of his study and he was looked up to as a world benefactor.

But the people who named Linneus and Linn county were desirous of honoring a man nearer home in the person of the state's noted senator, whose biographical sketch appears in the first part of this history.

Some question was raised regarding the legality of the procedure in the location of the county seat. Other commissioners than those appointed had acted and the time set for the location had been changed. Also to make the matter absolutely certain the state legislature in December, 1840, passed an act to legalize the location of the seat of justice of Linn county.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, 1. That all the proceedings and acts which may be had or transacted by the commissioners of the seat of justice of the county of Linn, or by the county court of said county, in selecting, locating, or establishing the seat of justice of said county, in naming or altering and changing the name of the same, be and the same are hereby legalized and rendered as effectual as if the same had been done in all respects in conformity to law.

"2. That all acts and proceedings wherein either 'Linneville' or 'Linnæus' is used or occurs as the name of the seat of justice of said county shall be as binding and effectual as if the name so used or occurring had at all times been the regular name of the seat of justice of said county."

On November 5, 1839, John D. Grant, the first county commissioner, was ordered to advertise by three weekly insertions in the *Fayette Democrat*, of Howard county, the sale of "one-third of the town lots of Linnville, Linn county, Missouri, on a credit of six, twelve and twenty-four months, of equal installments." The sale was to take place December 2. The commissioner was instructed "to lay out one acre of ground in the public square, to be laid out in a square, to commence at a stake and run an equal distance from said stake, the Public Square to be on the west of said line; one main street on each side of the Public Square running north and south, 51 feet and 6 inches wide; to back streets 30 feet wide each. Two main cross streets 49-feet, 6 inches wide, each adjoining the Public Square; one back cross street on each side of the Public Square, 30 feet wide; and that he lay out 16 lots to each block around the Public Square, running back 80 feet, and the balance of the lots to be laid out agreeable to a plat rendered to said commissioner."

Commissioner Grant was aided in this duty by R. W. Foster, a surveyor. The work was done in the latter part of November, 1839. For his services in laying off the town Grant charged the county \$200,

but the bill was cut down by the county court to \$77. Soon after the first lot sale Mr. Grant died and R. W. Foster, his assistant, was appointed in his place on December 28. Later the governor appointed Foster as county surveyor, which position he held until February, 1842.

Meredith Brown was the purchaser of lot 1, block 1, which was the first lot sold. The price paid for the lot is not known, but it is supposed to have been at least \$5, because the county court in advertising the sale served notice that no lot should be sold for less than that sum. The lot sale continued two days, December 2 and 3. Still there were other lots remaining to be sold and another sale was advertised for May 6, 1840, on which day one-half of the remaining lots were sold to bidders.

Affairs in Linn county had reached that point where it was deemed necessary to have a court house building in which to transact the business of the county. These are the specifications by the order of the county court, at the February term, 1841, for the first court house that was built in Linn county:

“The house to be built on the southeast corner of Lot 3, Block 19, of hewed logs, 36 feet long and 20 feet wide, (the house to be 20 feet wide, not the logs, of course,) from out to out; the wall to be fifteen feet high from the bottom of the sill to the top of the plate, with a wall partition to be carried up from the bottom to the top of the plate so as to make the front room twenty-three feet long in the clear; the logs all to be of sound oak; the sills to be of white oak or burr oak; the sleepers to be of good white oak or burr oak of sufficient strength, two feet from center to center; the joice to be of good sound oak, three feet by ten inches, put in two feet from center to center, to extend through the wall; . . . The house to be covered with good oak shingles; . . . the end of the house is to front the Public Square, with one door in the center of the end of the house; one fifteen-light window on each side of said door, 8 by 10 inches; one door in the center of the partition wall; one door and one window in the end of the back room so as to leave room in the center for a chimney; The window to be 12-light of eight by ten inch glass, the doors and windows to be finished in plain batten order, with good black-walnut plank; . . . The whole building to be chinked with stone suitably tamped; the lower floor to be laid down roughly, with square joints; the upper floor rough-tongued and squared, the plank to be of good sound oak timber well dressed, with an opening left in the southwest corner for a staircase; the whole

to be done in a workmanlike manner on or before the first day of August, 1841.”

The building of the temporary court house was let to David Jenkins and Goldsby Quinn, \$400 having been appropriated for the purpose February 5, 1841, and was superintended on the part of the county by William Hines. It was not completed by the time specified. In November Mr. Hines was ordered to have a brick chimney erected in the building, to contain two four-foot fireplaces below and two two-foot fireplaces in the upper story. The building finally cost, when completed, \$516.50, and long stood in Linneus and is well remembered by the older settlers.

Before the court house was erected the various officers kept the books and records of the county at their respective homes. Sometimes—very frequently—a man having business to transact with the county officers would have to seek him out in the field or the forest and get him to walk back to the house to look up the records wanted for the matter in hand.

Court was held at the residences of Barbee, Fore and Holland, whichever place happened to be the most expedient. Judge Clark held the first court at Mr. Holland's. Holland's cabin was the first erected in the place and it boasted of an enormous fireplace, but a somewhat inadequate chimney. On one occasion when the court was proceeding at its business the old chimney became stopped up and the room was filled with smoke. Holland did not know how to repair the defect right then and court had to adjourn until something was done. There was quite a crowd of people in town that day and as the judge was leaving the smoky cabin the sheriff ran up and told him that a fist fight was in progress between a couple of farmers, and he wanted to know what his duty was under such circumstances.

“Duty!” cried the judge. “It is your duty to show me where the fight is! I want to see it, too.”

The first ferry license was a free grant to William and Jesse Bowyer, and they were allowed to charge 12½ cents for ferrying a man and horse across the stream; 50 cents for a loaded wagon and team, and 6¼ cents for pedestrians. The license was granted at the December term, 1837, the year the county was organized.

At the May term of the county court, 1838, Benton township was formed, being taken from the central part of Locust Creek township. John Pierce and William Gibson were elected justices of the peace.

Augustus W. Flournoy was appointed county treasurer on May 7, 1838, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thomas Barbee. The first meeting of the newly elected county judges in 1838 occurred at the house of John Holland, the man who deeded the site for the county seat.

Duncan was the next township organized, the order being made June 24, 1839. The voting precinct was designated at the house of John Holland. Robert W. Holland was elected justice of the peace for Duncan township. Samuel K. Smith was the first constable of that township. The first school lands sold by order of the county court occurred the fourth Monday in December, 1839. The sixteenth sections of Township 58, Range 18 west, and Township 58, Range 20 west, were sold in eighty-acre tracts. Those sections were in what is now Locust Creek and the north part of Bucklin township.

This sale laid the foundation of Linn county's school fund, which has been so satisfactorily kept through all the following years, and it might here be remarked that the education feature of Linn county has kept pace with its industrial development.

The first census of Linn county was taken by John W. Minnis, in 1840. For this service the county court allowed him \$54.75.

Liberty township was organized north of Duncan township, in 1841. This township's southern line was the township line between 62 and 63, which is now Sullivan county. The first bridge built in the county was across Locust creek, near William Bowyer's, on the state road running from Palmyra, Marion county, to Plattsburg, Buchanan county. About the same time two other bridges were ordered to be built across the east and west forks of Yellow creek. Thomas H. Pearson was directed to superintend the construction of the two last bridges. William Bowyer was ordered to superintend the building of the bridge near his place.

R. W. Foster, county surveyor, reported \$707.10 on hand November 8, 1841. At this time money was needed to complete the court house and for other necessary county work. To meet this demand for additional money the court issued an order that "the treasurer of Linn county be authorized to borrow \$200, at any per cent per annum, not to exceed 10 per cent, for a term of not less than 6 months nor more than 12 months, to be paid, (if borrowed) out of the town lot fund in the town of Linneus."

A second loan was ordered in February, 1842, the amount being \$100.

The county court was very industrious during the year 1841—

laying our new roads, appointing reviewers, overseers and commissioners. The county was developing and it was appreciated then, as it is now, that country roads were highly responsible for the prosperity of the county. Bridge work was prosecuted as fast as the revenue permitted. A bridge then didn't cost as much as it does now. The material was close at hand and labor was cheap. Stephen McCollum was allowed \$325 for building a bridge across Yellow creek and \$10 for some extras. John R. Baker received \$292 for constructing a bridge across East Fork.

The temporary court house, as it was called, was completed in February, 1842. Superintendent Hines was directed to place the key of the establishment formally into the hands of Jeremiah Phillips, the sheriff, who by order of the court was placed in charge of the building. The original plans for this court house had been considerably altered. There were four windows, several brick chimneys and the structure was weatherboarded. In the court room were eight wooden benches, furnished by Goldsby Quinn, who was paid \$66.54 for them.

Pleasant Hill township was organized May 3, 1842. This township was also located in what is now Sullivan county. The voting place was at Mathew Kidd's house. Linneus Davis was appointed road districting justice for the township.

The first and only slave property mentioned in the records of Linn county up to the year 1845 was found in settling the estate of Capt. Daniel Flournoy. In December, 1842, the court made this order:

"It is ordered by the court that Robert C. Combs, William Burt and James Carson be appointed commissioners to divide the estate of the late Capt. Daniel Flournoy, consisting of four slaves, named as follows: Frank, Phil, Anna, and Edith, as coming to a part of said legatees, to wit: Virginia Ann Williams, formerly Virginia Ann Flournoy. And it is further ordered that the clerk deliver a copy of this order to John G. Flournoy, agent for the guardian of the said Virginia Ann Williams."

The territory north of Linn county to the Iowa line was attached to Linn county for all civil and military purposes, and had no particular name until 1843. At the session of the general assembly, in the winter of 1842-43, an act was passed defining the territorial limits of a county of the territory above mentioned, which included the present county of Sullivan. This was Highland county, but it was not organized into its municipal government until two years later.

The act provided that "the revenue levied and collected by the county of Linn, for county purposes, within the aforesaid county of Linn, after deducting the expenses of assessing and collecting the same and all the expenses which may arise from criminal prosecutions originating in the county of Highland, shall be reserved for the use of Highland county and shall be paid over to said county by the county court of Linn county whenever the said county of Highland may be organized." The act was approved February 17, 1847.

The following order of the county court shows the care that was exercised in looking after minor children:

"It is ordered by the court that Frederick Hester be appointed guardian for Daniel Franklin Clary, minor and heir of Henderson Clary, and that the said guardian bind the said minor to Levi Moore upon the following conditions, towit: The said Moore is to school the said minor to read and write, and in arithmetic to understand the 'Rule of 3,' to clothe said minor with sufficient clothing, lodging and diet until he shall become 21 years of age. At which time the said Moore is to furnish said minor two suits of common clothing and one suit of fine clothes which is to be worth \$20, and one horse, saddle and bridle to be worth \$60."

The remainder of the Linneus town lots were ordered to be sold by the then county commissioner, Charles A. Fore, who had charge of the county seat property. A commissioner had been appointed to appraise all the unsold lots, and the order stated that the price to be paid must measure up to the appraisal, otherwise they were not to be sold. The commissioner was authorized to make the sale of the lots. The terms of the sale were two equal installments at twelve and twenty-four months from date of purchase, 10 per cent interest, with security. The deeds were to be given when first installment and interest were paid in full. The report of the sale was filed February 7, 1845.

The first contested election case in Linn county was between William J. Cornett and John Spencer. Both were candidates for justice of the peace in February, 1844. The court decided in favor of Cornett.

On May 6, 1845, the county court made the following order appointing commissioners to lay off Linn county into seven municipal townships:

"It is ordered by the Court that Linn county be divided into

seven municipal townships, and that Hiram E. Hurlbut, James W. McCormack, Thompson K. Neal, Stephen McCollum and Samuel Baker be appointed commissioners to lay off said county into seven municipal townships, and that the said commissioners shall meet at the Court House in Linneus the second Monday of July next in order to make said townships, and that said commissioners designate the township's boundaries by water courses, range lines, township lines and sectional lines, referred to in Acts of the 26th of January, 1845, and that they make report to this Court at the next regular term thereof, and that the sheriff notify them of their appointment."

On November 5, 1845, the commissioners brought in their report fixing the boundaries of the respective townships as follows:

"Yellow Creek Township—Commencing at the southeast corner of township 57, of range 18 west, thence west with said line to the section line dividing 34 and 35, township 57, of range 19; thence north with said line to the line dividing sections 15 and 22, in township 58, of range 19; thence west with said line to the line dividing sections 21 and 20, township 58, of range 19; thence north to the township line dividing townships 58 and 59; thence east on said line to the county line between Linn and Macon counties; thence south along said line to the beginning.

"Baker Township—Commencing at the southeast corner of township 59, of range 18; thence west to the section line dividing 32 and 33, in township 59, in range 19; thence north to the County line between Linn and Sullivan counties; thence east to the county line between Linn and Macon counties; thence south along said line to the beginning.

"Benton Township—Commencing at the southeast corner of section 8, in township 59, of range 19; thence west along said line to the middle of the channel of the main Locust Creek; thence up said creek to the mouth of the west fork of said creek, thence up the said west fork in the middle of said channel thereof north to the county line between Linn and Sullivan counties; thence east along said line to the section line dividing sections 8 and 9, township 60, range 19; thence south along said line to the beginning.

"Jackson Township—Commencing in the middle of the channel of main Locust Creek where the township line divides townships 58 and 59, of range 21; thence west along said line to the county line between Linn and Livingston counties; thence north to the county line dividing Linn and Sullivan counties; thence east along said line to the middle of the channel of the west fork of Locust Creek; thence down the same to the main Locust Creek to the beginning.

“Parson Creek Township—Commencing in the middle of the channel of main Locust Creek on the county line between Linn and Chariton counties; thence west to the southwest corner of Linn county; thence north along the county line between Linn and Livingston counties to the township line dividing townships 58 and 59; thence east along said line to the middle of the channel of main Locust Creek; thence down the same to the place of beginning.

“Jefferson Township—Commencing at the southeast corner of section 34, of township 57, of range 19; thence west along the county line to the middle of the channel of the main Locust Creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to the section line dividing sections 14 and 23, in township 58, of range 21; thence east along said line to the section line between sections 22 and 23, in township 58, of range 19; thence south along said line to the place of beginning.

“Locust Creek Township—Commencing at the southeast corner of section 17, in township 58, of range 19; thence west along said line to the middle of the channel of the main Locust Creek; thence up the same in the middle of the channel to the section line dividing sections 11 and 14, in township 59, of range 21; thence east along said line to the northeast corner of section 17, of township 59, of range 19; thence south to the place of beginning.”

These townships were all in Linn county proper. Sullivan county was organized February 15, 1845, out of the territory of Linn county. Previous to that Sullivan county had been known as Highland county. The report of the commissioners was approved.

After 1846 dawned the growth of Linn county and its increased official business demanded a more adequate court house. The pressure upon the county court became so strong that on March 4 Thomas Barbee was appointed to prepare and submit to the court a plan for the building of a court house in Linneus, fixing the dimensions, naming the materials and estimating the cost of such a structure.

An appropriation of \$4,000 was made for the new building July 1. It was specified that the court house should be built in the center of the public square at Linneus. William Sanders, Hiram E. Hurlbut, and Daniel Grace were appointed to superintend the construction. After the August election a new county court took charge and at its session in September an order was made relieving Hiram E. Hurlbut and Daniel Grace from acting as commissioners.

William Sanders was appointed bridge commissioner to superintend the construction of a bridge across Long Branch, on the state road to Macon county, and one across Big Muddy creek, on the state

road to Brunswick. Mr. Sanders, who still acted as court house commissioner, reported plans and specifications for a new court house. They were approved and placed on file. The county court made an order on March 14, 1847, giving the necessary directions to Sanders, who was appointed superintendent, for the building of the court house and providing for its payment.

The county court ordered a final sale of the town lots of Linneus on the first Monday in May, 1847, with instructions to continue from day to day until all the lots were sold. In May, \$1,504.45 was realized from the sale and in August \$98.25 additional.

Enoch Kemper, county clerk, filed his reports of the county's receipts and expenditures for the year 1846, as follows: Receipts, \$1,189.38; expenditures, \$1,075.17; balance on hand, \$114.20. The tax levy of May 31, 1847, was one-half of 1 per cent additional for county purposes, while the state tax was about double what it had been the year previous. The increase of the county tax was necessitated by the building of the court house. This tax levy gave the county a revenue of \$1,464.71, and yielded to the court house fund \$742.86. It was supposed that this with the receipts from the Linneus town lot sales would be enough to meet the demands for building the new court house.

James L. Nelson, who built the court house at Gallatin, Davis county, was the contractor for the Linn county court house.

Lot 1, block 24, Linneus, was reserved for the county jail building.

William Sanders resigned as superintendent of the construction and Augustus W. Flournoy was appointed to supervise the completion of the court house.

Carlos Boardman, the first public administrator of Linn county, was appointed February, 1848.

Having disposed of all the lots in Linneus as shown on the original plat, and the court house project still requiring more funds, the commissioner for the county seat, Charles A. Fore, was ordered to lay off the residue of the town tract, to make a plat and have it attached to the original plat. This was done February 12, 1848.

The foundation of the court house building having been laid, and the brick work well under way, a committee was appointed to examine the material and workmanship. Owen Rawlings, Samuel S. Swope and G. Walker were chosen on this committee. The committee made its report, which was received and approved by the county court.

On this an order was issued to the treasurer to pay John L. Nelson, the contractor, \$1,130 to apply in his work. This was in March.

On May 2 the superintendent reported to the county court that

two-thirds of the work on the court house had been credited, that the material was good and the work well done. On June 5 the contractor was given an additional warrant for \$1,330.

Commissioner Fore having completed the platting of the addition to the original town of Linneus, was ordered to sell the six lots embraced therein for \$45.97½.

On October 16 Superintendent Flournoy reported to the county court that the new court house had been completed according to contract, and recommended that the same be received. The court accepted the report and ordered another warrant for \$1,330 to Contractor Nelson as balance due. The total cost of the building was \$3,894.85, including some slight alterations made in the contract.

That was in the year 1848. Today counties of Missouri with no greater population than Linn county has are building court houses that cost all the way from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

A notable thing about this pioneer court house building was that it was built inside of the contract price. It seems from all the data obtainable that the commissioners and others appointed to look after the building exercised the utmost vigilance to see that not a cent of money was wasted and that the material was fairly up to specifications.

A statement of the county's financial condition for the year 1848 showed a balance on hand of \$592.61.

At the August term, 1849, the county court made an order that no greater sum than \$100 should be loaned to any one person out of the road and canal fund. Two hundred and \$300 loans had been made, and if this was continued it was found that there wouldn't be enough money to go around.

The county was now getting close to the railroad era—that is, to the talk that preceded the actual constructions. On October 10, 1849, the court made this order:

“It is ordered by the Court that there be \$200 appropriated out of the internal improvement fund of this county for the purpose of surveying the track for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, subject to the order of the president of the Board of Commissioners of said road.”

This order marked an epoch in the development of Linn county. It was the initial step in the inauguration of the movement which has done much for the prosperity and development of the county. In that distant day it was not dreamed, possibly, what railroads would eventually mean to this county. The ambition was to secure a line across the county which would furnish an easy method of reaching the two

great rivers bordering the state, where the produce of the county would then be transferred to steamboats and carried to the great market centers. Today Linn county has three great lines of railroad traversing her bosom and two important division points, Brookfield and Marceline. Laeclde is a junction and an important railroad center, also Bucklin. Doubtless the county court of 1849 thought \$200 was a liberal appropriation for railroad enterprises, because in those days the layman had but small comprehension of the great costs of railroad facilities.

That \$200 appropriation got the people to talking railroad. It crystallized public sentiment in favor of better means of communication. It made the iron horse a reality. Yet it was ten years in the future before the connections were made and the trains running.

The first primary election that ever occurred in Linn county was ordered to be held the fourth Saturday in January, 1850. It has been stated that this was in reality the first primary election in Missouri. Thomas K. Neal had resigned as assessor and it became necessary to fill the office. There were plenty of candidates. The election was carried out strictly by the order of the county court, which read as follows:

“It is ordered by the Court that the legal voters in and for Linn county may meet on the fourth Saturday of January next, 1850, at the several election precincts in said county for the purpose of electing an assessor to assess Linn county for 1850, and that the Court will appoint the person receiving the highest number of votes.”

William Clarkson received a majority of the votes and was duly appointed on February 4.

Linn county's first jail was built under an order made March, 1851. The sum of \$1,100 was appropriated for that purpose. It was specified in the order that the jail was to be “double wall of brick and logs, fitted with iron, located on Lot 6, Block 22.” Hiram E. Hurlbut was appointed to supervise the construction and he was enjoined by the order to see that the jail was made proof against the most accomplished unfortunate to regain his liberty on being confined therein, without some help.”

Edward Hoyle was appointed county treasurer to succeed David Prewitt. Hoyle took possession of the office October 6, 1851.

Another \$500 was appropriated for the location of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad through Linn county, April 14, 1851. An election was also ordered for the third Saturday in May so that the people

might say how much stock the county should subscribe for to encourage the road.

In September, Colonel Robert M. Stewart, promoter of the railroad company, appeared before the county court and requested that body to take stock in the railroad. This is the order of the county court on that proposition:

“On motion of Colonel Robert M. Stewart, agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, it is ordered by the court here that the county of Linn take 250 shares in the stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, at the sum of \$100 per share. (\$25,000.) And that the court reserve to themselves the power to pay over the installments as they may be called for by said company on said stock, either by payment in cash, or by issuing her bonds as it may be required; and also, if the bonds which may hereafter be issued by the county for the purposes aforesaid shall be disposed of by said company at a discount, the said county is to bear no loss on account thereof. Said bonds to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable annually.”

Colonel Stewart, referred to in the court's order, was one of the famous men of his day. The successful construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is probably due more to his indefatigable energy than to that of any other man.

Because of his eternal optimism for the road, there are many who think that “Mark Twain” took his character of “Colonel Sellers” from “Bob” Stewart. It is stated, but without any particular authority, that a railroad enthusiast of the 50's started an ox team at Hannibal and plowed a furrow clear across the state, and that Stewart, who assisted in the survey of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, followed this primitive survey almost exactly. For fifty years following the road's construction the inhabitants of northern Missouri have spoken of this ox team survey and its wonderful practicability. Truth is, it was originally intended to run the road through Shelbyville, Bloomington and Linneus, and Bloomington made a large donation on the strength of an agreement to strike that town. Afterward the line was moved southward and Bloomington's money was refunded.

Robert Morris Stewart, to whose untiring energy and faith the building of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road is ascribed, was born at Truxton, Cortlandt county, New York, March 12, 1815, and died at St. Joseph, Mo., September 21, 1871, a poor man. He was never married. His remains rested in an unmarked grave in Mount Mora cemetery, until 1908, when the state had erected a handsome and imposing monument to his memory.

In his early life Stewart taught school and studied law in his native state. He came to Missouri in 1839 and located in St. Joseph. Stewart served as prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county and two terms in the legislature, once in each branch. In 1848 he was appointed registrar of the Land Office at Savannah, which position he resigned in order to engage in the preliminary survey of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. He superintended the entire work, in spite of the fact that a part of the time he was compelled to go about on crutches as result of an injury. His earnest and indomitable energy overcame all the embarrassing obstacles confronting the enterprise. Shortly after the completion of the survey Stewart went to the national capital and secured the land grant referred to in the report of the Chillicothe convention. [See railroad chapter.]

Stewart served as president of the road after its completion, and labored incessantly to make it a popular means of travel. It is related that a baby was disturbing the sleep of the passengers one night. The weary mother was unable to quiet the little one. Finally, President Stewart, who was on the coach, took in the situation. He walked over to the mother and remarked: "Madam, my name is Stewart." I am president of this road and its my duty to look after the comfort of the patrons. Hand that baby to me."

Not knowing whether he was going to throw the child out of the window or otherwise murder it, yet fearing to disobey the "president of the road," the frightened mother handed her infant over. Stewart, who never had a child of his own, clumsily took the little passenger in his arms and walked as steadily as he could up and down the swaying aisle. The compound motion seemed to be just what the youngster wanted and it fell asleep in the president's arms. Then it was handed back to the mother, with the admonition to send for the president if it kicked up any more fuss.

Stewart aided in the construction of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad and projected the St. Louis & St. Joseph road. He was the author of the "Omnibus Bill," under which the railroad system of the state was built up. To every enterprise or measure calculated to help the state he was an earnest friend and worker.

In politics Stewart was always actively interested. This campaign is characteristic of the man: Trusten Polk (Democrat), of St. Louis, was elected governor at the election in 1856. Soon after his inauguration Polk was elected United States Senator to succeed Henry S. Geyer, deceased. He accepted the senatorship and resigned as governor. A special election was held in August to fill the gubernatorial vacancy.

Stewart became the anti-Benton Democratic candidate. James S. Rollins, known as the "Father of the State University," was the Whig nominee.

An exciting contest followed the lining-up of the rival candidates. Rollins was well-known as a campaign orator of power. He was alert, quick to see a point and take advantage of it, and of attractive personality.

Stewart, less skilled in oratory, had considerable ability. The rivals met in joint debate several times. On each occasion there were large and tumultuous crowds. The dynamic subject of slavery was up, with all its direful portent. State enterprises, various internal improvements, etc., were the less sinister issues trailing along with that of the black man. The battle waged fiercely. After a meeting some said Rollins had the better of it; others insisted Stewart had flattened his opponent out. At times bloodshed between the heated partisans was narrowly averted. At Gallatin a personal encounter occurred between Rollins and Stewart on the platform. This came near participating a riot among the shouting multitudes, but quiet was finally restored and nobody was carried home on a stretcher.

The contest was marked by bitter sarcasm, withering denunciations and dramatic defiance. Whenever the candidates were billed to appear it was no trouble to get out a crowd. An edict of the mayor wouldn't have kept the people at home.

Rollins was beaten by 334 votes in a total of 96,640. Stewart was inaugurated in January, 1858. His first official act was to pardon William Langston out of the penitentiary, where he had been sent for complicity in a killing. Langston had at one time nursed Stewart through a long and serious illness. Stewart was never the man to forget anyone who had done him a kindness.

Not long after Stewart became governor of Missouri, Rollins went to Jefferson City and registered at the Madison House. Governor Stewart met his old antagonist, extended a friendly hand and invited him to be his guest at the executive mansion while in town. Rollins accepted, and all the animosities of the campaign were wiped out at the governor's hospitable board.

In the fall of 1858 Governor Stewart issued the first Missouri proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer in recognition of the Divine Blessings to the state and its people.

When the Civil War came on Governor Stewart lined up with the Union side, and was a member of the Gamble Constitutional Convention of 1861.

CHAPTER VIII

The Nation's Wars—The Men of 1812—The Last Reunion in 1871—Presidential Election of 1860—Civil Strife—Linn County's Prompt and Loyal Action—Early Organizations and Movements—Capture of Two Confederate Cannon—Recruiting by Confederates of Linn and Sullivan Counties—Attempts to Capture Them by Federal Forces—Why They Failed—The Missouri Guerrilla—Raid on Linneus—Killing of Judge Jacob Smith—A Woman Spy—Laclede Raided by Bushwackers—Bounty Jumpers—When the Draft Came—Record of Engagements by Linn County Military Organizations—The Spanish-American War—The Soldiers' Monument at Brookfield.

The last reunion of the veterans of the War of 1812 occurred at Macon, Mo., in August, 1871. There were present 28 soldiers from Linn, Monroe, Marion, Boone, Randolph, Audrain, Shelby, Livingston and Macon counties. There was a drum and fife corps composed of the old veterans. Nearly every man present was over 70 years of age. The occasion was somewhat pathetic, as it was realized by all that it was the last meeting of the soldiers of 1812 that would be held in Missouri. A picture was taken of the group. A copy of this picture is now held by a family in Montgomery county. The Linn county soldiers represented in the photograph are John Burnett, who was born in Kentucky in 1795; W. B. Woodruff, born in Kentucky in 1788; Henry Sipple, born in Virginia in 1791, and Frederick Nestor, born in Virginia in 1799. All of these men were living in Linn county at the time of the last reunion of the soldiers of the war of 1812. Other Linn county citizens who served in that war were as follows:

Peter Fore, who was a private in Captain Josiah Pinnoek's company, Cox's Brigade, Virginia; was engaged in the defense of Washington.

Seth Botts, of Captain William Hamilton's company, Colonel Lillard's regiment; served on the Coosa river, Alabama.

Jethrow Dodson, served under Captain James Lanier, eastern division.

James Moore, Captain Hay's company, western frontier; was in the siege of Fort Erie.

George Crist, Captain James Hannah's company; served at Norfolk, Va.

William H. Ballow, second sergeant in Captain Robert Cameron's company; served at Camp Washington, Miss.

Abijah Woods, Captain Caldwell's company; western frontier.

Jacob G. Bailey, Captain Charles Harney's company, Colonel Renick's Tenth Rifle Regiment; was in the battle of the Thames, Canada; witnessed the rifle duel between Tecumseh and Colonel Whitley, and was so close that he could see the flash of both of the duelists' weapons, which were fired simultaneously, each shot proving fatal; was also present when Colonel Johnson's horse was shot from under him, and assisted in taking him out from under the animal.

David McCollum was the commanding officer in the Kentucky militia from 1807 to 1820.

Milton Parmlee, Captain Hawkins's company; northern frontier.

Ed P. Dodge, Captain Bean's company; served at Fort Washington, N. H.

Joseph Auberry, of Captain Patterson's company.

Randolph Bobbitt, Captain John Trimble's company of the Virginia militia; served at Norfolk.

Hasten Shifflett, Captain Christopher Irvin's company of Kentuckians; served on northern frontier and was at Colonel Dudley's engagement on the River Raisin, Mich.

James Sportsman and William Southerland; no legal record of their service.

Joseph C. Moore, sergeant in O'Fallon's company of riflemen. Served through the war of 1812 in Canada and on the frontier. He was granted a patent to N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 9, Township 58, Range 20, upon which he resided from 1842 until his death.

At the presidential election in 1860, Linn county gave a majority of its votes for Stephen A. Douglas. All four of the presidential candidates—Douglas, Bell, Breckenridge and Lincoln—received votes in Linn county. Lincoln received quite a vote in Linn county, and in one of the townships he had a plurality. The *Linnæus Bulletin* was a Douglas paper edited by T. E. Brawner. It was the only paper in the county at the time. After the election the *Bulletin* said that "Lincoln has been fairly elected, and though we do not like it very well, we propose to submit."

In Governor Jackson's inaugural speech to the Missouri Legisla-

ture of 1861, he concluded by recommending the immediate call of a state convention in order "to ascertain the will of the people."

The legislature, on January 17, passed a bill calling for a convention, and designating February 18th as the day for electing delegates, and February 28th as the date of the convention. The candidates from the eight senatorial districts, which included Linn county, were Jacob Smith, Alexander M. Woolfolk and William Jackson, who were regarded as "Unconditional Union" candidates. Charles J. Radcliffe, R. F. Canterbury and C. G. Fields were considered as "Conditional Union" candidates.

The "Unconditional Union" candidates received about 500 majority of the votes cast in Linn county and also in the district.

Events moved rapidly during the first year of the war. Fort Sumter surrendered to Beauregard, April 13; President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men the 15th. The men were to be from the militia of the several states. Governor Jackson, of Missouri, declared against the call.

Hostilities had begun. The farmers of Linn county began cleaning up their rifles and fowling pieces. In Linneus quite a quantity of ammunition had been stored.

Major Watson E. Crandall, of Yellow Creek Township, and Robert McCullom, of North Salem Township, began actively organizing a company of volunteers for service under the national government.

Judge Jacob Smith, when not attending to his duties as a member of the state convention, directed his efforts towards preventing the organizing of Confederate companies. He soon became recognized as an intelligent and energetic leader of the Union side.

Westley Halliburton, who had been a Breckinridge elector the previous year, and who was then a state senator from the district, was among the most prominent of those advocating the southern cause.

A company of Home Guards was formed in Yellow Creek Township in May. The guards met at Wyandotte and St. Catharine to drill. It was intended that this company should be formed under the military law passed by the legislature and approved by Governor Jackson, but when the guards obtained a copy of the law a majority of them were not pleased with its requirements and the company was disbanded.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was an early and important arm in the service of the national government. In May troops were sent over it from Hannibal to St. Joseph and garrisons established at various points along the line. When General Lyon, the intrepid leader who fell at Wilson's Creek, assumed command of the Federal forces at

St. Louis he manifested the greatest interest in the railroad shops at Brookfield, and also was especially concerned about the bridges in Linn county. He instructed the Union organizations to exercise the greatest vigilance in guarding these properties from the threatened attacks of the enemy in the neighborhood. Frederick C. Loring, Wesley R. Love and Watson E. Crandall were commissioned by General Lyon as captains and authorized to raise home companies for the Federal service. The three men mentioned lived along the railroad line in Linn county.

The 16th Illinois Infantry came from Quincy to Linn county in June. They were the first regular Federal troops to arrive. The company disembarked at Brookfield and at Laclède, some of them remaining at each place, while others were sent to guard the bridges at Locust creek, Yellow creek and Parson creek. It was believed that those structures were threatened by the enemy. Reconnoitering parties were also sent out. One of these went to Linneus and took some prisoners. The Third Iowa Infantry arrived not long afterwards and encamped at Brookfield. Colonel Morgan then began the organizing of the 18th Missouri Infantry at Laclède. That was in August. Isaac V. Pratt, of Laclède, was the first lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, which was afterwards commanded by Madison Miller and Charles S. Sheldon, of St. Louis. While the 18th Infantry was being organized Colonel Morgan took his regiment, a section of artillery and two companies of cavalry under Captains Love and Loring, and went on a reconnoitering expedition into Chariton and Carroll counties, starting out October 18th. At the crossing of Big Hurricane creek, in Carroll county, Captain Love's company was in the advance. Suddenly shots rang out from the bushes alongside the road and the cavalymen began falling from their horses. The attack had been made by Confederates, the force numbering about 60 men under Captain Logan Ballow. Fifteen cavalymen were badly wounded and sixteen horses killed. Before pursuit could be organized the Confederates had retreated and got out of the danger.

Colonel Morgan continued his march on to DeWitt and from there to Brunswick; then he returned to Laclède.

Colonel Jacob T. Tindall, of Grundy county, was commissioned as colonel of the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry in August, and at once set about recruiting. His headquarters were Chillicothe. Judge Jacob Smith, whose biography appears in the line of Circuit Judges, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel but afterwards resigned and was appointed judge of this circuit to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge James Clark.

Thornton T. Easley, of Linneus, was commissioned quartermaster of the regiment at the same time that Tindall received his commission as colonel.

A company of 25 men was organized at Linneus, August 26, for the Twenty-third Missouri with the following officers: Thomas Carter, captain; T. E. Brawner, first lieutenant; Rice Morris, orderly-sergeant. These assignments were temporary. Later Rice Morris was chosen captain, and Brawner and Camp became lieutenants. Other Linn county men also joined the Twenty-third in other companies.

The first company organized in Linn county for federal service, also said to be the first company organized in Northern Missouri, was that of Captain Watson E. Crandall's Home Guards, or the United States reserve corps as designated by General Lyon. This company was made up about the middle of June and sworn in at Brookfield on the 22d by Captain F. C. Loring. The company immediately thereafter went into active service.

By the 1st of September there were several hundred federal troops in the county. They were stationed at Brookfield, at Laeledge and at the railroad bridges. At Laeledge, Colonel Morgan had earthworks thrown up for the protection of his men. These works were known as "Fort Morgan." The work was done chiefly by prisoners and some citizens who were imprisoned. Negroes, who had been slaves, were also required to assist in constructing the fortifications.

There were two pieces of cannon. One of these had been cast at a foundry in Quincy by the order of Captain Love, who paid for it out of his own pocket.

There were no fortifications at Brookfield. The Sixteenth Illinois, a German company from St. Joseph, and Crandall's and Loring's men had given way to the Third Iowa.

General W. Y. Slack, appointed as a commander of the Missouri State Guard by Governor Jackson for the military district in which Linn county was included, purchased two iron cannon from a foundry in Palmyra for the use of his division. The cannon were started toward General Slack's headquarters at Chillicothe in a covered wagon. Every precaution was taken to keep the Federals from finding what was up. The pieces would have been sent by railroad, but for fear that some employe would tell the Federals.

The cannon had been not long on the road when the Federals learned of it. Word was passed down the line to the various posts to keep watch for an innocent looking emigrant wagon, driven by a "guileless farmer."

The "dogs of war" were captured by Worthley's and Crandall's forces at the old Elliott farm, and the guileless looking farmer taken into camp. With the wagon was a lot of ammunition. The capture caused considerable elation among the friends of the national government.

General Slack had sent out a squad of well-armed men under Captain Small to convoy the wagon in, but the Linn county Federals had completed their work before the protecting company arrived, and had got safely away. It would certainly have been an exciting encounter had the two forces met near the guns, as General Slack had given strict orders to protect them to the last.

Reference has been made to some prisoners that were taken at Linneus by the Federal forces. One of these was a young merchant, William Sandusky by name. After being held a while, Sandusky was released and went back to Linneus. There he immediately began organizing a company for service under General Price and Governor Jackson. Sandusky found many willing recruits, but was compelled to proceed very cautiously for the Federals were active in all parts of Linn county, and a part of their business was to prevent the organization of Confederate companies. However, Sandusky managed by the first of September to get together enough stalwart young men to form a pretty fair company.

The secret was well kept. About the same time another Confederate company was organizing in Sullivan county. It was arranged that the two companies should meet, and proceed together to join the main army under General Price.

The Linn county Confederates met at the home of Mark Arnold, in Jackson Township, September 12.

In the organization George W. Sandusky, of Linneus, was elected captain. The lieutenants chosen were E. H. Richardson, Taylor Singleton and Henry Cherry. There were about 35 men all told. Jackson Township furnished the greatest number.

Private Thomas H. Flood was sent to Sullivan county to notify the Confederates there that the Linn county contingent was ready. Flood found the Sullivan county men at Field's mill, eager and willing to go, but without a leader. They chose Flood as their captain and he marched them down to Mark Arnold's home. Here the two companies, making a total of about 75 men, were combined, and Dr. P. C. Flournoy, of Linneus, was put in charge of the battalion. The soldiers, immediately after dark, took up the march for Price's army. They crossed the railroad east of Meadville in safety, though large bodies of Federal troops

were on either side of them, actively on the lookout. With the battalion were two large wagons loaded with arms, ammunition and provisions. At Brunswick they crossed the Missouri river, and then followed the river on up to Lexington, where they were welcomed by the men of General Price, and where they were sworn in as members of the State Guard. It was an auspicious occasion when the Confederates of Sullivan and Linn counties took the oath of allegiance to the Southern flag. The important battle of Lexington was at its height, and a short while afterwards, the Federal forces under Colonel Mulligan, which held the town, surrendered to General Price. The Linn county company took part in the operations which led to the capture of the citadel. It was designated as Company A, Third Regiment, Third Division Missouri State Guards, Ed Price, colonel; William S. Hyde, lieutenant-colonel. It afterwards became Company K, second Missouri Infantry, C. S. A.

Martin Hamilton organized a company of confederates in the eastern part of Linn county.

Hamilton had been an officer in Barbee's company in the Mexican War, and had the reputation of being a first-class fighting man. Many of his company were from Macon county. The company formed a part of Colonel Bevier's Fourth Regiment, in the State Guard. This regiment became historic. Colonel Bevier wrote a book describing its operations.

Not long after its organization at Laclède, Colonel Morgan's Eighteenth Missouri Regiment went to Brookfield, and there remained for some time. Later it was ordered to Weston in Platt county.

Capt. W. R. Love was in command of the post at Laclède. That company and Captain Loring's of the Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry had been mustered into the United States service along with the Eighteenth Missouri.

Captain Love explained why the confederate company from Linn and Sullivan counties got through the net. He said that he was apprised of the movement, and that they prepared to intercept the volunteers for the South, but a violent rainstorm set in that night and destroyed the effectiveness of their ammunition. It would have been impossible in such circumstances to have fired a carbine. So the pursuers dismounted and returned to quarters.

At the close of 1861 Linn county was in complete control of the force of the national government. The bridges were thoroughly protected and railroad operations were continued.

The First Cavalry Regiment was organized in the spring of 1862 by volunteers from Daviess, DeKalb, Livingston, Linn, Shelby, Putnam

and Harrison counties. This regiment was officered as follows: James McFerrin, colonel; Alexander M. Woolfolk, lieutenant colonel; A. W. Mullins, major.

Henry Wilkinson, of Linn county, was commissioned as captain of Company F, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, March 25. John D. Mullins and D. P. Woodruff were commissioned as first and second lieutenants. Company F was soon filled up and immediately went into active service south of the river.

In the summer of 1862 the Enrolled Missouri Militia, or "E. M. M.," was organized. The majority (if not all) of the Linn county men belonging to this organization were members of the Sixty-Second Regiment. The enrolled militia were designed to be used in the localities where they were organized, in emergencies and upon extraordinary occasions, and for a species of guard and patrol duty. When wanted they were summoned to a rendezvous, and when their services were no longer needed they were allowed to return to their homes. They were armed and uniformed by the United States government, and paid by the state for the time they were actually in service.

Every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was expected to become a member of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Exemptions could be purchased for \$30 at first; afterwards the commutation was made larger; finally it ceased altogether.

The majority of the Linn county Enrolled Militia belonged to the Sixty-Second Regiment, as above stated, which was composed mainly of Linn and Macon county men. R. J. Eberman, of Macon, was colonel of the Sixty-Second; Hamilton DeGraw, of Linn, lieutenant colonel; Luther T. Forman and Watson E. Crandall, of Linn, were majors. The Linn county companies were:

Company A, captain, Robert W. Holland; first lieutenant, John S. Baker; second lieutenant, William B. Brinkley.

Company C, captain, A. I. Wilkerson; first lieutenant, Elijah Jones; second lieutenant, John Gooch.

Company D, captain, Moses G. Roush; first lieutenant, Samuel A. Henley; second lieutenant, Silas M. Bennett.

Company F, first captain, Jesse Buckman; second captain, William R. Thomas; first lieutenant, John Branson; second first lieutenant, William Robbins, promoted from second lieutenant.

Company G, captain, Lacy Sipples; first lieutenant, Thomas Rattan; second lieutenant, T. C. Cutler.

Company —, captain, Barton R. Bryan; first lieutenant, W. H. Lewis.

There was also a Company G in the Thirty-Eighth Regiment, officered as follows: Captain, E. J. Crandall; first lieutenant, John R. Worthley; second lieutenants, Charles C. Davis and Robinson Tooley. This company was known as "The Railroad Brigade."

The commissions of all of the first officers of the Sixty-Second Regiment were dated in July and August, 1862. The officers of Company G, Thirty-Eighth Regiment, were commissioned September 2.

The partisan bands, sometimes called guerrillas or bushwhackers, became most active along in 1864. In June one of these organizations made raids on Laclede, St. Catharine and Bucklin, and invaded Clay and Jackson townships. It is said that there was more real anxiety felt by the people of Linn county during this year than at any other period of the war.

The Missouri guerrilla wrote his history in blood. On the western border and in the central part of the state William C. Quantrill, George Todd, Bill Anderson, Cole Younger, Frank and Jesse James and other kindred spirits were riding hard and shooting fast. Men were sacrificed with as little compunction as one would shoot a cat or dog. While presumably on the confederate side, the guerillas did not make very close distinctions as to whose house they raided or the political views of the people they killed. It was the reign of the black flag, and men were shot down remorselessly for trivial things.

The bands that operated in Linn county were not as well disciplined, nor anything like the "fighting machines" that Quantrill, Bill Anderson and their followers were, but they made a great deal of trouble just the same.

Some of the militia companies were not angels either. Many of them were from other states, and they operated in whatever manner seemed to please them best. The poor farmer was between two millstones—the bushwhacker and the foreign militiamen. He was the commissary department for both factions. He oftimes found it hard to save enough to feed his own family and the stock about the place. A company of partisans of the South rode up to the house of a well-to-do Union man in Clay township and the leader asked if he could get supper for his men and food for his horses. "We are after the bloody bushwhackers," said the leader; "have you seen any pass this way lately?"

The partisans were dressed much the same as the Union men, and the farmer was fooled.

"Come right in, boys," he said, "and make yourselves at home.

You shall have the very best I've got. I hope you'll catch those bushwhackers and string 'em up."

The leader remarked grimly that he would do that very thing, and that good Union man had the unique experience of entertaining a large party of the enemy under the mistaken idea that they were his friends and protectors.

After faring well, the party started off, leaving the old man on his porch waving them Godspeed, with the Union flag in his hand.

The most sensational raid by a partisan band in Linn county during the war was at Linneus. It was during this exciting time that the courageous Judge Jacob Smith was killed. The affair as recorded in an old history of Linn county was as follows:

In the winter of 1864-65 Jim Rider and his band of bushwhackers, to the number of about fifteen, had an encampment on an island in the Missouri river, near the Carrol county side, not far above and on the opposite shore from the town of Waverly, Lafayette county. The river was frozen over for a portion of the time, the weather being very cold, and Rider could reach either mainland when he wished. From his retreat, which was a snug and secure one, the daring bushwhacker made frequent forays into the country on both sides of the river, in search of plunder more than for the purpose of shedding blood, and uniformly returned successful and in safety to his covert well hidden in the thick willows of the Missouri river island.

On the night of the ninth of January, 1865, Rider, at the head of about a dozen of his band, made a raid upon Linneus. It was about 10 o'clock when the bushwhackers reached the town. The moon was in the first quarter, and, save that it was occasionally obscured by flying clouds which scudded across its face at intervals, gave a fair light. There was a light fall of snow upon the ground and objects could be seen with tolerable distinctness. Rider and his men came into the town from the west. Stopping first at a place where whisky was sold they partook freely and then rode on to the square. Quite soon they had a bevy of prisoners, the most of whom they robbed. They made inquiries for Capt. T. E. Brawner, then of the militia, now the Democratic editor of the *Bulletin*. Had they found him he would have been summarily put to death, for Rider bore him an old grudge. Fortunately Brawner was in St. Louis.

One of the bushwhackers was a young man named John Lane, who had been born and reared near Linneus. At the breaking out of the Civil War he went south of the Missouri river, joined the State Guards, and fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek, or Oak Hill, where he was

so severely wounded in the hand that he was discharged from the service, after which he returned home, took the oath of allegiance to the Gamble government, and lived quietly for some time. Suddenly he disappeared and no one knew where he was until he made his appearance in Linneus with Rider's bushwhackers, whose guide and pilot he doubtless was on the occasion. Soon after entering the town, young Lane made his way to the premises of Judge Jacob Smith and appropriated a fine horse.

Upon the appearance of the bushwhackers in the place the alarm was given, and there was great excitement and commotion. Several shots were fired; someone shouted "Fire!" others cried "Robbers!" and some made as little noise as possible. The bushwhackers first made a descent upon the store of Messrs. Brownlee, Trumbo & Dillon. They ascertained that Dr. Dillon had the key to the store safe (in which was a considerable sum of money) and so some of them went to the doctor's residence after it. The doctor became suspicious and alarmed when his visitors knocked on the door and slipped out the back way to avoid and escape them. Just as he was climbing the fence at the rear of his premises the bushwhackers discovered him and fired upon him, one revolver ball striking him on the head, glancing off, but knocking him down. Presuming they had killed him, the bushwhackers returned to the square.

Meantime Judge Jacob Smith, then judge of this circuit, had secured a musket belonging to a company of "exempts" of the place, of which he was captain, and was on the lookout for the marauders. He was seated on a woodpile in front of a house that stood about where the residence of Mr. Colgan now stands, near the northeast corner of the square, and a little west of the railroad track. Along came John Lane, mounted on the judge's horse and riding eastward. Smith raised his musket, fired, and mortally wounded Lane, the charge of buckshot striking him in the leg and severing or penetrating the femoral artery; one or two shot also struck the horse, and it galloped away. Smith immediately started for the courthouse, where some of the arms belonging to the "exempts" were stored, shouting "Come on, boys; rally at the courthouse!" As he reached the courthouse fence the bushwhackers fired on him, shooting him through the bowels, and he fell. He made his way unassisted to the residence of Dr. D. I. Stephenson, who lived in the western part of Linneus, and was afterward removed to his own house on the east side of the square, now occupied by Major Mullins as a law office and by S. D. Sandusky as his office, where he died on the eleventh, two days later.

About the time Judge Smith was at Dr. Stephenson's, Mr. William D. Pendleton, who lived in the northeast part of town, hearing the disturbance, seized his gun and started for the public square. As he reached a point opposite the M. E. Church, two of Rider's men met him and asked him where he was going. Mr. Pendleton replied that, hearing an uncommon noise in town he had come out to investigate. He was taken toward the square, and a few rods south of the church Rider and some others of his followers were met. "Here's a man with a gun who is out after us; what shall we do with him?" said Pendleton's captors to their leader. "Shoot him down!" replied Rider. Pendleton started to run, but the bushwhackers put three balls into his body and he fell dead.

By this time the town was pretty well alarmed. John Lane was bleeding to death, there was no prospect of making a rich haul of plunder, and so Rider prepared to retreat. Going to a livery stable, the bushwhackers secured a horse and buggy and into the latter placed Lane, whose life-blood was ebbing fast, and started out of town, going south. At Ennis Reed's, a mile and a half from town, they stopped and got some water. At Mr. Cox's, near the line of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, they again stopped, and by this time Lane was dead. Carrying his body to the door, they said to Mr. Cox: "Here's a dead bushwhacker. We have been to Linneus and killed about a dozen men. You take this man's body back there and have those fellows bury it decently, or we will come back and kill a dozen more!" Then they passed on and away to their rendezvous, which was shortly afterward broken up by the Carroll county militia.

The citizens did not pursue Rider. Ammunition was scarce, and what arms there were in the place could not be considered effective. The condition of Judge Smith and the dead body of Pendleton engaged the attention of nearly everybody in the town for a time. Lane's body was decently buried in the Linneus cemetery. A company of the militia the next day made pursuit, but it was ineffectual.

The bushwhackers carried away a few watches (one gold), some goods, a pistol or two, and a few dollars. The loss in property by their raid was but trifling; but the loss of the lives of Judge Smith and Mr. Pendleton was irreparable. Judge Smith was a valuable man to the county and country. His death was greatly deplored throughout north-central Missouri and other parts of the state where he was well known.

It is said that a few days before Rider's raid the town was visited and thoroughly investigated by a well-dressed, handsome young lady,

who was mounted on "a gallant steed" which she managed with great dexterity. She visited, among other places, Browne, Trumbo & Dillon's store, and took in the situation very completely before leaving. Wherefrom she came and whereto she went, no one in Linneus seemed to know; but it was charged that she was a spy for the bushwhackers. The same lady was seen in different parts of the country at other times.

Upon the disappearance of the bushwhackers a young man of Linneus, who had at different times enlisted in the Federal service and as often deserted, and who had been employed in a livery stable, also disappeared; and it was charged that he, also, was an agent of Rider's raiders. Not long after he was killed in Andrew county.

Previous to this raid, bushwhackers had made occasional invasions of the towns, causing a reign of terror wherever they went. Sometimes they merely rode through a place, shouting and firing off their revolvers. At other times they would make the citizens hand over their ready cash and watches. Oftimes the raiders could not be identified as belonging to any particular band, but only seemed to be animated by a spirit of unrest and also by a desire to acquire other people's property without working for it. They figured as nothing in the advancement of either the northern or southern cause.

The draft was run in Missouri in 1864. Linn county had contributed its full quota to the Union army and also to the Southern, but affairs had become so critical that the government found it necessary to resort to every possible means to increase the military force. In many counties large bounties were offered for volunteers.

LACLEDE RAIDED BY BUSHWHACKERS

One of the most exciting episodes which happened at Laclede was known as the Holtzelaw raid. On Saturday, June 18, 1864, at about 4 in the afternoon, Captain Holtzelaw with between sixteen and thirty men dashed into this place from the west, entering the town between the postoffice and Clarkson's old stand. Although it was broad daylight, such was the carelessness of the citizens that the invaders rode one mile along the big road through the open prairie without being seen until they announced their presence in the town with yells most terrific. Hitching their horses at the racks, they instantly ordered the business men out of their houses and formed them with the male citizens from the country in a line on the public square, manifestly to prevent them from getting their arms or carrying information to the soldiers at Brookfield. This done, the work of plundering commenced in the postoffice and store occupied by John F. Pershing.

Crossing to the east portion of the town they found quite a number of citizens in Earl's hall, unarmed, except David Crowder, a discharged soldier, who had a revolver. Seeing the situation, one man or more with shotguns cocked and presented, he took deliberate aim from the window and mortally wounded James Nave. A comrade of Nave's instantly shot Mr. Crowder dead. At this a portion of the men came down the stairway, while others rushed out at the east window, jumping on top of Mrs. Earl's residence and thence to the ground. Among these was Squire John H. Jones, a good man and a lawyer of this place. He, with the rest, was halted the third time, but he continued to run, trying, as supposed, to get to his drug store, when he was shot dead on the street leading to Linneus. At this Captain Holtzelaw came up and expressed deep regret, stating that it was not his intention to hurt any one, but that his orders must be respected and obeyed. While these things were occurring two men had escaped from town, and making their way to Brookfield gave the alarm, and in the course of two hours or less a train with Federal soldiers from that place came in sight. Captain Holtzelaw, with his men, quietly withdrew south by the Bell house, sending Mr. Nave west in the Linneus hack. The soldiers made pursuit, one squad on the locomotive west after the hack; running parallel, they fired repeated volleys at it, wounding Nave a second time and mortally wounding one of the men with him, and it was generally supposed the other was mortally wounded also.

The squad going south accomplished nothing. While Captain Holtzelaw's men were plundering the stores, he made a short speech to the citizens, in substance as follows:

He had no ill-feeling towards any Union man simply because he was such, but had visited Laclede in retaliation to outrages committed upon his friends about Keytesville. There are, he said, some Abolitionists in this place who ought to be executed, and that if he had to visit the place again he would lay it in ruins and deal less leniently with the people. If he heard that any of his Southern friends were abused, or his men hurt or killed, or if pursued by the citizens, he would deal with them severely, killing two for every one of his men killed.

He added: "I am well posted and know all that is going on here."

He left no list of his Southern friends, and the editor added that they didn't know there were any there if he had not told them.

The value of goods, money and stock taken by the raiders amounted to over \$3,000. It is believed that Captain Holtzelaw did not intend

to kill any one, with the possible exception of two men for whom his men made frequent calls, but neither of them was in town at the time.

He could have killed fifty men and burned the town had he been so disposed, for the whole was completely in his power. We feel certain that had Mr. Crowder not shot, and Mr. Jones halted when commanded, they would both be now alive, and this is the impression of the entire community. The raiders did not, it was thought, accomplish all they intended, and the editor thinks the people would be to blame if they were again caught asleep after the warning they had received. Nave was considered the pilot of the band, his home having been near Meadville, and he was well acquainted in Laeledge. He died next day at the house of a man named Stepp.

One instance of another kind that took place in Laeledge was that of a Mr. Love, one of the citizens, when ordered out to the square dropped his pocketbook containing a couple of hundred dollars by a log in hopes of saving it. His daughter, Miss Lauretta, came out to see her father while under guard, and he told her what he had done. She was quick-witted, and knowing that she could only get it by startagem, quietly loosened her skirt as she came to the log, and seeing the pocketbook let loose of the skirt as she stepped upon the log and dropped it, of course. She blushed, of course, at such a mishap, but gathered up her skirt; but in doing so that pocketbook was found in it somehow on reaching home. This was \$200 saved. She afterwards became Mrs. Cowles, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Note.—(The above account is taken from a newspaper published in the county at that time.—Editor)

Colonel Sartain, one of Poindexter's men, who fired on the steamer White Cloud on the Missouri river, was captured and brought to Laeledge, where he was tried and shot. He received his death standing, saying he knelt to no man. His body was given decent burial.

During the Civil War Laeledge was a center of military operations. Just south of the railroad track, where one of the churches now stands, was the site of earthworks thrown up by Union soldiers for the defense of the town in case of attack by Confederates or to repel raids of the bushwhackers, which was known as Fort Morgan.

In the beautiful little park that now occupies the center of town can yet be seen traces of the old stockade, which was erected during the Civil War and is a stern but silent reminder of those dark and terrible days that have long since passed away.

There developed in some parts of the country a species of individual known as the "bounty jumpers." Some of these enterprising char-

acters carried on a regular business of enlisting in one place under a certain name, hurrying to the front, receiving the bounty, deserting at once upon its receipt, and reappearing in some other place under a different name, there to re-enlist and repeat the performance. Of course the risk of such a business as this was great, but as the bounty was quite large in some cases there were men who were willing to take the chances to secure it.

When the draft was run in Missouri Capt. Moses G. Roush, of Laclede, was appointed enrolling officer. He reported subject to military duty 646 men of the first class, between eighteen and forty years of age; 300 of the second class, over forty and under forty-five. This made a total of 946.

Following is a copy of a draft issued against a Randolph county man in 1864:

“Provost Marshal’s Office, Eighth District of Missouri, November 16, 1864.

“To Augustine Bradshear, Salt Spring township, Randolph county, Missouri.

“Sir: You are hereby notified that you were, on the 16th day of November, 1864, legally drafted in the service of the United States for the period of one year, in accordance with the provision of the act of congress ‘for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,’ approved March 3, 1863, and the act amendatory thereof, approved February 24, 1864. You will accordingly report on the 30th of November, 1864, at the place of rendezvous in Macon, Missouri, or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor by the rules and articles of war.

“Henry W. Hollingsworth, captain and provost marshal, Eighth district of Missouri.

“N. B. The name of the drafted man must be written out in full.”

With the notification of the draft was an order on the Northern Missouri Railroad directing it to furnish transportation for the drafted man from Allen (now Moberly) to Macon, Missouri, at government rates.

The Linn county court offered a bounty of \$100 to each man who would volunteer his services to the national government for a year. Those enlisting for six months were given \$50. The amount for which the county became liable under this order was \$15,500. A tax of one dollar on the hundred was levied to pay it.

Just before peace came in the spring of 1865, the Linn county court ordered that a sufficient amount of money be borrowed by Linn

county out of the different county school funds of the county to arm a company of seventy men with one Spencer rifle and two revolvers each; \$1,000 to be paid down and the balance in ninety days.

R. G. Waters and T. T. Easley were appointed to carry out the order. Before the company had need for the arms peace was declared and the war was ended.

Following is a synopsis of the historical record of some of the military organizations from Linn county:

The Twenty-Third Missouri. Recruiting began in July, 1861, by Jacob T. Tindall, Grundy county, and Judge Jacob Smith, Linn county. The men enlisted were principally farmers and land owners from the counties of Grundy, Livingston, Linn, Putnam, Mercer, Harrison, Daviess, and Carroll.

In August, 1861, Mr. Tindall was given authority by Major-General Fremont, then commanding the department of the West, who raised a regiment of Missouri Volunteers to serve three years, or during the war, unless sooner discharged.

Mr. Tindall proceeded on the commission with the utmost dispatch.

By the first of September he had recruited enough men to form seven companies. He was ordered to Benton Barracks with his command. There his men were mustered into the service of the United States, clothed, armed and equipped, and put on duty in the city of St. Louis, where they remained until October 15, 1861.

The principal service of the Twenty-Third during the winter of 1861 was preserving the peace in neighboring counties and in protecting the life and property of the Union men.

Lieut.-Col. Jacob Smith resigned his military position January 25, 1862, for the purpose of accepting a position on the bench which was tendered him by the governor of Missouri. The vacancy in the regiment occasioned by Colonel Smith's retirement was filled by an officer named Quin Morton. Morton had distinguished himself in the defense of Lexington.

In March Colonel Tindall was ordered to proceed with his regiment to St. Louis and report to the commanding officer at Benton Barracks, Missouri. There his men were given new suits of uniform and exchanged their Austrian rifles for Springfield muskets, calibre 69. By the end of the month the Twenty-third was in splendid condition and anxious for active service.

The regiment started for Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, April 1, 1862. It arrived on the 4th. Upon reporting to Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, then commanding the army of Tennessee, Colonel Tindall was ordered to

report with his regiment to General Prentiss, commanding the sixth division. On the morning of the 6th the Twenty-Third, under command of Colonel Morton, left Pittsburg Landing to join the sixth division, then supposed to be about three miles away. After marching two miles a large number of stragglers were met hurrying towards the Landing. They stated that their regiment had been cut to pieces.

An officer of General Prentiss's staff rode up to the commanding officer of the regiment and ordered him to get ready for action. The men stripped themselves of everything except what they would need in the fight and with an alacrity unusual for volunteers entering upon their first battle, went into the fray.

Following is the report of the lieutenant-colonel concerning the action of the Twenty-Third at Pittsburg Landing, the report being made to Gov. H. R. Gamble:

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, December, 1, 1862.

Governor: I deem it my duty to make a report of the action of the Twenty-Third Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, at Pittsburg Landing on April 6, 1862. At 7 o'clock a. m., by order of Col. J. T. Tindall, I marched the regiment in the direction of General Prentiss's camp. After marching about two miles an officer of General Prentiss's staff ordered us to halt and prepare for action, which was promptly done. As soon as the regiment was placed in position the enemy opened fire on us by a battery at about 400 yards distance, which was continued without intermission for two hours.

We were then ordered to change our position and to engage a large force of the enemy who were pressing upon the center, which was done. After a severe engagement at the distance of twenty-five or thirty yards, we drove the enemy back, not, however, without serious loss. We held the position assigned us until 4 o'clock p. m., fighting almost without intermission, at which time we were ordered to change our front to meet the enemy, who had outflanked us. Here we fought until 5 o'clock, driving the enemy back, although they charged us frequently during the time. Again we were compelled to change our position, and soon after this change we were surrounded and fired upon, from front and rear, by two batteries and infantry. Here there was a most terrible shower of shot and shell. We repulsed the enemy in our rear and determined to try and reach the main body of the army, which had fallen back to the river; and in the effort to lead our now broken forces back, the gallant and much lamented Colonel Tindall fell, shot through the body, after having done his duty most nobly during the day.

After retiring about two hundred yards, we were met by a large force of the enemy, and compelled to surrender at about 6 o'clock p. m., after ten hours almost incessant fighting. Officers and men behaved nobly. I feel it my duty to mention the gallant conduct of Maj. John McCullough, who displayed great coolness and bravery throughout the day. Captains Dunlap, Robison and Brown, and Adjutant Martin, and Lieutenants Munn and Sims were wounded. Thirty privates were killed, about 170 wounded, and 375 were taken prisoners.

This report would have been made much earlier, but being a prisoner until very recently I have not been in a situation to make it.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

QUIN MORTON, Lieutenant -Colonel.

Twenty-Third Regiment, Missouri Volunteers.

The following soldiers of Company F of the Twenty-Third were killed at Pittsburg Landing:

William Hooker, first sergeant; James Pollard, fifth sergeant; James Parish, first corporal; James W. Hays and John McCanon, privates.

Officers Company F, Twenty-Third Missouri Infantry (original organization): Captain, Thomas Carter; first lieutenant, Thomas E. Brawner; second lieutenant, N. Judson Camp; first sergeant, Rice Morris; second sergeant, William F. Reynolds; fourth sergeant, William J. Furbee; fifth sergeant, Francis M. Jones; first corporal, Robert F. Oxley; second, George Nichols; third, William Hooker; fourth, Thomas B. Reid; fifth, James W. Gooch; sixth, William Hawkins; seventh, Robert B. Smith; eighth, David C. Pierce.

Under the reorganization of Company F, as it went into the battle described, it was officered as follows:

Captain, Rice Morris; first lieutenant, Thomas E. Brawner; second lieutenant, N. Judson Camp; first sergeant, William Hooker; second, William F. Reynolds; third, William J. Furbee; fourth, Francis M. Jones; fifth, James G. Pollard; first corporal, Robert F. Oxley; second, William Hawkins; third, Richard M. Ogle; fourth, Elisha Jones; fifth, John Carter; sixth, John W. Chapman; seventh, Grandison W. Burt; eighth, James Parish; musicians, Hiram A. Sisson and Joseph O. Hurlbut; wagoner, Levi Cook.

The adjutant-general's report for 1865 gives this description of the operations of the Thirty-Third, under date of Nashville, Tennessee, December 9, 1864:

General: I have the honor to submit herewith the memoranda of

operations of this regiment since organization, as requested in your note of September.

The Thirty-third Missouri Infantry was recruited under the patronage of the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis and was therefore styled the "Merchants' Regiment." Its original field officers were: Colonel, Clinton B. Fisk, secretary of the Merchants' Exchange; lieutenant-colonel, William A. Pyle, captain in First Missouri Artillery; major, W. H. Heath, adjutant of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

It was ordered to the field September 22, 1862, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pyle, and made several severe marches through Phelps, Dent, Texas and Wright counties, Missouri. December 19, returned to St. Louis. December 23, Colonel Fisk was appointed brigadier-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Pyle was made colonel, and Major Heath lieutenant-colonel. Same day the regiment moved by steamer to Columbus, Kentucky, that place being threatened. January 5, 1863, moved to Helena, Arkansas, and took part in General Gorman's expedition to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, returning to Helena January 20, at which place more than 100 men died from exposure within one month. February 24, formed part of Gen. L. F. Ross's expedition to Fort Pemberton, Mississippi, know as the "Yazoo Pass expedition." Regiment was under fire here for the first time, doing efficient service in constructing field works, mounting siege guns, reconnoitering the enemy's position and capturing his pickets. April 8 returned to Helena, and May 5 the regiment was placed in charge of the fortifications and artillery of that garrison, numbering 18 pieces of heavy and light caliber. Same date, four siege guns were taken from the fortifications and replaced by light artillery. July 14, 1863, the regiment, supported by detachments of the Forty-Third Indiana, Thirty-Third Iowa and Thirty-Fifth Missouri, held their works against the combined forces of Price, Holmes and Marmaduke, repelling numerous heavy assaults and sustaining a continuous musketry fire for six hours. Total loss of the regiment in this fight was forty-nine. Although this was the first battle in which the regiment had borne part, their intrepidity is sufficiently attested by the terrible punishment inflicted upon the enemy as compared with the small loss sustained by the regiment. January 28, 1864, left Helena with troops of General Sherman to join the expedition to Meridian, Mississippi. Regiment temporarily assigned to General Veatch's division, and marched with it to Clinton, Mississippi. Ordered back and assigned to General Tuttle's division. March 10, Gen. Joseph A. Mower assumed command of the division and the regiment moved from Vicksburg with the expedition to Red River, Louisi-

ana. March 14, regiment was present, in reserve, at the capture of Fort DeRussey. March 21 the regiment, in conjunction with the Thirty-Fifth Iowa, captured Henderson Hill, Louisiana, by a midnight surprise and assault, securing the Second Louisiana Tigers (cavalry) and Edgar's Texas Battery, with horses, arms, ammunition and colors complete. April 9 regiment took part in the gallant and overwhelming defeat of the enemy at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, capturing a five-gun battery in the final charge.

In this battle Lieutenant-Colonel Heath received a wound in the head, and the command of the regiment fell to Major Van Beck. May 16 the regiment took part in the battle of Marksville, Louisiana; losses small. May 18 took part in the battle of Bayou de Glaize. May 14 the troops of the Sixteenth Army Corps returned to Vicksburg. June 6 the regiment took part in the attack upon Marmaduke's forces at Old River Lake, Arkansas, Major Van Beck, by seniority, commanding third brigade, Mower's division, and Capt. A. G. Campbell, Company C, commanding the regiment. This brigade, composed of the Thirty-Third Missouri and Thirty-Fifth Iowa, was ordered to charge the enemy, who were strongly posted on the opposite side of a bayou, and made the charge in gallant style, passing over the skirmishers of another brigade which had failed to advance, and, moving unthinkingly forward to the bank of the bayou, which was then found to be unfordable. Notwithstanding this obstacle they stood up bravely, and at forty paces distance poured in such a galling fire that the rebels broke and ran in confusion. The regiment lost here in a few minutes forty-one men; rebel loss not great, but the fight compelled the withdrawal of a battery from Columbia, Arkansas, which had seriously interrupted the navigation of the Mississippi river. June 10 the regiment arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, and immediately joined an expedition against Lee and Forrest in Mississippi, Lieutenant-Colonel Heath having returned and assumed command. July 13, guarding train during an attack upon it by Lee's cavalry. July 14, took part in the battle at Tupelo, Mississippi, joining in the charge and driving the rebel lines, capturing one cavalry squad. July 15, took part in second battle at Tupelo, joining in a second charge and routing the enemy. Total losses in the three days' fighting, thirty-six men. July 22 arrived in Memphis. July 31, moved from Memphis with expedition to Oxford, returning to Memphis August 30. September 3, moved from Memphis with General Mower's column to re-enforce general Steele. September 17, moved from Brownsville, Arkansas, to Cape Girardeau, Missouri. Moved by steamer to St. Louis, arriving October 9 and, remaining

but one day to draw clothing, pushed on immediately up the Missouri river to join the column against Price. October 18, the regiment being too much reduced in numbers and officers to be effective in the field, was ordered to garrison at California and Tipton, Missouri, November 17, the regiment returned to St. Louis. November 24, moved by water from St. Louis to Nashville, Tennessee, to aid in the defense of that city against Hood.

Since its organization the regiment has marched nearly 1,500 miles, besides many thousands of miles traveled by water and rail, and has lost in killed and wounded a total of 170 men; has captured two flags, six pieces of artillery and many prisoners. It has been very fortunate in having young and energetic line officers, and in all service has had but two officers killed and two seriously wounded. The regiment had originally nearly 1,000 men, and has received about 60 recruits. Its numbers now 490 men, aggregate, but 317 of these being fit for active duty.

I remain, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. HEATH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.
Gen. John B. Gray, Adjutant-General of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, November 7, 1865.

Colonel Samuel P. Simpson, Adjutant-General of Missouri: Sir—
In reply to your request for a history of operations of the Thirty-third Regiment, Missouri Infantry Volunteers, in 1865, I have the honor to say after my last report to you the regiment participated in the battles of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, joining in charging the rebel battery on Hillsboro Pike, December 15, and in the grand charge on the sixteenth which broke Hood's army finally to pieces, the loss in this latter charge being forty-three killed and wounded, among them Adj. S. E. Day and First Lieut. Thomas Rutledge. The regiment then marched with the Sixteenth Army Corps to Clifton, Tennessee, and from there by transport to Eastport, Mississippi, remaining at the latter place until February 6, when they joined the column for the reduction of Mobile, moving by transport via New Orleans to Pensacola Bay and thence to Dauphin Island; here joined General Candy's column, and participated in the siege of the Spanish Fort and Blakely, having five wounded at the former place. After the reduction of Mobile, moved by land to Montgomery, Alabama, and from there by water to Selma, Alabama, May 1; remained at Selma as provost guard until the twentieth of July, 1865, when the regiment received orders

to proceed to St. Louis for muster out, where it arrived August 3, and was mustered out of service August 10, 1865.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. HEATH,
Brevet-Colonel Volunteers.

COMPANY F, FIRST CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA

H. Wilkinson, captain; date of commission, March 25, 1862; rank from March 12, 1862; postoffice, Linneus, Missouri; resigned, February 14, 1863.

James B. Moore, captain; date of commission, February 27, 1863; rank from February 24, 1863; postoffice, Linneus, Missouri; mustered out at expiration of term, March, 1865.

John D. Mullins, first lieutenant; date of commission, March 25, 1862; rank from March 21, 1862; postoffice, Linneus, Missouri; killed on Price's raid, October 23, 1864.

D. A. Woodruff, second lieutenant; date of commission, March 25, 1862; rank from March 12, 1862; postoffice, Linneus, Missouri; mustered out at expiration of term, March 11, 1865.

The following members of this company were killed in action: John Couch, killed by cannon ball near Westport, Missouri, October 23, 1864, time of Price's raid. The same shot killed another, whose name has been forgotten. Lieut. John D. Mullins was killed in the same engagement. Samuel Stokes, Arthur Robinson and Samuel Powell were killed south of the Missouri river in bushwhacker skirmishes.

This company made a clean record and did some very effective service in the state during hostilities, especially against bushwhackers and the raids made by Price and Shelby.

Three companies of the Forty-Second Missouri Infantry were from Linn county. Following were the officers:

Company A, captain, William H. Lewis; first lieutenants, Charles C. Clifton, and Herman Kemper; second lieutenants, Fielding Lewis, and T. F. Cutler.

Company F, captain, Henry Shook; first lieutenant, C. W. Watts; second lieutenant, Elijah Jones.

Company I, captain, John F. Powers; first lieutenant, Edward Cox; second lieutenant, T. B. L. Hardin.

The following history of the services of the regiment has been derived from an official report:

The organization of the Forty-Second Regiment Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, was commenced under the auspices of Col. William Forbes

about the 2nd of August, 1864. It was supposed at this date that the regiment was being recruited for home service. About the last of the month several embryo companies were collected at Macon and recruiting progressed rapidly. All available men were kept constantly on the scout, and with what success official reports of the operations at the time will indicate.

On the 15th day of September the regiment numbered 900 men (it afterwards numbered 956). On the 23rd of September Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber was ordered to Sturgeon, Missouri, with Companies A, C and H. They remained at that point and at Columbia, Missouri, during Price's raid. The other companies of the regiment were stationed along the line of the North Missouri and Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads, with headquarters at Macon. A portion of the regiment was mounted and did scouting duty in Macon, Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, and Monroe counties, until the 10th of November, 1864, when orders were received from General Rosecrans to proceed at once to Paducah, Kentucky. The command was ordered to rendezvous at Macon, from which point it started on the 12th, and arrived at St. Louis on the 13th. The regiment was reported to General Rosecrans with the statement that the organization was incomplete—the field and several of the line officers not having been commissioned. We were ordered to Benton Barracks; remained there until the 29th. The commissioners were received, musters made and the regiment paid during the interim.

On the 29th, in pursuance of original order, we started on transport and reported on the 2nd of December to General Meredith, of Paducah, Kentucky. We were ordered by him to proceed at once to Nashville, and there report to General Thomas. We arrived at Clarksville, Tennessee, on the 5th of December, where, by order of Colonel Smith, Eighty-Third Illinois Infantry, through instructions from General Thomas, we returned to Fort Donaldson, Tennessee. We arrived at Fort Donaldson on the 6th and remained at Fort Donaldson until the 30th. During the time death held high carnival in our camp, 150 men being buried there. On the 30th we started for Nashville and arrived there on the 31st; remained, awaiting transportation until the 2nd of January. Started on the 2nd for Tullahoma, Tennessee, arrived at Tullahoma on the 3rd. Colonel Forbes was given command of the post and retained it until mustered out. About the 12th of January Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber, with a detachment of the regiment, was sent by General Milroy to intercept Lyon, who was returning from his Kentucky raid. The enterprise failed, but chase was given and several of Lyon's men captured. About the same time Captain Lewis, in com-

mand of Company A, and a detachment of Company K, were sent to McMinnville, Tennessee, and remained there until ordered to be mustered out.

Detachments from this time forward were constantly on the scout. On the 22nd of March Colonel Forbes, one assistant surgeon and the chaplain were mustered out by order of Major-General Thomas.

The time of three six-months' companies, H, I, and K, having expired, thereby reducing the number of the regiment below the minimum, about the same time the remainder of the regiment was ordered to Shelbyville, Tennessee, where it remained as a garrison, doing occasional scouting service, until the 23rd of June, when, under orders of the department commander, we proceeded to Nashville, where we were mustered out on the 28th of June, 1865. Thence we proceeded to St. Louis, arriving there on the 2nd of July, and were finally discharged and were paid on the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th at St. Louis, Missouri.

Company M, Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. Oscar F. Smith, was recruited from Linn, Sullivan, Putnam, Mercer and Grundy counties. It was mustered into the United States service at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, March 16, 1864. In the early spring of that year it accompanied the regiment from St. Louis to Memphis, Tennessee, where it entered the field under the command of General Hatch and continued in active service from that time until the close of the war. The regiment was under the command of General Hatch, of Iowa, until after the close of the fighting with Confederates under General Hood, in their retreat from Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1864.

In March, 1865, Company M, including all of the Third Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, was detailed to go with Gen. James H. Wilson on his rapid march through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. The company started on that campaign on the 25th of March, 1865, from Eastport, Mississippi, and was on the entire march made by General Wilson, ending at Macon, Georgia, April 22, 1865. They afterwards returned to this state by way of Atlanta, Georgia, Chattanooga, Nashville, through Kentucky, reaching St. Louis, Missouri, June 29, 1865. The battalion (Companies I, K, L, and M) were afterward ordered to join the regiment, which had been sent to Omaha, Nebraska, and then to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, where Captain Smith's resignation was accepted September 13, 1865. The regiment's term of service was concluded on the plains. Captain Smith left the command at Fort Kearney September 14, 1865, and returned to his home in Linn in the latter part of the same month.

F. W. Powers was second lieutenant of Company L, Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, and R. S. Cline was sergeant.

Some of the officers of Company L, Seventh Cavalry, were as follows: Captain, Wesley R. Love; sergeant, William B. Vermilya; corporal, Charles W. Benton. This company was in the "Hurricane fight" in Carroll county.

Following were the officers of the "Linn County Rangers," Captain Crandall's company of "Home Guards:"

Captain, W. E. Crandall; first lieutenant, Norman Hamlin; second lieutenant, Hiram Black; first sergeant, Horace W. Chapman; second, W. A. Bryan; third, Adam C. Glasgow; first corporal, James H. Shirts; second, John Q. Myers; third, _____; fourth, John Marshall.

The company numbered in all 101 men, fifty-two of whom were from Linn county. As this was the first Union company organized north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad a record of its services is worthy of preservation. This company was organized at Brookfield, Linn county, Missouri, June 22, 1861, and sworn into the United States service by Capt. F. M. C. Loring, under authority of Brig.-Gen. N. Lyon, who then commanded the Department of Missouri. General Lyon furnished the company with arms and munitions. On the evening of the organization Captain Crandall got a dispatch from Maj. Josiah H. Hunt, of the Marion Battalion, to march at once to the Chariton river bridge of Macon county, distant eighteen miles, and protect it from threatened burning by the rebels. In obedience to this order, Lieut. N. S. Hamlin was detailed with twenty-five men and proceeded to the bridge. An attempt was made to burn the bridge, but the rebels were repulsed with a loss of two men killed, no loss being sustained by the Federals, and but little damage being done to the bridge. Crandall's detachment was then relieved by the Second Iowa, commanded by S. R. Curtis.

The squad marched back to Brookfield and received orders June 24 from Major Hunt to remain and protect the railroad buildings and other property.

Crandall was relieved on the 28th of June by Company I, of the Third Iowa Volunteers, commanded by Captain Trumbull, and his (Crandall's company ordered to St. Catharine, in Linn county, to protect citizens and guard Yellow creek bridge, remaining in camp at that place till the 10th of August following. They were then ordered back to Brookfield, in the camp of the Third Iowa Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Williams, where they remained until September 8, 1861. The company was then ordered to St. Louis by Brigadier-General Polk

as an escort to the unarmed regiment of the Twenty-Third Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. T. Tindall, and arrived at Benton Barracks September 9, remaining until the 19th, when they were permitted by General Curtis to return to Brookfield and disband. Orders, however, had been received from General Fremont not to muster the company out of service, nor to pay them for their service, the refusal to pay being based on the technicalities of their being Home Guards, and having guarded their homes had gotten value received in that way; and also, that they were not properly mustered into the United States service. The company reached Brookfield on the night of the 21st of September, 1861, and were disbanded, receiving no clothing, tents, camp utensils, equipments, nor any pay for the valuable service they had rendered in holding the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the government instead of allowing it to fall into the hands of the Confederates.

Some time afterwards, however, they were paid by the government, when the valuable nature of their services had been ascertained, and the legality of their claim established.

Officers of Company G, Thirty-Eighth Enrolled Missouri Militia (enlisted August 8, 1862):

Captain, E. J. Crandall; first lieutenant, John R. Worthley; second lieutenant, Charles C. Davis; first sergeant, R. Tooley; second, William O'Neal; third, John McCormack; fourth, Warren D. Crandall; first corporal, Robert McCormack; second, Alexander Adams; third, James King; fourth, Richard McIntire; fifth, John L. Houck; sixth, R. F. Hurd; seventh, Alexander McDonald; eighth, Edward Clark.

Officers of Company D, Sixty-second Enrolled Missouri Militia:

Captain, Moses G. Roush; first lieutenant, Richard W. Mitchell; second lieutenant, Frederick Degraw; first sergeant, Eli Lytle; second, Henry C. Lomax; third, Daniel M. Brinkley; fourth, Thomas C. Maxwell; first corporal, Amos Whitley; second, William Reid; third, Robin M. Johnson; fourth, John Edwards; fifth, Jacob Decker; sixth, John Shohoney; seventh, William D. Steele; eighth, Henry C. Eastwood.

Linn county furnished about 125 men for service in the Confederate army. The officers of Company A, Third Regiment, Third Division, Missouri State Guards, were as follows:

Captain, George William Sandusky; first lieutenant, E. H. Richardson; second lieutenant, Taylor Singleton; third lieutenant, Henry L. Cherry; first sergeant, L. B. Phillips; third, Edward Barton; fourth, James Brown; fifth, John Betten; first corporal, John Gooch; second, James Laidley; third, John Barnes; fourth, John Hosford.

Company A was mustered into service at Lexington, Missouri, September 12, 1861. It went immediately into action against the Federal forces under General Mulligan and aided in the capture of the town. The term of the company expired January 12, 1861. A majority of the members re-enlisted and continued sharing the fortunes of General Price's army.

Dr. P. C. Flournoy was the first captain of Company K, Second Missouri Infantry, C. S. A. Was afterwards made colonel of the regiment, and later became acting brigadier-general in Hood's Tennessee campaign.

George William Sandusky was the second captain of the company. He was wounded at Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862. J. J. Phillips was first lieutenant.

Record of battles in which Company K was engaged:

This company was mustered into the Confederate service at Springfield, Missouri, January 16, 1862. April 9, 1865, it surrendered with its regiment and division, to the Federals, in Alabama; was disbanded and sent home. During its term of service it participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war; viz., Elk Horn (or Pea Ridge), Arkansas; siege of Corinth, Mississippi, May, 1862; Inka, second battle at Corinth, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek (Champion's Hill), Big Black, siege of Vicksburg, where the entire regiment was captured; Resaca, Georgia, New Hope Church, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles in front of Atlanta, Altoona Pass, Franklin, Nashville, Fort Blakely, and the defense of Mobile (Alabama). At Elk Horn the company went to action with forty-nine men, and lost four killed and fifteen wounded. At Franklin, Tennessee, the second Missouri Regiment lost 150 men, out of 192 engaged. Only four were left in Company K. The Second Missouri made a record second to none from this state, in the cause of the Sunny South. Its first colonel was J. Q. Burridge, subsequently F. M. Cockrell, and lastly Col. P. C. Flournoy. When the long and bloody struggle was over and the cause of the Confederacy went down to honorable defeat the brave survivors of the Second Missouri returned to their homes; and since the war, having surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance in good faith, have made as good citizens as they had been soldiers.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

In 1898 it became evident that the friendly relations then existing between Spain and the United States must soon terminate. Missouri

as a state was deeply interested, and when the news was flashed over the wires telling of the disaster that had overtaken the "Maine," her patriotic citizens were among the first to demand that the lives of those brave men be avenged.

When at last war was declared and President McKinley issued his call for volunteers, Linn county was among the first to respond, offering the flower of her young manhood in defense of the nation's honor. The sectional feeling (if there still remained any) engendered by the great Civil War was forgotten, and the sons of the men who had fought under the "Stars and Bars" together with those who had carried the "Stars and Stripes" vied with each other as to which could be first to wipe out with their blood, if necessary, the deadly insult which had been hurled at us as a nation.

In response to the President's call, steps were at once taken to recruit a company in Brookfield and Linn county, and the active work of enlisting men for the war was soon under way. Many of the best young men of the city and county offered themselves to the service, and a company of 100 men was soon formed and the following officers elected:

- John H. Goldman, captain, Brookfield, Missouri.
- Downey Milbourn, first lieutenant, Linneus, Missouri.
- Henry J. West, second lieutenant, Marcelline, Missouri.
- John W. Wrenn, first sergeant, Marcelline, Missouri.
- David F. Fawks, quartermaster sergeant, Marcelline, Missouri.
- Ephriam P. Banning, sergeant, Brookfield, Missouri.
- Thomas A. Scott, sergeant, Rothville, Missouri.
- William D. Brown, sergeant, Laeledge, Missouri.
- Benjamin E. Bowyer, sergeant, Linneus, Missouri.
- Charles W. Wright, corporal, Brookfield, Missouri.
- William T. Lamme, corporal, Laeledge, Missouri.
- George P. Fawks, corporal, Carrollton, Missouri.
- William Olinger, corporal, Marcelline, Missouri.
- Robert O'Donnell, corporal, Carrolltown, Missouri.
- David S. Bramhall, corporal, Unionville, Missouri.
- Charles E. Crumley, corporal, Marcelline, Missouri.
- William Trippler, Jr., corporal, Linneus, Missouri.
- Jasper Knight, corporal, Linneus, Missouri.
- William Hoar, corporal, Brookfield, Missouri.
- Samuel H. King, corporal, Brookfield, Missouri.
- John A. Conners, artificer, Brookfield, Missouri.
- Henry Coleman, wagoner, Hazelhurst, Mississippi.

Guy M. Kerr, musician, Brookfield, Missouri.

Charles E. Plummer, musician, Milan, Missouri.

The above list represents the commissioned and non-commissioned officers when they were mustered into United States service on July 20, 1898. In this connection it may be well to note that among the young men who were active in recruiting the company was William J. Carlon, of Brookfield, who was elected its first lieutenant, but on account of defective eyesight was unable to pass the rigid examination imposed by the United States government and, much to his regret, was rejected from the service.

The drilling of the company was begun in earnest, and young men who, a few days before, were filling the peaceful occupations of farmers, clerks, or that of their professions, were answering to the stern commands of their officers to "fall in, about face, forward march" and other military orders.

This company became Company A of the Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered into the United States service on July 20, 1898, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and honorably mustered out on May 10, 1899, at Savanna, Georgia.

When the day arrived for the boys to leave home to scenes of activity, Brookfield and the entire county turned out en mass, escorted them to the train, and wished them "God speed" and success to their arms.

The company was first sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, where their military education was continued until August 11 and 12 of the same year, when they were removed to Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Florida, arriving there on August 15. The regiment was encamped at Jacksonville until November 7, and during that time suffered a loss of two men by death, William S. Busby, of Brookfield, Missouri, and August Ramm, of Walnut Hill, Illinois. On the above mentioned date the camp was changed to Camp Onward, at Savanna, Georgia, and while there death again visited them, its victim being John A. Burns, of Brookfield, Missouri.

During the time the regiment was encamped, prior to their embarkation, many of the boys were taken sick; due largely to the poor sanitary conditions existing and the radical change of climate, a number being discharged for disabilities caused from the exposure of camp life.

On December 21, 1898, the long-wished-for order came to embark, and the boys began to think that they were going to get a taste of real war; but they were doomed to disappointment, for the haughty manners

of Spain had been trailed in the dust, and her navy swept from the high seas, before our boys were given a chance to display their valor in a single engagement.

The regiment was taken to Havanna, Cuba, in December of 1898, where it was held in reserve until it was proven beyond a question of a doubt that their services were not needed. It was then returned to the United States and duly mustered out at Savanna, Georgia, on May 10, 1899, having been in the service a little less than one year.

A beautiful Soldiers' Monument was unveiled at Brookfield in May, 1912. It occupies a commanding position, on a grassy plot in North Main street, between two picturesque parks.

The *Brookfield Gazette* of May 4 printed this sketch concerning the magnificent tribute to the soldier who went to battle for his country:

"In memory of the days of '61-'65, in honor of the men, living and dead, who fought under the folds of the flag of the great Republic, who periled life and limb that a nation might live, of the men who in their young and vigorous manhood toiled through long, weary marches, but who now sleep beneath that 'low, green tent whose curtain never outward swings,' or march with halting step or bended head to pay the last sad rites to a dead comrade or to strew flowers on the graves of comrades who have in the years that are past crossed over the river of death and pitched their tents on the other side.

"In memory of all these, and not forgetful of the gallant men in gray whom they met in the shock of battle, the patriotic people of Brookfield have builded the durable, beautiful and artistic monument that now ornaments the oval between east and west parks, from the summit of which the effigy of a volunteer soldier of the Civil War, carved in Italian marble, standing at 'parade rest,' looks down upon the busy scenes of the main street during the day and keeps watch and ward over the sleeping city at night.

"It is all a patriotic expression of a patriotic people, some of whom were in sympathy with the men who fought under the stars and bars, and who, feeling a just pride in the magnificent valor displayed by these grand men in gray, are yet glad that owing to the valor and sacrifices of the men in blue that this is today one country with one united people and under one flag.

"The monument is not only a credit but an ornament to Brookfield, and is, we believe, the only monument of the kind in Missouri."

The movement to erect the monument grew out of a suggestion on the part of the local Women's Relief Corps, the ladies' auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, to replace the monument to the



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT BROOKFIELD

unknown dead, erected many years since in Rose Hill cemetery, by a more imposing structure.

In a conference between the local corps and the local Grand Army Post, it was suggested that a Soldiers' Monument Association be organized, contributions be solicited and a monument to the soldiers of the Civil War be built.

It was seriously doubted if a sufficient amount could be raised, but there were a few who expressed the utmost confidence that the patriotic people of Brookfield would respond liberally to the call.

A number of subscriptions were pledged at once. An association was organized, and officers and a board of directors were chosen, as follows: Henry Tooley, president; George W. Martin, vice-president; Robert W. Davis, secretary, and E. M. Lomax, treasurer. Directors: Henry Tooley, Frank Dick, A. W. Baker, Will W. Martin, R. S. Brownlee, R. W. Davis, J. C. Gardner, Mrs. Jennie Tuckerman and Mrs. F. P. Lacey.

E. M. Lomax was afterwards elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Tooley.

A soliciting committee was appointed, headed by the president of the association, Henry Tooley, and a sufficient fund was pledged in but a brief period to assure the success of the project. In this work the energy and zeal of the president of the association, the lamented Henry Tooley, always conspicuous in any and every good cause, was never more plainly demonstrated. He not only worked untiringly himself, but brought out good work on the part of others, and the Soldiers' Monument as it stands today between the parks is also a monument to the patriotism, zeal and energy of that splendid citizen, Henry Tooley, who will long be remembered by the people of Brookfield, not only on account of his zeal or his energy in work for the best interests of Brookfield, but on account of a warm heart that promptly responded to the call of distress on the part of any and every human being.

The monument is of Barre granite, the figure of the soldier of Italian marble, the base nine feet four inches by nine feet four inches, artistically tapering to the summit, and, with the figure of the soldier, is twenty-two feet six inches in height. The cost, not including the foundation which was put in by the city at an expense of \$105, was \$1,620.

D. L. Williams, the Linneus monument dealer, was the local contractor and A. Fraser & Co., of Mansfield, Ohio, the builders. It is constructed in strict compliance in every respect, in work-

manship, in artistic design, with the contract. The board of directors were unanimous in their approval.

Stewart Marsh, with his trained force, moved the massive blocks from the freight house to the park and set up the monument. It was his first experience in handling such heavy weights, but he went to work like a veteran, without hesitation and without doubt, and did the work as well as though he had been setting up towering monuments all his life.

Brookfield has a monument of which our people may well be proud, and in one hundred years from now, unless removed by the hand of man, it will be standing where it stands now, as artistic and as complete as it is today.

CHAPTER IX

Railroads of Linn County—The First Campaign Inspired by Exorbitant Steamboat Rates—Railroad Convention at Chillicothe in 1847—Linn County's Delegates—First Great Disaster on Hannibal & St. Joe Road—The Bushwhacker—General Grant as a Protector of the Road—W. C. Brown—S. E. Crance—J. W. Mulhern—Tom Beeler, Pioneer Operator—P. H. Houlahan—I. N. Wilber on War-Time Railroadng—How the Engines Were Named—The Burlington & Southwestern—John McCartney—Thirty Years an Engineer—When Thayer was the Division Town—Bishop Hogan—George H. Davis—The Pony Express—First Officials of the "Joe"—First Run of the "Eli"—Marceline and the Santa Fe—First Double Track in Missouri—General Notes.

In its issue of November 6, 1846, the *St. Joseph Gazette* sounded the note that announced the dawn of the railroad era in northern Missouri:

"Our country is destined to suffer much, and is now suffering, from the difficulty of navigation and the extremely high rates the boats now charge. Our farmers may calculate that they will get much less for produce and will be compelled to pay much more for their goods than heretofore, and this will certainly always be the case when the Missouri river shall be as low as it now is. The chances are fearfully against having any considerable work bestowed in improving the river, and until it is improved by artificial means the navigation of it to this point must always be dangerous and very uncertain.

"We suggest the propriety of a railroad from St. Joseph to some point on the Mississippi—either St. Louis, Hannibal or Quincy. For ourselves, we like the idea of a railroad to one of the latter places suggested, for this course would place us nearer to the eastern cities and would make our road thither a direct one; we like this road, too, because it would so much relieve the intermediate country, which is now suffering and must always suffer so much for transportation facilities in the absence of such an enterprise."

The writer of the above was a prophet. The agitation thus begun

bore early fruit. Prominent men were interested all the way across the state, and "An Act to Incorporate the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company" was passed by the General Assembly and approved by the governor February 16, 1847. The stockholders named were: Joseph Robidoux, John Corby and Robert J. Boyd, of St. Joseph; Samuel J. Harrison, Zachariah G. Draper and Erasmus M. Moffet, of Hannibal; Alexander McMurty, Shelby county; George A. Shortridge and Thomas Sharp, Macon county; Westley Halliburton, Linn county; John Graves, Livingston county; Robert Wilson, Daviess county, and George W. Smith, Caldwell county.

The capital stock was \$2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each.

A railroad convention was held at Chillicothe on June 2, 1847, attended by delegates from all the counties through which the Hannibal & St. Joseph road was to pass. The delegates from Linn country were W. B. Woodruff, Joseph C. Moore, James Lintell, John J. Flora, Jeremiah Phillips and W. Halliburton.

The main subject for discussion was the procurement of means to build the road. A committee consisting of one member from each county was appointed to draft a plan. W. B. Woodruff was the committeeman from Linn county.

The committee reported the following method for finding the wherewithal:

"1. A liberal subscription by the citizens of the state to the capital stock of said company.

"2. That congress be petitioned for a grant of alternate sections of all vacant land ten miles on each side of said road, when located.

"3. That the company procure a subscription to the stock by eastern capitalists, and, should the foregoing means prove inadequate, we recommend that the legislature pass an act authorizing the company to issue bonds, to be indorsed by the governor or secretary of state for the residue; the company to give a mortgage on the whole work to the state for the liquidation of the bonds."

When the convention reassembled the next day Judge King, of Ray county, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"That whereas this convention has adopted a resolution authorizing a memorial to congress for donation of alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of the contemplated railroad, also authorizing a memorial to the legislature for such aid in the undertaking as can be afforded consistently with the rights of other portions of the state;

therefore, we, the delegates, pledge ourselves to support no man for congress who will not pledge himself to the support of the proposition aforesaid, nor will we support any man for governor, lieutenant-governor or member of the legislature who will not pledge himself to give such aid in the construction of the said railroad as may be consistent with the rights of other portions of the state as contemplated by the resolution aforesaid."

It appears the convention was not very sanguine of an early operation of the railroad, as the following resolution relative to a stage route, offered by Mr. Sharp of Macon, was adopted:

"WHEREAS, It is not only extremely important to the agricultural and commercial interests of the immediate country that a good wagon road be opened from St. Joseph to Hannibal, but the United States mail stages cannot be put in motion on said route until said road shall be opened; and

"WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance, as well to the whole intermediate country as to the two extremes, that mail facilities be speedily obtained in stages through said country; therefore

"Resolved by the Convention, That it be recommended to each county through which said road may pass, immediately to open, bridge, and put in good repair the said road, in order that mail stages may be immediately started, according to the act of congress establishing said route."

An amendment to the section relative to the grant from congress, offered by Mr. Tarr, was adopted, as follows:

"Also to petition congress that, should any of the alternate sections on the road, or within six miles on either side thereof, be sold at any time subsequent to the sixteenth day of February, 1847, and before the action of congress in relation to these lands, other lands be granted as nearly contiguous as possible in lieu thereof."

Committees were appointed to address the people of northern Missouri in the interest of the project.

There was an energetic campaign in all the counties, and, looking at it from this era, it seems strange that opposition was encountered on the ground that a railroad through this country would be unwise and impractical. It is stated that a certain member of the legislature took the stump against the railroad because it would be an inducement for negro slaves to desert. Others asserted that it would be impossible to make a roadbed that would stand in rainy weather; that ox and mule teams were the surer power, and there was no danger of them blowing up and killing lots of people. Many of the residents in the

sections campaigned had never seen a railroad train and could not understand the utility of such a method. What the country needed, they said, was good highways for stages and freight wagons to the river, where the boats would take care of the traffic.

The first aid given to the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, by Linn county, as far as the record shows, was a donation of \$200 by the county court, December 17, 1849. This was used towards defraying surveying expenses. A further donation of \$500 to the road was made by the Linn county court in the spring of 1851. Later, stock to the amount of \$25,000 was subscribed. At that period the purpose was for the road to run by way of Bloomington in Macon county and Linneus in Linn county.

The Linn county court ordered that A. W. Flournoy be appointed as agent for Linn county to confer with the board of directors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company concerning the location of the road, and should the location be made through Linneus, then Flournoy was authorized to renew the subscription of \$25,000 heretofore made to the road, and to subscribe \$30,000 additional, to be paid to the railroad company from the proceeds of the sale of swamp and overflowed lands in Linn county; in the event that the location was not made through Linneus, the board of directors of the road were to be notified of the withdrawal of the entire amount subscribed.

The railroad made application to the county court for right-of-way through Linn county November 5, 1855. This application was granted by the court.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of February 13, 1859, the Hannibal & St. Joseph road was completed, and an unbroken line of steel extended from the Mississippi river to the Missouri river. The final connection was made near Chillicothe. The road is now a main line of the Burlington System, but old-timers refuse to recognize it by any other name than the "Hannibal & St. Joe."

It is strongly suspected that a certain well-known pioneer Missourian, whom "Mark Twain" weighted with the unstable but always optimistic character of "Col. Sellers," was the real originator of the scheme to build a line from the Mississippi river to the Missouri river. Some of the patriarchal inhabitants solemnly assert that Bob Stewart and his associates followed precisely the ox-plow furrow "Col. Sellers" made across the state to show where the road ought to run, and that the test applied by the surveyors and engineers showed that no better "locating survey" could have been made. They speak of it as "the

ox-team survey," not in irony, but as a method of superior utility to the cumbersome and expensive one now in use.

In the first year or two of its existence the Hannibal & St. Joe made enough history to fill a big book. The war came on and developed that wild character that became so widely known and dreaded—the "bushwhacker." He looked at the railroad as his legitimate prey, and it was rare that a train journeyed across the state without carrying into the terminal marks of his attention. His work was especially in evidence at the big bridges. The first and worst disaster that ever occurred on the line was caused by bushwhackers in the year 1861. W. C. Brown, who later became president of the New York Central Lines, not long ago, sent to his friend, Judge Spencer, general attorney for the Missouri lines of the Burlington, a copy of the *New York Herald* of September 7, 1861, containing an account of the bushwhackers' murderous work at Platte river bridge, near St. Joseph. From 1890 to 1896 Mr. Brown was general manager of the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs lines. He began as a tie chopper, worked up to section foreman, operator, train dispatcher, trainmaster, superintendent and manager.

The *New York Herald's* story of the greatest wreck on the Hannibal & St. Joe road was as follows:

"Terrible Road Catastrophe—Diabolical Outrage on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad—Seventeen Lives Lost and a Large Number Wounded," etc. It recites, through correspondence with St. Louis papers, the wrecking of a passenger train, bound west, September 3. The timber of the Little Platte river bridge, nine miles east of St. Joseph, had been burned nearly through, and the entire train went down. Bushwhackers are blamed for the outrage.

"Abe Hager, baggagemaster of the railroad, furnished a graphic story of the wreck. The passenger cars were completely smashed, and he was the only one to escape unhurt. He came to St. Joe, got an engine, physicians and necessities for the wounded, hurrying back to the scene of the wreck. He is quoted as saying: 'The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage.'

"An additional account says that the train carried from eighty-five to one hundred passengers. The fire had been extinguished before entirely destroying the bridge, which was a substantial work of 100-foot span, leaving it a mere shell. But three persons—J. W. Parker, superintendent of the United States Express, and Mail Agents Mars and

Hager—were able to afford assistance, the others who were not killed outright being so disabled as to be helpless.

“Hager walked five miles out of the way back to St. Joseph, making the remainder of the trip on a hand car. He found a heavy oak tie bound across the track two hundred yards from the bridge, and two miles further on he found the trestlework over a small stream was on fire.

“Though the wreck occurred on September 3, and the story was printed four days later, there is no list of killed or injured. The names of several victims are given, but there seems to have been great difficulty in getting the details of the wreck.”

Mr. Brown found this old copy of the *Herald* while tearing down an old building that was in the way of some improvements being made for the Central's offices in New York.

In his letter accompanying the article he sent to Judge Spencer, Mr. Brown wrote:

“As this little incident was undoubtedly participated in by a number of your cousins from Taos, I know you will be interested in it, and you may perhaps value it as a souvenir.

“How do you like a Republican governor after thirty-five years?

“W. C. B.”

Judge Spencer did not rest long under the imputation concerning his “consins from Taos,” but instantly grabbed his pen and said this:

“My dear Brown: I have yours inclosing paper containing account of ‘diabolical outrage,’ etc. I have always supposed the train was believed to be loaded with soldiers. As far as I have been able to ascertain the facts, it would seem that ‘my cousins,’ in their unlawful acts, were trying to retaliate on you and your cousins for stealing our negroes and running them into Canada.

“Always yours,

“O. M. SPENCER.”

George H. Davis, who has been referred to, had a relief train at the wreck in a short time. In telling of the event, he said:

“It was the first and greatest wreck on the Hannibal & St. Joe road. The bridge was a Howe truss. The supports were sawed at one end by the bushwhackers. There were five coaches in the train, and all well filled. Everything went into the river but one car. Sixteen people, including the engineer, conductor and one of the brake-



TYPE OF BLOCK-HOUSE ERECTED ALONG THE HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R.

men, were killed outright. Sixty passengers were injured. The wreck was cruelly complete.

“I organized a relief crew at St. Joseph and we hurried to the scene, which was only nine miles down the road. The outlaws—many of them—were coolly standing around when we arrived. Some of them told me they intended to get me the next time. There were only a few soldiers on the train, and to destroy them the bushwhackers had recklessly proceeded against a trainload of noncombatants. Their object was to stop the transportation of soldiers over the line, but their work resulted in the government building blockhouses at all the big bridges and garrisoning them with a strong body of soldiers.”

Several times following attempts were made to burn bridges, but the bushwhackers were driven off with loss. General Grant was stationed at the Salt river bridge in the early days of the war, and he made many friends among the people in the vicinity. Even the strongest Southern sympathizers learned to love the plain, quiet soldier when they became acquainted with him. It was while in this service that General Grant, then Colonel Grant, set out to give battle to Colonel Harris and his somewhat noted body of Confederate rangers. But at the place where they expected the fight there was no opposing soldiery. Colonel Harris had quietly moved away. General Grant afterward said he there learned a great military fact—that the enemy might be as much afraid of him as he was of the enemy.

Mr. Brown is not the only man the Hannibal and St. Joe has schooled for larger duties. Something like twenty-six years ago the Hannibal & St. Joseph lost its old identity by being absorbed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and afterwards becoming a part of the great Burlington Route. The “old guard” had to go, and with them came the resignation of W. R. Woodard, the picturesque superintendent, as well as J. H. Barnard, at that time general manager. The result was that W. F. Merrell became the new general manager, and S. E. Crance superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, now, properly speaking, the Brookfield division of the Burlington System. Mr. Crance came to Hannibal from Illinois, where he had been railroading from way back in the days when he was a brakeman. But he decided that the superintendent of the road should be located at Brookfield instead of Hannibal, and in 1885 the office of superintendent was moved to Brookfield, where it has since been. The coming of Crance brought a lot of followers, and for a few years they continued to come from Aurora, from the famous Fox river division; from Galesburg and from the St. Louis line of the C., B. & Q. For about six years Superintendent

Crance resided in Brookfield and then was promoted to general superintendent of the entire Missouri lines, with headquarters at St. Joseph. Naturally, when coming to Brookfield, Mr. Crance wanted his own trainmaster, and it was twenty-five years ago one pleasant Sunday afternoon that a stately young looking man with rather classic features, stepped off the train pulling in from the east.

That was P. H. Houlahan, who had grown up in railroading over on the "Q" and through the solicitation of Sam Crance was induced to leave the Cotton Belt, where he was trainmaster, and come to Brookfield. In a short time Mr. Houlahan was promoted to assistant superintendent, and when Mr. Crance went to St. Joseph some years later, Mr. Houlahan was made superintendent, and filled the position successfully until 1902, when he resigned to accept general superintendency of the Clover Leaf.

On June 1, Colonel Crance resigned as general superintendent upon his own volition, wishing to spend his declining days, after a railway career of forty years, in ease and comfort, which with a competency he was able to do until he died. He acted in an advisory capacity the remainder of that year, after which he returned to Brookfield, on account of kindred ties, and being interested financially here. He died here some six years ago and was buried at Aurora. But his memory lives.

A man who entered into the early history of the Hannibal & St. Joseph is T. S. Beeler. Tom Beeler was a pioneer operator and afterward dispatcher. Everybody liked Beeler. He knew his business and was here when Brookfield had less than one thousand people. He was here during several administrations, those of Towne, Mead, Woodard and Crance, leaving several years ago. During his citizenship in Brookfield, Mr. Beeler had been dispatcher, chief dispatcher and trainmaster, and was succeeded in the latter position by J. W. Mulhern, who came to Brookfield twenty years ago or more. The public liked Mulhern. He was always affable and courteous.

As trainmaster he gave satisfaction, judging by the fourteen years he filled the position here at Brookfield. Mr. Mulhern is now general superintendent on the Rio Grande Western.

Since the Crance and Houlahan regimes on the Brookfield division there have been several superintendents, to-wit: F. H. Ustick, now general superintendent of the Missouri lines; J. E. Votaw, W. F. Thiehoff, S. H. Shults, J. Russell, E. P. Bracken, W. C. Welch, while W. A. Chittenden is the present superintendent, and R. F. Ledford assistant superintendent.

A potent factor in the operation of the Brookfield division of the

Burlington for many years past has been R. H. Allen, chief dispatcher, succeeding H. W. Hamm in the latter position eight years ago. Mr. Allen has been with the Burlington as operator, dispatcher and chief, since 1879, and has been here at Brookfield since 1884. It is Mr. Allen who "gets behind the gun" in the operation of the Brookfield division.

P. H. Houlahan, who began at the very bottom of railroading and became division superintendent of the line, later held the responsible position of manager of the Chicago & Alton, and Clover Leaf, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Houlahan gave to the road one of the most vitalizing influences—the application of the personal element of responsibility for the safety of trains. He taught his men that they themselves were the main reliance; after them came the safety devices, the signals, the automatic brake, the safety switch and all that. Howard Elliott, who became president of the Northern Pacific, was another man who left the impress of his work on the "Joe."

I. N. Wilber, now retired and residing at Brookfield, was in the service of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road fifty years. He was born in Dutchess county, New York, February 24, 1836. He came to Missouri December 1, 1857, and began in the service of the road as tie chopper at a point near St. Joseph. He proceeded by successive stages from the chopper to carpenter, night watchman, brakeman, conductor, fireman, engineer, machinist, round house foreman, general foreman, division master mechanic, and, finally, master mechanic of the large electrical shops of the road at Hannibal. Mr. Wilber resigned January 1, 1908, at the completion of his half century of service. On the occasion of his retirement the officials of the road paid Mr. Wilber this complimentary recognition of his long and efficient service.

"The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad receives with regret the resignation of I. N. Wilber and takes this method of expressing its appreciation of his loyal and devoted service through an unbroken period of fifty years, and its sincere hope for his continued happiness and prosperity."

Here are some of the curious and interesting phases of early day railroading as described by Mr. Wilber:

"When I came to Missouri in 1857 the terminus of the Hannibal & St. Joseph road was fifty miles west of the Mississippi river, at the village of Clarence, so I had to go the balance of the way to St. Joseph in a stage coach. My first work was on the construction of depots, tracks, etc., until connection was made two miles east of Chillicothe, February 13, 1859. I was then promoted to the position of brakeman.

"The First Locomotive—In the early days the locomotives were

named instead of numbered, and were as well known as the cities and prominent people of that day. The residents along the line would select some particular engine as their favorite and they would discuss the capabilities of that engine in comparison with some other engine in the same way we used to talk about one steamboat being able to beat another. The following is a list of the locomotives identified with the early history of the road and the development of Missouri: Missouri, Albany, R. M. Stewart (named after the first president of the road), Hannibal, St. Joseph, Governor Polk, Marion, Shelby, Macon, Linn, Livingston, Caldwell and Buchanan. Having run short of great men, they named the latter seven engines after the counties through which the road operated. Fifteen more engines were purchased in 1859 and these were named after noted Indian tribes of the West, i. e., Cherokee, Chippewa, Mohegan, Ottawa, Chickasaw, Oneida, Comanche, Seneca, Miami, Appache, Omaha, Ontario, etc. Later six more locomotives were added to the rolling stock and these were named in honor of the territories of Idaho, Oregon, Colorado, Nevada, Montana and Utah. They were all wood burners with 16-inch cylinders.

“Governor Polk changed to General Lyon—Soon after the battle of Wilson’s Creek, in August, 1861, the Governor Polk was changed to the General Lyon, as a tribute to the dead hero, and as a rebuke to Governor Polk for his position on the slavery question. The management of the road was strongly in sympathy with the Federal government.

“A War-Time Engineer—In 1863 I was given my first engine to run, and continued as an engineman during the balance of the war. Those were trying times for railroad men in Missouri. Many of the locomotives had cabs constructed of boiler steel to protect the enginemen from the bullets of the ubiquitous bushwhackers.

“Block Houses—In 1864 block houses were erected at Salt River, Chariton and North River to protect the Howe Truss bridges, or rather, the block houses protected the soldiers who were protecting the bridges against the torch of the bushwhacker. These houses, I believe, were built by the government, as the Hannibal and St. Joseph was the line that carried the mail and government supplies and every effort was made to keep it open for traffic.

“Colonel U. S. Grant at Salt River—I was pulling a west-bound passenger train in the summer of 1861 and on reaching Salt River in Shelby county, we found that a gang of bushwhackers had burned the bridge. There, for the first time, I saw U. S. Grant and his regiment transferring their wagons and munitions of war across the river. Little

did we think that in a few years that plain soldier who was there quietly directing those ordinary tasks would become the greatest military chief in the land.

“Soldier and Engineer—During the war we railroad boys performed double service. When we came in off the road at the end of our trip we were placed on guard duty, or drilled by Captain Loomis, our assistant superintendent. Our work as soldiers consisted largely in guarding the company’s property. The only active service we had was when we were sent out to Shrinkey to capture Tom Harris and his band, who were terrorizing the community, but after being locked up in the old seminary at Monroe for two days, and coming very near being captured ourselves by the redoubtable Tom we got back to work, and I decided that I would be a more brilliant success as a railroad man than as a soldier.

“Early Day Wages—I was paid for my work from 1857 to 1865 as follows: One dollar a day for chopping ties, \$1.25 as brakeman, \$1.50 as fireman, and \$2.50 as engineer.

“Coal Ticket as a Train Order—In the early 60’s we were on a west-bound train and had an order to meet an east-bound train at Bevier, at midnight. Bevier was then, as it is now, the great coal mining town of the state. On arriving there we found that the other train had not yet reached there. It was a beautiful summer night and my fireman and I got out on top of the cab and laid down to take a nap in the moonlight. It appeared the conductor and brakeman were also taking a snooze on top of the way-car or caboose. At day break the conductor woke up and aroused us. When we all got stretched out and thoroughly awake we decided to proceed, but one thing bothered us—had that train gone through? If it had, not a one of us heard it. Bevier was not a telegraph office then. Some future great railroad man suggested that we walk over to the coal shed and make a search through the coal tickets, and if we found on file there a coal ticket with a number of the engine we had orders to meet we would know that the train had passed us in the night. Sure enough we found the ticket there and it was ample evidence to warrant us in proceeding. We reached the division at Brookfield four hours late. No questions were asked us and we had no statements to give out. I don’t suppose the superintendent or the dispatcher ever discovered our little dereliction, if such you might call it, for every fellow worked out his own individual salvation in those days the best he could, and felt his personal responsibility in getting the train over the road safely.”

The Burlington & Southwestern was the name of a road started

January 22, 1868. Two companies were organized to build a railroad from Linneus to Stanley, a point on the Brunswick and Chillicothe road, then under construction. The companies referred to were known as the Central Railroad and the North Missouri Central road. The plan of the former was to build from Laeledge south to a junction with the Brunswick road; the latter was to run from Linneus to Laeledge.

The Missouri Central was organized first. The promoters in seeking aid had promised to build to Linneus, but insisted upon using all the subscription to be paid on that part of the road extending south of Laeledge. To this the people of Linneus objected. They very naturally demanded that the work should commence at their town, and used south of it, or at Laeledge and used in building the line north. Laeledge would not consent to this and so the North Missouri Central Company was organized. This company entered into a contract to commence at Linneus and to prepare the road-bed for the iron to Laeledge, and the Missouri Central was to build south of Laeledge to the junction with the Brunswick road. When each company had performed its part of the contract they were to be consolidated in one company. The two companies went to work and expended all the money they had, and then work was suspended over the entire line. A new contract was made June 9, 1868, but nothing much was done in the way of construction until 1871. B. F. Northcott, president of the North Missouri Central Company, made an effort to revive the work. Negotiations were opened with another road and the North Missouri Central became a branch of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad, with headquarters at St. Joseph. The purpose was to get a northern outlet to reach Burlington and Chicago, and if possible to get some strong northern company to take hold and equip the road. To this end the managers devoted their efforts to construct the road-bed.

The contract which eventually resulted in the establishment of the road which is now operating north and south through Linn county was as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ST. JOSEPH & IOWA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI, April 12, 1871.

At a regular meeting of the Executive Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of said company, and authorized to act in these premises, this day held, there were present John Severance, William M. Albin, James A. Matney and Jefferson Chandler, constituting a quorum of said committee. The following action was had:

“WHEREAS, The St. Joseph & Iowa company have undertaken the construction of a branch railroad, under the name of the Central North Missouri branch of the St. Joseph and Iowa railroad, therefore,

“Resolved, That B. F. Northcott, Joseph Combs and Marion Cave are hereby authorized to act as agents to receive the donations, and for the procuring and receiving of subscriptions to stock to aid in construction, and to act for said branch until the subscribers to stock in the same shall otherwise instruct, and the form herein underwritten shall be sufficient subscription to such stock, and shall be binding on such company when ratified by said company. We, the undersigned, agree to take the number of shares of capital stock set opposite our names, respectively, in the name of the Central North Missouri branch of the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said branch, and promise to pay to the St. Joseph & Iowa railroad company \$100 for each of said shares. Said money to be applied to the construction of said branch, and to be for its exclusive use and benefit.”

When the above mentioned agents were appointed the St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad did not own a seal, so Mr. Northcott had one made and presented it to the company. Its chief use was in stamping the above contract. The arrangement with the St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad resulted in a change of the plans by the Missouri Central Company. This company decided to follow the example of the Central North Missouri branch and to cast its fortunes with the St. Louis & Iowa Company. On May 31, 1871, it deeded all its rights, privileges and franchises to the Central branch of the St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad, with stipulations for the completion of the road south of LaCede.

Sullivan and Putnam counties subscribed liberally for stock to aid in building the road, but finally the St. Joseph & Iowa people turned over the matter to a company known as the Burlington and Southwestern, which road was eventually constructed from Burlington, Iowa, to Carrollton, Missouri, and is now in successful operation as an artery of the Burlington system.

John McCartney, former councilman and mayor of Brookfield, belongs to the class of early-day engineers on the Hannibal and St. Joe road. Born in New York state August 15, 1833, his long years hang lightly upon his well-knit frame, and he talks most enthusiastically of that happy-go-lucky period when the infant railroad was struggling to live. It was a struggle, a real one. Added to the dangers of soft roadbed, and often-times inexperienced crews, was the ever-present prospect of bushwhackers tearing up the track, burning the bridge or shoot-

ing into the train. The engine cab was the target for many of these cowardly attacks, which became so frequent the sides were finally lined with sheet iron.

Mr. McCartney came to Missouri in March, 1859, directly after the road was completed, and entered its service as a fireman. Soon afterwards he was promoted to the right hand side of the engine, holding successfully the position of engineer for 30 years. As a man who is well equipped to give a good idea of pioneer railroading, Mr. McCartney was asked to describe for this history, life's joys and sorrows as seen from the engineer's chair of observation. Mr. McCartney said:

"In the early sixties the engines on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad burned wood and had copper flues. These copper flues were all right for wood, but we had a world of trouble with them when they began to use coal. The sparks were more solid than woodfire sparks, and they would cut through the flues, causing the steam to blow out like the blow-off from the safety valve. Often-times the flue would burst with a loud noise.

"The engineers of those days were taught how to repair the break, while out on the run, if the accident was not too serious. We carried iron plugs to drive in the hole. When a flue sprung a leak we had to disconnect the plunger from the cross-head—from the pump—and pump her up by hand. To stop the leak the fire would be drawn out of the firebox, and the engineer would crawl in and hunt around for the hole, or else work from the front end, wherever it might be. Sometimes it was necessary to work the pumps to locate the leak. When the hole was found the plug would be driven in, and the plunger worked by hand to fill the boiler. Of course the engine was hot, and the fixing of a plug was a pretty delicate job. When the engine got in the shops the copper flue was withdrawn and an iron one substituted. It was not long before all the engines were equipped with iron flues.

"The pumps in the old time engine were coupled to the cross-head and only run when the engine did. It was always necessary to put the engine in motion to get a supply of water in the boiler. We could tell how the water in the boiler was by the water cocks. There were no water gauges on locomotives then.

"When an engine was sent into the shop for repairs the engineer would look after the job himself. He had to be a good deal of a machinist to keep things in order and to make the frequent repairs necessary.

"The first engines on the 'Joe' were named after the counties along the line, and then after certain Indian tribes. The states and territories were also used, and the names of the governors. The 'Pony

Express' engine was named after Missouri. One of the engines was called 'R. M. Stewart,' after the original promoter of the road.

"In the early days there were no regular switch engines at Brookfield. Each engineer had to make up his own train, unless it was already made up at St. Joe or Hannibal. They had switch engines at those terminals. The first roundhouse was built at Brookfield in 1859. When I first went to work we laid over between Bucklin and St. Catherine. (Thayer, now a cornfield.) That was the division point. There was a turntable and a little straight engine house that would hold two or three engines and a blacksmith shop. That was about all they had there.

"Among the early-day engineers that I recall are Add Clark, who pulled the 'Pony Express,' I. N. Wilber, who rose to master mechanic, and retired after fifty years' service; George P. Chapin, John McGowan, Tom Davis and Frank Bullard.

"There were wood yards all along the line. The men in charge were called 'fuel agents.' The men who sawed and supplied the wood for locomotives were given tickets by the engineers, and the company cashed these tickets. In some places the company had its own fuel depots, which were supplied by men in its employ.

"I began on the road as engineer in September, 1863. Before that I had been firing. I kept at work as engineer until 1888, the year of the big strike, when I went to Nebraska to take charge of the Kansas City and Omaha shops at Fairfield. My title was division master mechanic. The road mentioned was a part of the Union Pacific.

"In 1864, while running as engineer on the east end, we were flagged east of Clarence. A passenger train was behind us and we were trying to make Shelbina ahead of the passenger. Shelbina was then a meeting point for our train and the west-bound passenger. We were told that Shelbina was on fire; that the place had been raided by bushwhackers, who were raising the mischief. We backed our train to Macon, and the passenger, which was behind us, also stayed at Macon all night.

"Next day we went through Shelbina. The bushwhackers had burned the depot and freight house and had torn things up generally. The people were very much excited.

"The bridge over Salt river and the water tank there were also burned.

"During the war our road was used largely for the transportation of troops and military supplies, and the bushwhackers were constantly making trouble. When a train was started out only the good Lord

knew whether any of the crew would get in alive. There were block houses at Chariton, Grand and Platte rivers on the west, and one at Salt River and on the Quincy branch to the east. These were garrisoned by federal soldiers and some of them bore evidences of battle. I believe all these old block houses have now been torn down or destroyed.

“It was very difficult to get good men to run engines during the war. The men in the cab were so constantly exposed to bullets that the cabs were lined with sheet iron. At the beginning of the war engineers were paid \$2.25 a day and firemen \$1.25 a day. These wages had to be constantly raised to get good men to stay with the job. Finally they got down to a mileage basis. Freight engineers were paid 4 cents a mile and passenger engineers 3½ cents a mile. Those were regarded as tip top prices for those days.

“I was firing on the west end the day of the ‘Pony Express’ run. We were hauling a local freight east, and when we reached Chillicothe we were held there an hour, so cautious were they not to let any train get on the main line too close to the fast express. It never stopped at Chillicothe at all, but whizzed by same as if that thriving city was merely a cross-roads. The only stops made by the ‘Pony Express’ train that day were to take on wood or water. Fuel agents were notified long ahead of time, so they could make ready to load the tender in an instant. There were two brakemen to the one car. In the car was the overland mail, which was to be carried to the far west from St. Joseph on W. H. Russell’s ponies. The head officers of the road were also in the car. From the way that little mail car rocked over the light ‘chair back’ rails as it sailed by us I imagined they were getting their money’s worth of real thrills. Add Clark was at the lever. He was the King of Engineers at that time, and he got the little train across those wobbly rails and soft roadbed in a good deal less time than the best train on the road is making today. Of course with the modern engine and train they could beat the ‘Pony Express’ time if they wanted to, but it is rare nowadays that railroad officers will inaugurate any such spectacular enterprises, except when wealthy men like ‘Scotty’ are willing to pay just to see what can be done in the way of running.

“The ‘Pony Express’ engineer had orders to run against time and make a record. He did it, and he did it without mishap. The safety with which Clark got his sawed-off train through is as much to his credit as the rapid time he made. The first consideration with a good engineer is always the safety of his train. Then comes speed.

Clark was not only a brave engineer, but he was a cautious one. As I recollect now he covered the 206 miles between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers in close to four hours, or about fifty miles an hour. That was some running over the sort of a roadbed we had then."

Mrs. Kate Tooley, who is yet living in Brookfield and is as young and clear-headed almost as a school girl, remembers many things of interest regarding old Thayer and the early settlement of Brookfield. She is the widow of James Tooley, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in March, 1832. Mr. Tooley came with his father, Augustine Tooley, to the United States in 1839, and settled first in Alleghany county, New York. The family were frequently on the move and before many years James came to Missouri. He was married to Katherine McCormick, at Hannibal, November 26, 1859, the Rev. Father James Murphy officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Tooley have had eight children. three sons and five daughters.

It is not the intention, however, to give a sketch of the Tooley family here, but merely to present some of the interesting recollections of Mrs. Kate Tooley. She said:

"James, my husband, and his brother, Patrick Tooley, came to America when very young men. Their first work was on the Erie Canal, following the towpath. Later on Patrick kept the hotel at Buffalo. Then they went west to Troy, Illinois, and worked on a small railroad there. Their first contract in Missouri was on the grade at Mussel Fork. They had so many miles to do. Thayer was the end of the Hannibal & St. Joseph track then. It was intended to be the division point. Some small shops were established and a few houses put up. Some of the railroad officials told Mr. Tooley that that would be the division place. After he had finished his contract my husband run a store there and bought some lots. Patrick purchased land, quite a large tract. My husband run the only store that was in the place and did quite a good business. There was a saloon over at a place called Center Point, west of Thayer. It was run by some men from Keytesville. An effort was made to establish a town at Center Point. It was laid out in town lots. Soon there were two stores and another saloon. Then there was a little school on the hill to the south. I think that little school is in operation yet.

"In about a couple of years the railroad people made up their minds to not have the division at Thayer. I believe it was because of the rough character of the ground there. The railroad went through a deep cut. Thayer was named after some officer of the road. A great many of the streets in Brookfield were named after railroad officers.

“After the division was taken from Thayer my husband had a chance to trade his store and property there for 280 acres of land east of where Marceline is now. Although he had never had any experience in farming he decided that he would like to try his hand at it. His plans were to get a great big farm and work it on a grand scale. In those days Missouri was filling up fast and it looked like the good time was going to come pretty soon.

“Later on my husband came to Brookfield and decided to buy some property and establish a general merchandise store. He had got tired of farming and wanted to get back in town. A lot was purchased on Main street, south of the track. This was a low flat place then and you could swim a boat pretty near everywhere. It was called ‘The Scatters.’ The water came down from the branch and seemed to scatter out all over the country. There was a great deal of lowland south of the track. The prairie grass in some places grew so tall that it was higher than a pony’s back. It was called wild prairie grass and I tell you it looked wild to me.

“During the few years that Thayer was the division point it was quite a lively place. The railroad boys had ‘shindigs’ every Saturday night. Many of the workmen made headquarters there and men were constantly coming and going.

“Brother Patrick had a large, fine house. He was a pleasant, good-natured fellow, and took well with the people. Whenever the railroad officers came to Thayer, Patrick would entertain them. Mr. Robert Stewart, the promoter of the road, visited my house several times. That was before the war. I remember him distinctly. My husband, like his brother Patrick, was a great hand to entertain guests. I remember Mr. Stewart was a very good talker. When the road was started my husband was offered the position of paymaster.

“The first store operated in Brookfield was by my husband. It was south of the railroad. He didn’t like the south side of the track as well and later on bought a lot on Boston street, back of the hotel, and afterwards moved to Main street. He continued in the merchandise business until he was burned out. When we first came to Brookfield it was a little frontier village, but it grew mighty fast. Most of the houses were but shanties, hurriedly put up for the use of the workmen on the road.

“The great amusement of those days was dances, which were held at the hotel. Everybody took part and they had a famous time. In fact, it was a period of sociability and good nature. Sometimes the railroad

boys would have a little falling out, a few heads would be broken and some bloody noses, but they would make up and forget all about it in a day or two.

“Bishop Hogan was our first priest. For quite a while he had charge of a Catholic church here. He would come over from St. Joseph. Now he is bishop in Kansas City. The Catholics then had a larger membership than any other church here. You know, it was the Irishmen who built the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad. They were great, stout, brawny fellows, and they were pretty lively. I remember one big fight they had here on election day. The two voting places in the county were Wyandotte and Linneus. The boys went over to vote and on the way back they became hilarious and had a scrap. Brother Patrick finally made peace with them and stopped the fight.

“There was really nothing at all here at Brookfield when we first came. The only building was the boarding house on the south side. They used a little canoe to go back and forth to it.

“There is one thing about Thayer that I can never forget. There was a man there as chief dispatcher whose name was Charlie Davis. He was quite a hand to play practical jokes. Living back in the country a ways was a colored man who imagined that he had been called to preach. Charlie invited him to come to Thayer and talk to the boys. The ducky was given a stand on a flat car and the railroaders all gathered around him very solemn and earnest-like. Just as the colored preacher got terribly worked up in his talk some of the boys gave the car a start and sent it kiting down hill. He was the most surprised negro you ever saw in your life when the car finally stopped with a bump against some ties that had been thrown across the track.

“Another game that Charles would play was on young fellows who would come in from the country and want a job on the railroad. About every other boy wanted to be a railroader in those days. Charlie would size an applicant up, look at him very solemnly, and then tell him that he would give him a job if he would go out and sweep off the platform. The boy, of course, would do as Charlie told him and then come in to see what was next. But that wouldn't be the end of his trouble. Charlie would go out and look very critically at each plank and if he would see a speck of dirt anywhere he would make the boy go out and sweep the whole platform over again. Most of them would get tired before they had taken the first lesson and would throw down their broom and go back to the farm.

“I could tell you a great many things about those old days, but I

guess you wouldn't have room to print them all. They were good times, and we all lived happily and enjoyed life. It doesn't seem very long when one looks back over it, but when you see the tremendous change that has taken place since then in everything it seems like it might have been almost a century."

Bishop John J. Hogan recently observed his eighty-fourth birthday anniversary and is in the enjoyment of very good health. He takes an active interest in the affairs of his diocese, and while the burden of the work falls on the shoulders of his coadjutor, Right Rev. Thomas F. Lillis, Bishop Hogan is informed on every matter of interest going on in the diocese.

Bishop Hogan was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1829. He retains the least bit of brogue and his undimmed eyes shine with the humor of the "ould sod." He came to America in 1848 and was ordained a priest in St. Louis by Archbishop Kenrick in 1852. He was appointed the first bishop of the St. Joseph diocese in 1863, and in 1880, when the Kansas City diocese was formed, he was made first bishop of this diocese.

George H. Davis, recently retired from the service of the Burlington road, began his career on the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph and worked his way upward. At the time of his retirement he held the record for longest continuous service with the road. During the early operation he was roadmaster for the western division and it became his duty to prepare for the run of the Pony Express train in 1860. Mr. Davis related the story of that event as follows:

"The completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad at 7 o'clock on the morning of February 13, 1859, and the trial run of the pony express across the state, April 3, 1860, were two of the most exciting events that occurred in northern Missouri previous to the Civil War.

"The junction of the east and westward construction was made two miles east of Chillicothe, in a small cut in Mumpower's field. The day following several barrels of Mississippi river water were transported over the line from Hannibal and emptied into the Missouri river with imposing ceremonies, the event typifying the union of the two great water courses of the American continent. It was a gala day for St. Joseph, a town formerly known as 'Robidoux Landing.' The tremendous travel to the occident a decade before had been through that place and the goldseekers had left many dollars there, as it was the last outfitting point this side of the desert.

"There was a banquet at the Planter's House the evening of

February 14, attended by all the road officials and prominent citizens of St. Joseph. Gen. Jeff Thompson, who a few years later became a noted Confederate leader, was one of the speakers. It was the birth of a great commercial era in the West and everybody was immensely optimistic.

“But the road had hardly been in operation before the war came on, and it was a mark for predatory bands of bushwhackers, who were constantly burning bridges and shooting into trains. I was roadmaster during the war and these troubles came right up against my department. We began putting steel on the sides of the cabs to protect the engineers and firemen. I saw one of the little locomotives roll into St. Joseph one day after having journeyed through an ambushade and counted fifty-two bullet marks against the cab and boiler. You might imagine that under such circumstances it would be difficult to secure engineers to take trains out, but it is a curious fact that not an engineer flinched. Like soldiers they were proud of the dangers through which they ran almost daily. Add Clark, the man who made the test run with the Pony Express, was the nerviest engineer I ever saw in my life. If he was ordered to, I believe he would have run his locomotive right up to a battery that was firing at him.

“When the news came that our road was to be selected to carry the fast mail, under certain conditions, I sent orders to all the section foremen to spike down the switches. No trains were to be allowed on the line for an hour ahead of the fast train, which was called the Pony Express. Fuel agents at Macon, at Mooresville and at other places were notified to have a stock of cordwood on hand which could be emptied into the tender in less than no time. The ‘Missouri’—all engines in Missouri in those days went by name instead of number—was selected to make the trial run, and Add Clark, one of the best engineers, was at the throttle. The track was carefully examined for days in advance to prevent the failure of the undertaking by accident. I had the thrilling pleasure of journeying with the officials in the single coach that carried the mail across the state on that memorable occasion. The orders given to Engineer Clark were to make a speed record that would stand fifty years. As remarked, a half century has well nigh passed and the record of the Pony Express still stands, in spite of the heavier equipment and more powerful engines.

“Clark was not told to be careful; the only harm that could have happened to him would have been a failure to make time, and he understood it. He also understood the dangerous character of his dirt road-

bed, but it didn't interfere with his purpose.

"The president of the road, Joshua Gentry, Superintendent J. T. K. Hayward, Assistant Superintendent O. N. Cutler and one or two others were in the car.

"The sawed-off train pulled out of Hannibal amid the waving of hats and the cheering of a mighty crowd. All the way across the state, at every station and cross-road, it was greeted by assemblies of men, women and children, many of whom had arisen in the early morning hours and journeyed a long distance to see the greatest sight of the times. As the Pony Express shot by the station, rocking like a kite in a gale, we could see the agents pushing the crowds back from the platforms and showing their sense of importance in their connection with the mighty event.

"All the way out of town it was like some grand ovation to a conquering army. There was inspiration enough to make Engineer Clark perform miracles with his little wood-burner machine.

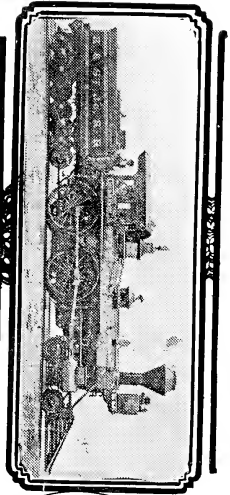
"At Brookfield, the division, there was a very brief stop for a bite to eat. Someone brought Engineer Clark a plate of nice cake. The hero, however, had other things on his mind.

"'No—no cake, thank you—no cake today,' he said.

"When the train pulled in and stopped amid the waiting thousands at the St. Joseph depot, Engineer Clark, pale, greasy and grand, stepped majestically from his iron horse, which stood panting like a blooded racer. He was the dazzling hero of the hour. He had covered the 206 miles from Hannibal to St. Joseph in a little over four hours, a performance which at the time was little short of miraculous, and which, even at this day, is mighty near the standard of the limited express trains of England.

"It was a big day for Engineer Clark and the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, which had secured a big mail contract by the day's work."

But there was another hero at St. Joseph on that noted occasion. His name has not come down like that of the gallant engineer, but he deserves mentioning. He was little, insignificant looking and thin-faced. He wore a peaked cap, riding boots, and held daintily in his right hand a small whip. Beside him was standing a bay pony, in front of the United States Express office. This other hero was the pony rider, waiting for the little pouches the mail train had toiled so hard to deliver. Blood, nerve and muscle took up the race where fire, steam and mechanical skill left off. With desperate haste the carrier rushed across with his mail pouches, the mail for the far West was



LOCOMOTIVE USED ON FIRST
PONY EXPRESS RUN



WILLIAM H. RUSSELL FATHER
OF THE PONY EXPRESS



"THE PONY RIDER"

"THE MISSOURI" AND "PONY RIDER"

sorted into little sacks and thrown across the pony. The rider mounted and lusty cheers went up for the little man who was to make the first dash into the great West. A ferry boat, steam up and ready to cast off, received horse and rider and was soon plowing across the river. Then the rider touched spurs to his horse and galloped out of sight. He formed one link in the chain of horses and riders that was to connect the East and the West and cover a distance of 1,900 miles. It was the birth of the Overland Mail, one of the most picturesque features in the development of the West. Fresh ponies waited the rider every ten miles; the rider's daily journey was sixty miles. His duty was to keep going. He stopped to pass the time of day with no man and if he was chased by Indians or outlaws he was to keep going without asking questions and dodge the best he could. Day and night the chain rolled on, carrying the news from the East to the far West and back home again. It brought to the gold miner tidings of loved ones and made life endurable. The letters were written on the thinnest of paper and the tariff on each was \$5.

While Mr. P. H. Houlahan was trainmaster the fast passenger service between Chicago and Kansas City was established. In order to see that the "old" Hannibal & St. Joe division held up its end of the work, Mr. Houlahan went over his jurisdiction from Kansas City to Quincy and back in the engine cabs the night of the first run. As thorough precautions were taken for the success of the initial trip as were employed on the first run of the Pony Express. On the return trip, while rounding a curve near the old town of Carbon, in Macon county, the pilot of the hard-driven engine slid along the outer rail, causing a shower of sparks to fly. Later the curve was straightened and the outer rail lowered. The best engines on the division were put on this fast service, but they were small affairs compared with the mighty machines in use today.

Following is the schedule of the Missouri end of the first fast run of the Chicago-Kansas City service:

EASTBOUND

Left Kansas City.....	6:30 p. m.,	December 18, 1887
Arrived Brookfield	10:22 p. m.,	December 18, 1887
Left Brookfield	10:27 p. m.,	December 18, 1887
Arrived Macon	11:32 p. m.,	December 18, 1887
Arrived Quincy	1:45 a. m.,	December 19, 1887

WESTBOUND

Left Quincy	2:06 a. m.,	December 19, 1887
Arrived Macon	4:13 a. m.,	December 19, 1887
Arrived Brookfield	5:15 a. m.,	December 19, 1887
Left Brookfield	5:20 a. m.,	December 19, 1887
Arrived Kansas City.....	9:15 a. m.,	December 19, 1887

The fast train was first called the "Eli," a name which clung to it for many years. Within recent years it has been officially designated as "The Chicago-Missouri Limited." On the time card it is referred to as 56 (eastbound) and 55 (westbound).

The train consists of from ten to twelve heavy sleeper, chair and express cars. It is hauled by a class S-2 simple engine, superheated; 69-inch drivers; six drivers, four-wheeled truck forward, and trailer under cab, 12 wheels in all; weight of engine and loaded tender, 396,400 pounds. This type of locomotive can haul ten loaded coaches on the level at from sixty to seventy miles an hour. Its power is sufficient to cover heavy grades and maintain the schedule with ease.

Here are some figures from one of the runs showing the economy of this engine:

Train 56, Felix Allison, engineer; engine No. 2938, superheated; number of miles run, 204 (from Brookfield to Galesburg, Ill.); number of cars, 9; number of car miles, 1,836; number tons coal taken on run, none; tender started out with 9 tons; coal used per car mile, 10 pounds.

Some statistics from Brookfield division: Officers residing at Brookfield:

W. A. Chittenden, superintendent.

R. F. Ledford, assistant superintendent.

H. W. Johnson, master mechanic.

E. W. Muder, master carpenter.

R. Huber, roadmaster.

J. A. Cotter, roadmaster.

F. M. Veal, assistant roadmaster.

R. H. Allen, chief dispatcher.

P. A. Weigner, night chief dispatcher.

Train Dispatchers—J. M. Walker, J. H. Findley, W. E. O'Neill, F. A. Young, A. G. Rodgers, J. W. Reed, F. D. Brown, T. H. Fox, A. W. Warinner, J. S. Shepherd, G. E. Slade.

Daily passenger trains out of Brookfield, 10.

Daily freight trains out of Brookfield, average, 30.

Weight of rails used on Brookfield division, from 85 to 90 pounds.

Employes in all departments of road residing at Brookfield, 762.

Telephones were installed May 17, 1909, between Brookfield and Hannibal and Quincy for dispatching trains and for the handling of all messages, both railroad and Western Union, and all the telegraph instruments were removed in that territory. The telephones are very much of an improvement over the telegraph, especially in the handling of trains; more work can be accomplished and they are more satisfactory in every way.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE

With the advent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Marceline sprang into existence and soon became one of the important railroad and mining centers of Linn county. The town was founded in 1888. It is the general division point between Kansas City and Fort Madison, and has the railroad shops, roundhouses and operating headquarters for the division. The discovery of an inexhaustible bed of coal near the city gave the young town an impulse which soon placed it among the front ranks of the live towns of Missouri. The finding of coal was an important thing for the railroad, which takes an immense amount of the output.

Marceline now has a population of over 4,000, with all the conveniences and improvements of a modern city. The Santa Fe Railroad has lately completed its second track, the first improvement of the sort in the state. When the road was constructed in the latter '80s, the bed and bridges were prepared for the second track. This gives the Santa Fe road splendid facilities for the handling of immense trains going and coming from the great commercial centers.

The construction contracts for the Santa Fe road were let in December, 1886, and the first train was run over the line January 1, 1888. The work was pushed with unusual rapidity, because it was the desire of the managers to get a through line into Chicago as soon as possible.

One of the largest contractors' suits ever before a Missouri court developed out of the construction of the Santa Fe railroad through this section of the state. As the work approached its completion it became evident that the engineers for the railroad and those employed by the contractors, Benzette Williams & Co., of Chicago, would never agree on the amount due on final estimates. The section in dispute started in the Grand River valley, in Chariton county, and continued to a point northeast of Ethel, in Macon county, a distance of forty miles. The contention was as to the character of the earth. It was insisted by the

contractors that it was hardpan and that the company's engineers should classify it as such and allow for it.

The method of classifying the material, allowances for hauling and the alleged arbitrary change of grade at the Wabash road, and also the change in the line, were among the points at issue between the contractors and the railroad company. The plaintiffs claimed a balance due them on final estimates of \$188,311.74. The railway engineers figured that the payment due the contractors was only \$30,399.06.

The litigation was in court some ten years. It finally reached F. L. Schofield, a distinguished attorney of Hannibal, who was agreed upon as referee. It became his duty to listen to evidence concerning every foot of the road in dispute. It was a prodigious undertaking. The taking of testimony was begun in the United States Court room at Hannibal in February, 1894. This was after all the preliminary sparring in the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court. The plaintiffs were represented by John E. McKeighan, of St. Louis, George A. Mahan, of Hannibal. Gardner Lathrop, of Kansas City, and Ben Eli Guthrie, of Macon, appeared for the railroad company.

The evidence was voluminous. One newspaper account said that the record "filled a freight car." It was hardly that bad, however. The witnesses went over the road on foot and dug down into the earth in order to testify as to its character. At one time there was an adjournment to take the evidence of B. F. Booker, then living in Mexico City, in the Republic of Mexico. Booker had been assistant chief engineer for the railroad company during the construction period. At the time Referee Schofield's court adjourned to Mexico to take his deposition, Booker was dying of consumption. Not long afterwards he passed away. The Santa Fe road furnished a special car for the court, lawyers, stenographers and the parties at interest for the entire trip. On another occasion a journey was made to New Orleans to take the deposition of E. E. Earl, who was the division engineer on the west end of the construction. One of the witnesses came all the way from Palestine, the Holy Land, to testify on the part of the plaintiffs.

The evidence all in, Referee Schofield began on his tremendous task of trying to find out what was justice between the railroad company and the contractors. He was aided in this by the attorneys, who argued from their respective view points for two weeks. The referee found that the balance due the contractors over the amount allowed them in the final estimates of the engineers was \$83,505.77. The main part of this allowance was for hardpan. Exceptions were filed to the referee's report by the defendant railroad. There was another long argument

before Judge Andrew Ellison at Macon. Judge Ellison handed down a written opinion in April, 1896. In this opinion he disallowed every item which the referee had credited to the plaintiffs. He found that the evidence had shown no fraud or misconstruction of contract by the railway engineers.

Judge Ellison held that the claim for hardpan having been called to the attention of the railway engineers during the construction, and they having passed upon the material, had decided that it was not hardpan, and that their decision could not now be set aside "and substituted therefor a shadowy memory and recollection of eight years ago."

The defendant railway's exceptions to the referee's report were all sustained by Judge Ellison, except as to the lien and interest, which were overruled and judgment ordered for plaintiffs for \$36,785.92. The tender of the railroad in the first place had been \$30,399.06.

Judge Ellison's decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1900, and the case ended.

CHAPTER X

The Brunswick, Linneus and Milan Plank Road—First Publication of Receipts and Expenditures—County Court Decides War Tax Levy Unconstitutional—The Town of Thayer Vacated—Some New Townships—New County Jail—Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Society—Common Pleas Court—Fight Over County Printing—Awarded to Paper that Paid One Dollar for It—Attempt to Remove County Seat Defeated.

William Sanders, who has been referred to before in connection with the courthouse, took the contract to build the county jail and completed it August 1, 1854. It required about two and one half years to complete the building. J. W. Hardy was the first jailer. The session of the general assembly, in the winter of 1852-53, passed an act making the office of county treasurer an elective one. All such offices in the counties mentioned in the act were to be declared vacant on the first Monday in August, 1853, at which time the voters were to elect a treasurer. Ed Hoyle, who had been appointed to succeed David Prewitt, was elected.

The act referred to also ordered an election on the first Monday in August, 1854, and from that time on there was to be an election every two years. At the election in 1854 John G. Flournoy was elected treasurer.

In the same session of the legislature there was an act passed to incorporate the Brunswick, Linneus and Milan plank road company. The capital stock of this early day road improvement society was not to exceed \$300,000, and it provided that when any sum in excess of \$20,000 should be subscribed, the company should be authorized to organize. The Linn county members of the company were Jacob Smith, Jeremiah Phillips, Samuel Price, Edward Hoyle, John G. Flournoy, Henry Wilkinson, Robert W. Menifee, Jacob E. Quick, Beverly Neece and William B. Woodruff.

Before much headway was made with the road, railroad talk had diverted the public mind to that method of travel and the plank road had been succeeded by a swifter rival.

The Probate Court of Linn county was established at the same time these other acts were passed.

John R. Baker was granted the right to charge at his mill a toll of 1-6 for grinding instead of 1-8, as the price had been heretofore.

John W. Gentry was permitted to keep one store within the county without paying a license on stipulation that the said Gentry did not invest over \$300 capital.

The act which gave to Linn and Chariton counties the right to invest the proceeds of the sale of the swamp lands donated to them by the state, and subscribing to the stock of any plank road or railroad, was approved February 24, 1853.

The road leading from Linneus to Trenton in Grundy county, by the way of Dye's mill and the storehouse of B. F. White & Co., was declared to be a state road.

The last act of that legislature that bears any particular significance for Linn county was the appropriation of \$500 to build a monument over the grave of Senator Lewis F. Linn.

All along through the records is found a particular ambition to keep the county's buildings in good repair and to improve the roads and bridges. On June 1, 1857, the county court appropriated \$800 to repair the court house. Later on other repairs were made from time to time as the occasion seemed to warrant. It seems that the building must have been larger than the actual demands of the officers, and that a thrifty county court had been in the habit of renting out such portions as were not needed. However, in April, 1859, an order was made that thereafter no part of the court house should be rented for any purpose.

On May 3, 1858, a petition was presented to the county court, asking that body to divide Baker township in two and to call the new township North Salem. At that time Baker was a pretty large township, being over three congressional townships in size. It was 12 miles north and south, except on its west border, and 10 miles east and west, and was the northeast township of the county.

The court granted the petition to create the new township out of Baker, and made an order that it be called North Salem, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Linn county; thence west on the county line, to the northwest corner of Section 3, in Township 60, of Range 19; thence south along the section line to the southwest corner of Section 34, in said Township and Range; thence east along the township line between Townships 59 and 60, to the county line between Linn and Macon counties; thence north along said county line to the place of beginning.

The first election in North Salem Township was held the following August. The judges chosen were T. G. Childress, William Putman and John B. Baker.

Originally, Linn county included all the territory of the township line between 56 and 57, of Ranges 21 and 22, to Grand River, in the forks made by Locust creek, the channel of Grand river from the mouth of Locust creek being the Linn and Livingston county line to the middle of Range line 22, dividing Range 22 equally, and where the same line crosses Grand river.

This was changed by an act of the legislature, approved January 10, 1855, which made the south line of Linn to follow the township line, dividing 56 and 57, instead of following Locust creek to its mouth and then northwest, keeping in the channel of Grand river.

This act, however, reserved to Linn county the swamp land within this territory (the strip being added to Livingston county), with the right to sell the same and retain the money. This change gives five miles of Linn county's southern line bounded by Livingston county.

The first publication in a newspaper of the receipts and expenditures of the county was made June 6, 1859. The *Linneus Democratic Bulletin* was awarded the publication.

The poor farm which the county court had purchased for the care of paupers, seems to have been a failure in the early days, because the county court ordered it sold on February 8, 1860, and went back to the old plan of letting out the keeping of the poor to the lowest and best bidders. At this writing (1912), Linn county has an institution for the care of its poor which is one of the best of its class in the state. A description of it will be found elsewhere in this history.

A petition for a new township to be called "Enterprise," was presented to the county court August 13, 1860. The petition was granted and the court ordered the bounds of the new township, which was to be cut off from Benton Township, to be as follows:

"Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 60, Range 19; thence running west along the county line to the middle of Section 10, Township 60, Range 20; thence south to the center of the north line of Section 15, Township 59, Range 20; thence east to the northwest corner of Section 16, Township 59, Range 19; thence north to the place of beginning."

The year 1861 found the country on the verge of a civil war. In August of that year an order came for the county court to levy a tax to aid in the prosecution of the war. The county court took the responsibility of refusing to make this levy on the following grounds:

“It is ordered by the court here that the military tax for the year 1861 be not levied, for the reason that this court is of the opinion that the law authorizing said tax to be levied is unconstitutional.”

The judges of the county court, when the above order was made, were S. P. Phillips, Joseph C. Moore and James A. Maddox.

The general business of the county was much depressed during the Civil War. It was hard to make tax collections, and the delinquent list grew rapidly.

An act of the general assembly, approved March 20, 1861, vacated the town of Thayer, which was the original Missouri division point of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. There will be found something of interest concerning this town in the railroad chapter. The removal of the division from Thayer to Brookfield obliterated Thayer and many of the present generation have never heard of that once very active railroad center.

The voting precinct of Yellow Creek township was changed from Wyandotte to St. Catharine on September 1, 1862.

Brookfield was made a voting precinct in Jefferson township, February 6, 1865; was incorporated as a town October 10, 1866. The township of Brookfield was organized July 2 of the same year.

Bottsville, afterwards Meadville, was made a voting place in Parson Creek township, May 1, 1865.

The state road from Brookfield to Brunswick, intersecting the state road from Laclède to Brunswick, was laid out and opened in 1865.

In 1865 the first bridge tax was levied, the amount being 20 cents on the \$100 valuation. Up until this time the county had got along with the road and canal fund, but the increased population and the urgent demand for bridges necessitated a tax levy to build them. Considerable repairing was done on the court house in 1866. The cupola was constructed at a cost of \$1,000, and some other work done. The total cost of improvements and additions made since the court house was first built amounted to \$8,456.20, something over twice the original cost of construction.

In the old court house, previous to the November term, 1866, the county judges had been content to serve for \$2 per day per man. With the improved appearance of the county's official home, the judges felt justified in giving themselves a modest raise. At the May term, 1866, they fixed the price per day for county judges at \$4.66 $\frac{2}{3}$. As that was a little awkward to figure out the per diem was raised at the August term to \$5.

Clay township was the next to be added to the list. It was taken

out of Parson Creek and Jackson townships, which had covered all the territory west of Locust creek. The order for Clay township's organization was made January 5, 1869, and the boundaries of the new township described as follows:

"Commencing in the southwest corner of Section 15 and the northwest corner of Section 22, Township 59, Range 22, at the Livingston county line, running east with said line between 15 and 22 to the center of the channel of Locust creek; thence south meandering the channel of said stream to where it crosses the section line between 22 and 27, Township 58, Range 21; thence west following said section line to the Livingston county line at the southwest corner of Section 22, Township 58, Range 22; thence north with the county line to the place of beginning.

William Parr was the first justice of the peace for the new township, being appointed March 3, 1869.

Strawberry School House was designated as the voting precinct in Clay township. The judges of the election were John Branson, James A. Neal and William Parr.

Bucklin township was created out of East Yellow Creek township, September 7, 1863, under this order:

"It is ordered by the court here that the petition of Sampson Wyatt and others of Yellow Creek township, praying for a division of the municipal township, as aforesaid, by a subdivision line running north and south through said township, to be called Bucklin and that the prayer of said petitioners be received and granted."

The election precinct was at Bucklin. Jesse Austin, David Brownlee and Paul Shreckise were appointed judges.

Here is the court's order defining the lines of Bucklin township:

"Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 57, Range 18, running east on the county line between Chariton and Linn county to the southeast corner of Section 36, Township 57, Range 18; thence north on the county line to the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 58, Range 18; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 5, Township 58, Range 18; thence south to the place of beginning."

Grantsville township was organized February 20, 1870, and the voting precinct established in the village of Grantsville. The boundary of the township was somewhat changed from the original organization, west Yellow Creek being then its eastern boundary, which is now on a section line, for three miles, thence east one half mile; thence north until it strikes the creek; then continuing up Yellow creek to the north boundary line. Two miles of its west boundary, commencing at the

north end, have been moved east one mile. With the exception of these changes Grantsville township remains as originally formed.

At the same time Enterprise township was enlarged by taking in the two sections that belonged to Baker, on its eastern boundary, and which run like an arm to the Sullivan county line between the townships of Enterprise and North Salem. This gives Enterprise the size of a Congressional township, less the dropping of the township line between 60 and 61.

With the organization of Grantsville, the municipal township organization of Linn county was complete, and but few material changes in the township lines have since occurred.

After several changes back and forth the name of Meadville was finally substituted for Bottsville, on October 6, 1869.

A petition asking the county court to subscribe \$150,000 to the Chicago & Southwest Railroad was rejected July 18, 1871.

Brookfield raised a subscription of \$100,000 for the Brookfield & Northern Railroad, October 17, 1871.

Baker and North Salem townships voted \$25,000 each to the same road October 19, 1871. The same day that Brookfield made its subscription to the railroad it was enlarged to take in all that remained of Sections 5, 7 and 8.

The vote for township organization was: In favor of the proposition, 1,627, against it 22. One board of supervisors only was elected under its provisions, holding until a change was made dividing the county into four judicial districts, in 1874. The board of supervisors received \$2 per day for services actually rendered, and the new county court of five judges were allowed \$3 per day.

It was decided to build a new county jail in 1869. B. F. Northcott was appointed on April 6th to estimate the cost of the new building, and was authorized to sell the old jail and the ground upon which it stood, and to purchase lots for the new building, more convenient to the court house. Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block One, of Smith's Addition, were selected. They were purchased in October for \$150. A tax was then levied to build the jail, but it was not until November following that the county court made an order appropriating \$10,000 for that purpose. The order specified that Charles A. Fore should superintend the erection of the building. The superintendent was not satisfied with the ground selected, and as he was authorized by the county court to select other property for jail purposes he did so. Mr. Fore chose Lot 5, Block 22, and his selection was approved by the county court. The court ordered that the treasurer pay A. W. Mullins, grantor, \$250 for the lot. The

jail building was completed in 1871 and was approved by the court on September 18. The total cost, as shown by the superintendent's report, was \$8,680.26. Including the amount allowed the superintendent, the costs ran up to about \$9,000.

The Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was organized on February 8, 1870. Its purpose was to promote improvements in agriculture, manufacturing and the raising of stock. In August the county court appropriated \$150 to aid the society in holding the county fair, and a like sum was appropriated in August of the following year. In September, 1872, the court gave the society another \$150.

The Common Pleas Court was established in 1867, and at the end of four years its jurisdiction was enlarged by an amendment passed at the session of the general assembly, approved March 20, 1871, giving it "exclusive and original jurisdiction of all misdemeanors arising under the laws of this state, committed in Linn county." It was provided that the judge of the Common Pleas Court could not practice law in the county. His salary was \$600 per year. This court was finally abolished January 1, 1881.

The *Linneus Bulletin* and the *Brookfield Gazette* were the two papers of Linn county in 1875. Both were anxious to secure the county printing that year and to be known as the official organ of the county. The *Bulletin*, being published at the county seat, was closer in touch with the work and the official printing was finally awarded to that paper. The *Brookfield Gazette*, with an energy which has always characterized it, made a bid for the county printing in 1875, and the *Bulletin* strove hard to retain it. The county court finally awarded the contract to the *Bulletin* for one year at 50 cents per square. At the November term the *Gazette* made the startling proposition to do the county printing for nothing. The county court obligingly revoked its order giving the work to the *Bulletin* and decided that the *Gazette's* bid was the best and cheapest. But the *Bulletin* wasn't through. It had just one more card to play, and it was a winner. At the December term of the court the *Bulletin* people planked down one dollar in cold,

hard cash for the privilege of doing the county printing for the ensuing year. The county court pocketed the money and then looked at the *Gazette* people, but they shook their heads, and the honor went to the *Bulletin*.

In that year the railroad assessment showed 49 miles of railroad in Linn County.

The county collector's office was separated from the sheriff's office in 1877.

James Tooley, whose name frequently figures in the development of Linn county, was appointed collector. In November, 1878, another party was elected, but the incumbent's health proved so bad that he was compelled to resign and Mr. Tooley was again tendered the office.

The first iron bridge erected in Linn county was across Locust creek, near Austin's mill. It was built in 1878 by the King's Iron Bridge Manufacturing Company. There are now quite a number of iron or steel bridges in the county.

The town authorities of Linneus were granted the privilege of digging two public wells, one on the northwest corner of the public square and the other on the southwest corner in July, 1879. These wells were for fire protection and the general use of the citizens.

The petition of William H. Brownlee et al., of Brookfield, for the removal of the county seat from Linneus to Brookfield was received, ordered filed and indefinitely postponed, the filing order being made June 25, 1879.

The question remained quiet for a year when it again came up, and this time was submitted to a vote of the people. The proposition was defeated by a large majority.

In the same election township organization was carried by a vote of 688 to 296.

The proposition to erect a new court house to cost \$15,000 was submitted to a vote of the people in April, 1881, and defeated.

In 1880 the county court paid \$3 as bounty for two wolf scalps, and in 1881 purchased another wolf scalp at the same price.

CHAPTER XI

Assessed Valuation of Linn County in 1881—Some Comparative Statistics—Last Census Bulletin Values Linn County Farm Land at \$54.80 per Acre—Thirteen Farms of 1,000 Acres and Over—Rapid Rise in Missouri Land Values—Linn County's Total Taxable Wealth, \$10,217,242.05—Report on Live Stock—Some Important Figures on Missouri—Corn Crop of State Valued at \$107,347,000—Wheat Crop, \$29,926,000—Tenant Farmers Thrive—General Farming Conditions Satisfactory.

The petition for the incorporation of the town of Eversonville was presented to the county court November 7, and granted. Its first officers, as a board of trustees, were J. F. Harris, J. H. Tharp, John Blodgett, W. B. Brinkley and J. A. Hudson.

Meadville was incorporated by the county court, January 4, as a city of the fourth class. George W. Goldman was mayor and John Crafton, marshal.

The assessed valuation of Linn county for 1881 was, real estate, \$2,560,063; personal property, \$1,612,021; total valuation, \$4,172,084.

As a comparative table the Government Census Bulletin for 1910 is interesting. It gives the value of all farm property in Linn county at \$28,862,815. In 1900 Linn county farm property was valued \$14,093,253. The percentage of increase between 1900 and 1910 was 104.8.

The Thirteenth Census Bulletin of the United States, but recently issued, contains some interesting statistics concerning the development of Missouri counties in the decade between 1900 and 1910. It gives Linn county a population of 25,253. There is but one county in the Second Congressional district that has a larger population. Randolph county has 26,182. For the purpose of comparison the statistics of a few of the larger and more populous counties of the district are here given:

	Population (1910).	No. of Farms.
Linn	25,253	2,689
Livingston	19,453	2,479
Chariton	23,503	3,481
Randolph	26,182	2,396

Linn county has 13 farms of 1,000 acres and over; Livingston, four; Chariton, four, and Randolph, two.

The value of farm property in Linn county jumped from \$14,093,253 in 1900 to \$28,862,815 in 1910. Linn county's percentage of increase in those years was 104.8; Livingston's, 84.7; Chariton's, 98.1, and Randolph's, 92.6.

Linn county's approximate land area is 400,640 acres. The other counties mentioned above have the following areas: Livingston, 339,840 acres; Chariton, 491,520 acres; Randolph, 314,240 acres.

Of this area Linn county has in improved farm land 322,196 acres; Livingston county has 257,935 acres; Chariton county has 376,512 acres; Randolph has 223,908 acres.

The percentage of improved land in those counties is as follows: Linn county, 85.5; Livingston county, 81.1; Chariton county, 85; Randolph county, 78.5.

The value of farm buildings in Linn county increased from \$1,922,730 in 1900 to \$3,444,505 in 1910.

The value of land per acre in Linn county has increased, according to the government's bulletin, from \$23.63 per acre in 1900 to \$54.80 in 1910. The government's report of land values in the neighboring counties is as follows:

Macon, \$40.56 per acre; Chariton, \$52.48 per acre; Randolph, \$43.19 per acre; Sullivan, \$42.95 per acre.

The number of farms in Linn county in 1910 was 2,496. Of these 685 run from 50 to 99 acres.

The value of domestic animals, poultry and bees in Linn county increased from \$2,534,203 in 1900 to \$4,113,710 in 1910.

These figures, compiled by the government, an absolutely unbiased source, tell the story of Linn county's agricultural development and standing better than columns of description.

The high value placed upon the land by the government's report was because of the productivity of the soil and its superior qualities generally. The remarkable fact that the value has considerably more than doubled in the last decade is due to increased energy in development and a better understanding of the soil capacity.

Another development that caused the rapid rise in value of Missouri lands within the period referred to was a recognition by Iowa and Illinois farmers that Missouri land had been valued ridiculously low. As a consequence, in the early part of the decade thousands of farmers in those and other northern and eastern states sold their homes and came into Missouri, taking up the \$20 and \$25 land as fast as they

could get it. This had a great effect in opening the eyes of the Missourians to the real value of their land and prices shot up rapidly. Still, many conservative ones say that the price is yet low; that it will advance until it is as high as land in Iowa and Illinois, which is not more fertile than Missouri soil and commands a much higher price.

The government's report for 1910 on domestic animals gives Linn county this standing:

Cattle—Total number, 41,478. Dairy cows, 11,048; other cows, 3,562; yearling heifers, 4,001; calves, 4,041; yearling steers and bulls, 5,066; other steers and bulls, 13,760. Value, \$1,385,692.

Horses—Total number, 14,478. Mature horses, 12,439; yearling colts, 1,679; spring colts, 360. Value, \$1,629,207.

Mules—Total number, 2,656. Mature mules, 1,864; yearling colts, 705; spring colts, 87. Value, \$331,629.

Asses and Burros—105. Value, \$35,785.

Swine—Total number, 49,194. Mature hogs, 29,265; spring pigs, 19,929. Value, \$394,066.

Total value of real estate in Linn county (June 1, 1910), \$6,588,938; total value of personal property, \$2,320,229; total value railroad, bridge, telegraph and telephone, \$1,308,075.05; total taxable wealth in county, \$10,217,242.05.

Sheep—Total number, 37,060. Rams, ewes and weathers, 24,546; spring lambs, 12,514. Value, \$167,367.

Goats—405. Value, \$1,320.

Poultry and Bees—Number of poultry of all kinds, 253,834. Value, \$158,399. Number of colonies of bees, 3,074. Value, \$10,245.

In the above the writer has simply sought to bring out the standing of Linn county as shown by the report of the government. As touching the state in general a recent article in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, compiled from the same source, presents the following interesting and valuable information for the farmer:

The Missouri farmer, aided by his able assistants, the Missouri hen, the Missouri cow, and the Missouri mule, succeeded in almost doubling the value of farm property in the state during the decade ending April 15, 1910, the date of the United States census which reveals these figures. The census report on Missouri's agricultural resources has just been issued from the office of E. Dana Durand, director of the census.

The value of farm property in Missouri increased from \$1,033,121,897 to \$2,032,917,488 during the decade. Farm property included

land, buildings, implements, machinery and live stock. The average value of Missouri land rose from \$20.46 per acre to \$41.80.

The Census Bureau sagely remarks, however, that in taking into consideration the increase in values in agriculture the general increase in prices of all commodities during the same decade should be borne in mind. It may be, therefore, that the farmer is not so much better off now than he was ten years ago, despite increased prices paid for his produce.

The total acreage of improved land in the state rose during the last decade. Only 78.6 per cent of improved land is reported as farms, of which 71.1 per cent of the total area of the state is improved land. The unimproved condition of many of the counties in the Ozarks is to be blamed for this. A glance at the map which accompanies the report shows that six counties, Iron, Shannon, Reynolds, Carter, New Madrid and Pemiscot counties show less than 40 per cent of land area in farms. More backward in this respect even than these swampy or mountainous counties is the city of St. Louis, which is reported by the Census Bureau as having only 13 per cent of its area in farm lands. However, St. Louis city and county make the best showing in the value of their farm lands. With the farm lands of Jackson county, whereof the metropolis is Kansas City, they have the exclusive privilege of being designated on the map with a solid color showing value of farm lands over \$125 per acre. The map indicates that the average value of lands in Taney county is \$8.18 per acre; in Shannon county, \$9.94 an acre, and in Ozark county, \$6.29 per acre.

The leading crop in Missouri is corn, valued at \$107,347,000, with wheat valued at \$29,926,000. The value of the state's hay and forage crops is \$33,845,000. Oats is valued at \$10,254,000, and potatoes at \$4,470,000, while cotton shows the comfortable total of \$3,392,000. The statistics show that the acreage of corn has decreased slightly, as has also that of wheat. The acreage of cotton has doubled and that of oats, hay and potatoes has increased.

Great as is the credit that belongs to the Missouri farmer, it must be remembered that he owes most of his profits to his dumb servants, the horses, mules, cattle and poultry. The value of farm animals for the state was \$285,839,108, an increase of 78 per cent over the value ten years before. Strangest of the figures is the decrease in the value of Missouri cattle, despite the increase in the price of meat. The figures furnish an alibi when Missouri farmers are accused of getting the extra price the consumer pays for steak in these days. Although census reports give no reason for the decline in the value of Missouri cattle,

the figures support the claims of the farmers that they are raising beef on an unaccountable narrow margin, their profits being kept down by the packers. The value of Missouri cattle was \$72,883,664, a decrease of 3.7 per cent in ten years. Of this number the value of the dairy cattle was \$30,620,097.

Horses represent a larger percentage of the wealth of Missouri than is usually thought. Says the report:

“The value of horses and colts is more than one and one-half times that of the cattle, and the two together represent about 65 per cent of the value of all the live stock, while mules and mule colts represent 15.2 per cent, swine 11.2 per cent, and poultry 4.2 per cent.

The number of turkeys, geese and ducks decreased during the past ten years, but this was more than offset by the increase in the number and value of the chickens. The estimated value of all poultry was \$11,871,000, or an increase of 107.5 per cent.

About three farms in every twenty report bees. The number of colonies of bees decreased slightly, but their value increased from \$508,217 to \$584,549, or 15 per cent. There are only 277,244 farm owners in Missouri, holders and producers of all this wealth. Of these, 259,111 are native white and 14,467 are foreign born. Whites mostly own the farms they work, for only 12.7 per cent of them are tenants.

Great as was the increase in the value of farm products, there was a corresponding increase in the cost of producing them. Farm labor cost \$18,644,695 in the year of 1909, or an increase of 90.2 per cent over the amount expended in 1899. The cost of feed was \$17,148,008, which was probably larger than in 1899, although the figures for that year were not reported. Fertilizer cost \$671,073, which was an increase of 81.1 per cent. Only 6.6 per cent of Missouri farms use fertilizer, and the average expenditure for that purpose is only \$36.40 per farm.

The census report indicates a tendency towards larger and better cultivated farms in Missouri. The average farm increased from 119.3 acres to 124.8 acres. There was a decrease of 2.7 per cent in the number of farms and an increase of 1.7 in the area of farm land.

Very satisfactory is the showing regarding tenant farmers. Thirty out of every hundred farms in Missouri are operated by tenants, but there has been no appreciable increase in the number of tenants during the decade. About two-thirds of the tenant farms are rented on a sharing basis and the remainder are rented for cash.

A majority of Missouri farmers do their own work. Less than half of them hire any labor, although the total expenditure for farm

labor increased \$18,644,695, an increase of 90.2 per cent. About one-fifth of this amount is allowed for rent and board.

That portion of the report which deals with mortgaged farms shows that the number of mortgages has increased from 80,662 in 1899 to 88,486 in 1910. This condition is generally taken as an indication of prosperity, showing that the farmers have borrowed money to put into their business. The report shows that the amount of the mortgage debt of Missouri farms is \$112,465,403, secured by lands and buildings valued at \$398,476,000.

Taken altogether, the figures indicate that, despite the movement of population from the country to the city, the farmer continues to prosper. Those who move to town sell their land to neighbors, so that there has been an increase of the size of farms, yet the farmers continue to work their own lands in the majority of cases. The decrease in the acreage of corn and wheat is due to the tendency toward a more diversified system of farming. Cattle feeding for beef production seems to have fallen off slightly, but the number and value of other domestic animals kept, such as horses, mules, swine, poultry and bees, has increased.

CHAPTER XII

Educational—The Civil War Depression—Peace Brings Advancement—Better Provisions for Schools—State Normals and Colleges—The Boy and Farm Life—New Methods of Rural Schools—Early Missouri School History—Origin of Public School System in 1839—Law as Applied to Schools—Boards and Their Powers—Taxation—Length of Terms—School Funds and Appropriations—First Appropriation for Linn County—School Statistics of the County—Review of Some of the Town and City Schools—County Spelling Match at Laclede—“Jack” Rummell the Champion Speller—Wins Two Good Suits of Clothes—Ruth Benson Second.

The development of Education in Missouri is as gratifying as the high standard the state has reached in commerce and industry. Not that the extension has been steady and uninterrupted, because there were dark periods when it seemed no advancement whatever was being made. But these were obstacles which were surmounted by the determination of the people, and for every season of depression there was a corresponding era of growth that more than made up for the period of inactivity.

The Civil War decade was disheartening to the friends of education and material development. But an even greater issue was at stake, and patriotic men laid all else aside until the political controversy was settled. Hard upon the war came slanders on the state because of the depredations of certain rough riders who had evolved from guerrillas into bandits. Whatever these bold raiders did was enlarged upon by people of other states, and Missouri acquired an unenviable and undeserved notoriety. It was because of this unfair reputation that the people determined to show to the world that they were in no sympathy with the outlaws, and that the best answer they could make to the slanders was by the encouragement of education.

Provisions were made for state normals, colleges were endowed and every educational enterprise of merit was aided. A better and more comfortable class of schools sprang up in every district, village and town. The wages of school teachers were increased. Laws were

enacted providing for adequate terms. Practical courses of study were introduced and ancient methods discarded. Agricultural methods are being taught in many of the schools. Prizes are awarded to boys who will produce the finest specimens of corn. Boys and girls are taught the beauties of rural life and its great advantages over the congested city. Not only are such subjects stimulated among school children, but the whole population of the district is interested. With this increased interest progress followed as a matter of course.

There never was a time when so much enthusiasm was shown in the erection and maintenance of good school facilities. In the country districts the old log cabin has long since given place to the model rural school building, and in the towns are large and handsome brick structures with every modern convenience.

The agitation for good country highways is largely inspired by the earnest desire of patrons for their children to be able to reach school conveniently in any sort of weather.

The sort of education now imparted to the pupils of the rural schools is calculated to make the graduates satisfied with rural conditions.

"The boy who becomes imbued with the spirit of the country; whose eyes are opened to the possibilities of the farmer, and whose brain is trained to take advantage of these opportunities—that boy will never leave the farm for an uncertain existence in the city," writes Rex Beresford in *The Prairie Farmer*. "His training in agriculture and in the appreciation of things natural will increase many fold his value to himself, his neighbor and to society."

That is the idea being carried out under the rural school system of Missouri today and the results have been gratifying. Boys and girls have been encouraged to show what they can do in the lines that are now being followed by the grown-ups. In many schools horticulture and landscape gardening are taught, and the children are given practical lessons in the adornment of their own school yards. They are shown how a rough, unsightly farm, cultivated in a hap-hazard way, may be so handled as to become an attractive feature of the landscape. The character of crops, their cultivation and the development of growths new to the section are matters of study and discussion in many of the high schools. In short, the student is taught to see with clearer vision the advantages of his surroundings. He learns that to the true husbandman farm life is not a never-ending round of toil and drudgery, but that it may be made beautiful and happy, and that the real farmer has it in his power to become one of the most independent of men.

The compiler of this history is indebted to Claude A. Phelps for the following brief sketch of "Early Education in Missouri":

The first school in the state was taught in the city of St. Louis by J. B. Tribeau, in 1774. This schoolroom was used about forty years, and it seems that during nearly all that time Mr. Tribeau was the teacher.

The first legislation concerning schools was enacted in 1808 by the "territorial legislature of Louisiana, June 21, when the legislature, sitting at New Orleans, passed an act incorporating St. Genevieve Academy. This was the first legally organized school in the territory which is now Missouri.

The principal provisions of the act were that the poor and Indian children should be taught free; that theology should not be taught, and that elements of the French and English language should be taught at all times. No provisions of any kind were made for raising money by taxation, the school having to depend on the donations and tuition for its support.

An Act of 1812, passed by the congress of the United States, which created Missouri into a special territory, said: "Schools and the means of education shall be encouraged and provided for from the public lands of the United States within the territory, as Congress may direct." For eight years Missouri remained the separate territory under the direction of congress.

In 1820, when congress framed the act authorizing the formation of a constitution for Missouri, it was declared that "schools should be forever encouraged in the new state," and that "the legislature shall take steps to preserve from waste or damage all lands as have been or shall hereafter be granted for the use of schools." The act further provided that one or more schools should be established in each congressional township as soon as necessary, and that the children of the poor should be taught free.

The same act of congress which admitted Missouri into the Union also set apart every sixteenth section of land throughout the state, together with seventy-two sections of Saline lands, for school purposes. This made a grand total of 1,254,200 acres of land, which laid the basis for the formation of Missouri's school funds. The land had to be sold and the proceeds invested before any available income could be acquired for the use of schools.

During the period from 1820 to 1833 there had been established about fifty schools, somewhat similar to those that were in operation in St. Louis, but no real system of free schools had yet made its appear-

ance. The schools which had been established had to depend wholly upon private endowment and private support in the form of donations, fees and tuition, and consequently the development was very slow. It may be said that the Missouri school system really had its origin in the legislature enactment of 1839. At this time the common school fund, the county school fund and the township school fund were constituted, and permission was granted again for the part of the sixteenth section. Here was instituted the permanent school funds of Missouri. By this act the office of the state superintendent of common schools was created. The law provided that he should be chosen by joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives for a term of two years. The superintendent was required to distribute the state's moneys among the several counties of the state where public schools were maintained. The law required that this distribution be based upon the number of white children between the ages of 6 and 18 years.

The Civil War period was a dark one for the infant system of public schools. Apportionment of public money was suspended for practically the entire period, and nearly all of the public schools were closed in 1861. The school money was diverted from its proper use and in some instances lost. School buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged. The office of state superintendent was once more suspended and the beginnings of a school system completely disorganized. In some localities thrifty farmers maintained schools for three or four months in the year by forming a sort of community and apportioning the expenses among themselves. In a few towns an effort was made to keep up the schools, but in a general way they were failures, so that private schools had to be established on a tuition or subscription basis.

With the termination of the war, however, and the general reorganization of the system, the schools of Missouri were re-established. Competent teachers were in demand and the system traveled onward and upward to its present high standing of efficiency.

In his excellent work, entitled "Civil Government," Perry S. Rader has presented some of the present school laws applicable to rural communities in a clear, terse form. They will be found of interest to school boards and patrons, and are as follows:

Common School Districts—Whenever there are twenty children between 6 and 20 years of age, in any locality not organized into a school district, the voters thereof are authorized to organize such a district, which may be irregular in shape and contain any number of children of school age above twenty. If the unorganized territory con-

tains less than twenty children, it may be added to any adjoining district. New districts may also be formed by dividing those already organized. But that cannot be done unless each of the districts affected, including the one to be formed, contains as many as twenty children of school age.

In each common school district there are three directors and at least one school house and one teacher.

A rural school having six directors is classified as a consolidated school district. A district having six directors in which is a city of the fourth class or an incorporated village is classed as a town school. A district in which is a city of the first, second or third class is classified as a city school.

Annual Meeting—The law authorizes all the legal voters of a common school district to meet on the first Tuesday of April of each year, and (1) to elect by ballot one director for three years; (2) to determine the length of the school term for the next year in excess of eight months, and (3) the rate they will tax themselves in excess of 40 cents on the hundred dollars' valuation, if any, for maintaining the school; and if the district has no school house, or desires a new one, to vote (4) for the erection of such a house, and to determine (5) on what amount they will further tax themselves for such purpose; (6) to decide on changes of the boundaries of the district, and (7) to vote (once in four years) for a county school superintendent; and to transact other business.

School Boards—The school board of a common school district consists of three directors, each of whom holds office for three years, one being elected each year. A director must be a citizen of the United States, a resident taxpayer, a qualified voter of the district, and must have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding his election. A director of any school must possess these qualifications.

Powers of School Board—(1) The school board is required to make rules and regulations for the government of the school. If it fails to do so, the teacher can make such rules or enforce those made for a previous teacher. (2) It is required to continue the school for eight months in each year, if a tax of 40 cents on the hundred dollars' valuation and the district's share of the other school funds will suffice to pay the expenses of such term; if the funds in its hands will be sufficient for a longer term, it can continue the schools as many months as it may deem wise. (3) If the annual meeting has authorized the building of a school house it can issue and sell bonds of the district to obtain money for such building, and may direct a levy upon the property of the district

to pay these bonds. (4) It is required to employ legally qualified teachers. The contract must be signed by the teacher and the president of the board and attested by the clerk. But no contract is binding unless the teacher holds a teacher's certificate, which must be in force for the full term for which the contract is made; and no teacher can be discharged when once employed till such certificate is revoked by the county superintendent. And these are the powers of school boards in all districts.

Taxation and Length of School Term—It is the policy of the law to maintain a school for at least eight months each year in each school district, and whether or not there will be a longer term often depends on the voters themselves. The taxpayers in each district are by law compelled to submit to a tax of 40 cents on each hundred dollars of the assessed valuation of all property in the district, for employing teachers and paying the incidental expenses of the school, unless a less tax rate, together with the district's share of the various public school funds, will be sufficient to maintain a school for eight months. If a less rate, together with the district's share of the public funds, will yield enough to maintain an eight months' term, the board may make the tax rate any sum it pleases less than 40 cents. The board is bound to levy a rate of 40 cents if that sum is necessary to maintain an eight months' school. And the board can levy 40 cents, without consulting the taxpayers, even though that rate would provide for a nine or ten months' term. But it cannot exceed that rate unless a majority of the taxpayers authorize it to do so, and then it must fix the rate at such sum as they direct.

This rate of 40 cents applies to all districts in the state except in those in cities having one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, where the rate is 60 cents on the hundred dollars' valuation instead of 40.

These are the rates that the boards may fix without consulting the taxpayers, but in all rural districts the rate may be increased to 65 cents on the hundred dollars' valuation by a majority of the taxpaying voters, and in all city or town districts to 100 cents. These are the tax rates for "school purposes," which mean the employment of teachers, paying janitors, buying fuel, and "incidental expenses." The money raised for school purposes can not be used for building a school house or for paying interest on a permanent debt or for any other purpose.

Taxation for School Houses—Any school district may contract a debt for school houses, furniture or building sites. And the property within the district must be taxed to pay the debt. And in addition to the tax to pay that debt, the property within the district may be further

taxed to create a fund to build other houses. It may be taxed for one or both of these purposes just as the voters direct.

But no district can create a debt or authorize such a tax until two-thirds of the qualified voters of the district voting at an election authorize it. The vote may be taken at an annual school meeting or a special election, but in either case two-thirds of the voters voting at an election must vote "for the loan" before it can be legally charged against the district. If that is done, then thereafter the school board must annually levy such a tax as will pay the interest as it accrues, and they must also levy such a tax, not to exceed 40 cents on the hundred dollars' valuation, as will pay the debt itself within twenty years. But the debt of a district can at no time be increased if that then existing equals 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of all property within the district.

But after having created a debt equal to 5 per cent, the patrons of a school may yet want other school house room. Suppose after the district has voted a loan equal to 5 per cent and built a school house, the school house burns down without insurance; its taxpayers, of course, must be taxed to pay that loan; or suppose the voters do not wish their district to go in debt for a school house; or suppose after authorizing a loan they find that it will not build quite so good a house as they need. In any such case, a fund for building purposes may be created when two-thirds of the qualified voters of the district vote for a tax for that purpose, which cannot exceed 65 cents in rural schools, and 100 cents in city or town schools, but this tax can be voted for only one year at a time, but may be voted each succeeding year. It can be levied for no year unless two-thirds of the voters authorize its levy for that year. But the tax to pay a loan, when once authorized, must be levied by the board each year until the entire debt is paid.

Thus we see the taxes for all school purposes may be less than 40 cents on the hundred dollars, and may by the majority of the taxpayers in a city or town school be raised to 100 cents for current "school purposes," and by two-thirds of the voters be raised to 40 cents more to pay debts for building purposes, and in the same way may be yet raised to 100 cents more for buildings.

The Public School Fund—There is a permanent endowment of the public schools of the entire state which is by the Constitution called the "Public School Fund." It amounts to more than \$3,000,000 and only the annual income therefrom can be used for the support of the schools. It had its origin in an act of congress dated June 13, 1812, the passage of which was secured largely by Thomas F. Riddick, an honored citizen

of Missouri, who rode on horseback all the way to Washington to persuade congressmen to support the measure. That act and other subsequent acts of congress gave to Missouri certain saline and swamp lands lying within her borders, to be sold and the proceeds to be turned into the state treasury, to be invested by the state and the income to be used for public schools. To this fund have also been added certain fines and forfeitures, and unclaimed escheats. Sometimes it occurs that persons without known or ascertainable heirs die without wills, leaving estates. The proceeds of such estates are turned into the state treasury, and if not claimed within twenty years are transferred to the public school fund.

Legislative Appropriations—The Constitution provides that at least one-fourth of the ordinary state revenues shall be appropriated for the use of public schools. Since 1887 the legislature has appropriated one-third of the revenues to this purpose. The entire amount annually turned over to the schools from these appropriations and from the interest on the state public school fund is about \$1,500,000 and is equal to over \$1.80 for every child of school age in the state. This money is apportioned to the various counties by the state superintendent of public schools according to the number of teachers and according to the number of days all the children have attended school during the past year, and each county's share is by the county clerk divided up among the school districts of the county in the same proportion, and the money turned over to the county treasurer and by him paid out to teachers. By this means the state aids the whole state to have public schools, but especially counties of small taxable wealth. There are twenty-five counties in the state that get more money from this source for their schools than they pay into the state treasury for all purposes.

In 1890 the school enumeration of Missouri was 856,744, and the expenditures for that year were \$5,561,056.29, or \$6.52 per pupil. In 1910 the enumeration had increased to 1,005,434, and the expenditures to \$13,905,188.80, or \$13.86 per pupil.

The first money appropriated to building a school house in Linn county was on May 3, 1858. For this purpose \$106.59 was drawn from the general expenditure fund, set apart for that object, and the money given to Mr. Harper and others to use. Previous to this appropriation most of the school houses in the county were made of logs, erected by the patrons. According to the sixty-fifth annual apportionment made by the state superintendent of public schools, July 31, 1911, Linn county had an enumeration of 7,030, and its apportionment of the school moneys was \$12,750.44.

The first state school money received by Linn county was in January, 1847. The amount was \$51.43.

The following school statistics of Linn county are from the report of E. L. Joyce, county superintendent of public schools, the report being for the annual school year ending June 30, 1911:

Enrollment: White—Male, 2,959; female, 3,109; total, 6,068. Colored—Male, 64; female, 79; total, 143; grand total, 6,211.

Number of districts in county enrolling less than 15 pupils, 78; 15 and less than 25, 42; 25 and less than 40, 39; 40 and less than 60, 11; more than 60, 9.

Number of districts in county having an average attendance less than 10, 8; 10 and less than 15, 21; 15 and less than 25, 51; 25 and less than 40, 20; more than 40, 9.

Total number of days' attendance by all pupils, 704,593; average daily attendance, 4,367.

Average length of school term in days, 149; number trees planted on Arbor Day, —.

Number schools in county having less than four months, 0; having four and less than six months, 3; having six and less than eight months, 46; having eight months, 55; having more than eight months, 5.

Number of pupils that may be seated in public schools—White, 7,766; colored, 50; total, 7,816.

Number of pupils graduating in state course of study—Male, 23; female 56; total, 79.

Number of districts in county having libraries, 100; volumes in libraries, 11,720; value of libraries, \$5,570; volumes added this year, 700; number of districts that complied with the library law this year, 50.

Number of teachers holding life state certificates, 5; limited state certificates, 2; normal diplomas, 13; normal certificates, 3; county certificates, 161.

Number of teachers holding county certificates—First grade, 58; second grade, 42; third grade, 60; special, 1.

Number of teachers employed in the county: White—Male, 41; female, 139; total, 180. Colored—Male, 2; female, 2; total, 4; grand total, 184.

Buildings: Number of school houses in county—White, 114; colored, 4; total, 118. Number of school rooms occupied in county—White, 177; colored, 4; total, 181.

Amount paid for teachers' wages—Male, \$16,859.25; female, \$47,122.65; total, \$63,981.93.

Average salaries of teachers per month—Male, \$51.05; female, \$40.67; general average, \$45.86.

Amount spent for incidentals—Clerks, \$949.50; janitors, \$4,182.75; fuel, \$4,501.11; library, \$895; all other expenses, \$7,809.16; total, \$18,305.64.

Number of school houses built during year, 2; amount spent for building, \$2,000; spent for repairs, \$2,082.60.

Number of school houses in county valued at less than \$300, 1; value from \$300 to \$600, 66; value more than \$600, 51.

Estimated value of school property, \$2,305.75; assessed value of the taxable property, \$10,444,000.

Bonds voted this year, 0; bonds paid, \$4,475.20; present indebtedness, \$56,801.

The following sketches of some of the Linn county schools are taken from The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Edition of *The Linn County News*, D. B. Ormiston, editor and proprietor:

Meadville School: The beautiful little city of Meadville is one of the oldest towns in North Missouri—it being a prosperous little town even before the Burlington railroad was built. The Meadville public schools have thus had a long and honorable history.

From the early days of Squire Harvey and the one-room school until the present time, with its modern finely equipped building, and half dozen teachers, the school has done excellent work and sent many young men and women to lives of success and usefulness.

During the recent years great improvements have been made in the building and grounds. The entire school had been re-seated with single desks, the walls have been redecorated—slate blackboards, everything modern and convenient. A broad granitoid walk was laid the entire distance of both sides of the beautiful wood grounds. Nearly three hundred and fifty fine new books have been added to the library, and some physical apparatus for scientific work.

One thing that has done much to keep the Meadville schools up to a high standard is the progressive policy of the school board. That policy has been that when they find a good teacher to keep him or her at any cost. The average salary paid in the Meadville schools is the highest of any school in the county. That the people in that vicinity appreciate this school is well attested by the large outside attendance. An additional half year's work has been added to the high school, making a full four year's course. The state university high school examiner has consented to accept the school grades in all work done.

Among other interesting and progressive features of the high

school work is a fine stereopticon with about five hundred slides, which is used in connection with the history and literature courses.

Marceline School—The people of Marceline are justly proud of the Marceline public school system. A good school is always evidence of a good wholesome school spirit. This school spirit is almost a mania with the citizens of Marceline.

The board of education, owing to the youthfulness of the town, has always been handicapped for want of sufficient finance to properly care for the rapidly increasing enrollment in the schools.

Some years ago Marceline's five hundred and twenty school children were crowded into one ten-room building and were taught by twelve teachers, including the superintendent. The following spring the board of education seeing that another building was imperative, submitted a proposition to the people to bond the school district to the limit of the law for the purpose of erecting another building. The proposition was carried almost unanimously, and a splendid brick building was erected.

In order to provide teachers for this new building the people were asked to increase the tax levy to the limit, which they did with but two dissenting votes.

The school enumeration has continued to increase with unabating energy. The last enumeration gives the army of school children in Marceline a total of thirteen hundred thirty-six. To care for about nine hundred of these the board of education has employed twenty teachers this year. The board insists upon a high standard of qualification among its teachers. This is evidenced by the fact that of the twenty teachers now employed, thirteen have had Normal school training and five have had university training. They are all of the progressive, wide awake kind who seek to keep in touch with the best educators of the state. Half of our teachers spent their vacation in school this summer. Six were in Kirksville State Normal School, three in the Missouri University, and one in the University of Minnesota.

The growth of Marceline high school has been phenomenal. The school has a good reference library, a good working laboratory in physics and physical geography, and one hundred ten students were enrolled the first week of school this year.

The enthusiasm and energy of the student body and faculty is such that it inculcates in the minds of the students a desire for higher learning, and they leave our high school as graduates to go to college. Forty-five per cent of the graduates of last year are in college this year.

Marceline public school system is destined to be one among the

best in the state, for everybody works for the good of the schools in Marceline.

L. A. M.

Browning School—The Browning high school is located in the city of Browning, which is composed of 1,000 inhabitants. Browning is on the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad in the Locust valley on the boundary line between Linn and Sullivan counties.

The school, with good roller wall maps and a good reference library, has during the past maintained a three-year high school with two approved high school teachers. Below the high school there are four teachers for the elementary school, or eight grades.

Many students from the surrounding rural districts attend the high school and several the elementary school each year.

This year we hope to add many new volumes to the library, so that the work in all the departments will be strengthened more than ever before.

Laclede School—The Laclede school has made, for several years past, a steady progress, until today it is one of the leading schools of Linn county. In 1901 a splendid new building was erected, and at the present time the school property is valued at \$18,000. The board made many improvements on the school property the past summer and are planning for a number of others the coming year, among which are a new laboratory in the basement for agriculture, and perhaps chemistry, and new single seats for the assembly hall and room No. 1.

The course of study offered is equal to that of the leading schools of the state. Both music and drawing are taught in the grades, and it is hoped that a room may be fitted up in the near future for the teaching of manual training. The Laclede high school offers a complete three-year course, and with three teachers devoting full time to high school work it is expected that the high school will be accredited for fifteen units by the university soon. The following courses are offered: The four-year Latin or classical courses; a scientific course, which offers three units of science—agriculture, physics and physical geography—and two years of German; an English course, offering four years of history, and an elective course, which offers bookkeeping and business arithmetic, and five units selected from the other courses.

The school library, which is steadily growing, contains several hundred volumes of the best reference books in English, history and science. A new stereopticon was purchased recently and is now nicely installed with 500 slides in history, literature, and science. The school

is supplied with the necessary teaching facilities in all departments, and with the expenditure of a few hundred dollars more for improvements will be one of the best equipped in this part of the state.

Athletics have been encouraged though not to excess, and at the present time the basket ball and foot ball teams are practicing daily. A fine school spirit exists among both pupils and patrons. The people of Laclède and community are proud of their school.

Linneus School—This handsome building was constructed in the year 1902 at a total cost of \$13,500.00, which includes the seating and heating apparatus. It is a much better structure than is usually seen in towns of the size of Linneus, as its plans were drawn with the view to economy, convenience and hygiene, as well as to architectural symmetry. It is built of pressed brick, with slate roof, and it stands in a commanding position near the center of a four-acre tract at the eastern edge of the city. On the school grounds grow several kinds of forest trees, and ample room is afforded for a commodious and pleasing playground for the pupils.

In the basement are the furnace rooms for the steam heating mechanism, toilet rooms, storage closets, etc. The first floor contains three recitation rooms and the chemical laboratory. On the second floor are four commodious recitation rooms. All the rooms are finely lighted by large windows, and the interior walls are finished in soft gray color which is restful to the eyes. Any room in the building may be entered without disturbing the occupants of any other room.

The chemical laboratory is fully equipped with apparatus and chemicals for doing the first year's work in elementary chemistry. In the library are over 400 carefully selected volumes. The books are classified and catalogued by the card index system, and a librarian has charge. The library is largely the result of the efforts of a lecture course committee which undertook the work about two years ago.

All the teachers in the high school, and part of them in the "grades" are graduates of a normal school or college. The others are teachers of long experience and recognized ability. We confidently believe that all the teachers in our public schools are fittingly prepared to do most excellent work.

A new course of study which consists of twelve grades has been adopted. Four years will be required to complete the work in the high school. It will consist of four years of history, four years of English, three years of mathematics and one of science, and four years of Latin. The "grade work" will consist of the same amount of work usually allotted to the first eight years of school work.

The school now has the required number of teachers to do the above work.

Following compose the faculty: E. J. Powell, superintendent; Anna R. Miller, English and history; Eolean Berger, Latin and mathematics; Susie C. Ormiston, assistant Latin and music; Minnie Trippeer, seventh and eighth grades; May Belle D. Symons, fifth and sixth grades; Susie V. Betson, third and fourth grades; Martha E. Dryden, first and second grades.

Members of the school board: A. W. Mullins, A. J. Betson, H. E. Symons, W. B. McGregor, G. W. Anderson and W. E. Forman.

The colored students have a comfortable and commodious frame building in the western part of the city. The instructor is Mary Frazier.

Purdin School—In the midst of one of the most fertile spots of Linn county is situated the city of Purdin. It has all of the environment for a progressive town, and its people have taken the advantage of every opportunity to make it the best town of its size in the state.

In the southern portion of the city, away from the noise of the business section, stands the public school building. It is surrounded by the large and well arranged baseball, football, basketball courts and other games are indulged in, much to the pleasure and the profit of students.

The purpose and aim of the school is to do the very best work in the course it undertakes. The course of the Purdin school is better than ever before. It affiliates with the large schools of the county and receives from them a credit for all the work done. The working library includes cyclopaedias and reference works, and supplementary work for every class in every grade.

The students of the upper grades, and those of the high school, have formed themselves into a literary society which meets semi-monthly in the public school building. The teachers are honorary members and attend all meetings.

Purdin school has non-residents, about one-half of whom drive from their homes each day, while the weather is good.

The graduating class of 1912 consists of a body of students, a number of whom came especially for the advanced work which is being offered. On the whole, a more enthusiastic body of students cannot be found in the county. Purdin people are justly proud of their public school.

COUNTY SPELLING MATCH

An unusually interesting feature in connection with the public school work was a county spelling match, held at Laclede, April 26. This was a part of a plan, statewide in its scope, to find the best speller among the public school students of the state. While the fact that there was going to be a spelling campaign was duly announced by the state school authorities, yet the papers containing the rules and other necessary information concerning the contest did not reach County Superintendent E. L. Joyce until late in February. This cut the time of preparation very short. Other counties had been able to begin their township and district matches in December. However, Mr. Joyce immediately began on the big undertaking of finding Linn county's champion speller. Local matches were held at various places, and finally some thirty contestants appeared for the county match at Laclede. The contestants were pretty equally divided as between boys and girls. The spelling was confined to the adopted text book, the words being all written by the contestants. During the three hours of the match something like 1,000 words were given. The champion was "Jack" Rummell, a pupil in the first ward or Hickman school, Brookfield. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Rummell, and was only 14 at the time of the match. In winning the county and district match "Jack" received two good suits of clothes as prizes. His record was perfect in both matches.

Ruth Benson, aged fourteen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Benson, received the second prize at the county match, a handsome spring jacket. She is a student of the Warner district school.

Considering the extremely bad weather, the shortness of the notice and the immensity of the undertaking, Mr. Joyce expressed the opinion that the schools made an excellent showing. He says that the spelling campaign created enthusiasm in every town and district, and was very beneficial on the general school work. However, in order that a county spelling match may be had with more deliberateness, and under more favorable circumstances, he has in mind the holding of another one at a convenient season, possibly in the spring of 1913.

"I heartily approve of any plan designed to increase interest in spelling," said Mr. Joyce, "and I believe that spelling contests are always productive of increased interest in school work generally. Good spelling always goes with a good education."

CHAPTER XIII

The Press of Linn County—In 1875 There Were But Two Papers—In 1912 There Are Eleven—High Character of Publications—H. J. Wigginton on “Journalism”—Bishop Marvin’s Terse Description of a Friend—Faults of Some Newspaper Men—Sketch of Linn County’s First Publisher—A Pioneer Editor and Printer—Worked Alongside of “Mark Twain”—Went on a “Frolic” That Lasted Four Years—Original Country Correspondent Lives in Linn County—Reported Sensational Murder Case—The Brookfield Gazette—The Linneus Bulletin—The Linn County News—The Linn County Budget—The Brookfield Argus—Marceline Papers (See History Marceline).

According to an old history of Linn county there were but two papers in the county in 1875, the *Linneus Bulletin* and the *Brookfield Gazette*. The former was established by Thomas E. Brawner in 1859, and the latter paper by R. Channing Moore on April 23, 1867. Both papers are in successful operation today under their original names. But there are more competitors in the field now. In Brookfield there are the *Gazette*, *Argus* and *Budget*. In Linneus the *Bulletin* and the *Linn County News*. In Marceline are the *Mirror* and the *Journal*. Then there are the *Bucklin Herald*, the *Laclede Blade*, the *Meadville Messenger* and the *Browning Leader-Record*—eleven in all.

These papers evidence the growth of the county, and reflect the enterprise and ambition of the people. Nearly all of them were started under primitive conditions, and lived for years on hope, a hope that has been abundantly realized by those who worked and waited with patience.

The Linn county press stands at the head of its profession. No-where in the west are there more ably edited or better printed papers. Brookfield and Linneus have set the pace for handsome typographical arrangement in their papers, and the press of the other towns have followed. The truth is, there are few metropolitan newspapers that equal the mechanical style of the Linn county publications. The printer who examines them will readily admit that.

Not long since H. J. Wigginton, editor and publisher of the *Linneus*

Bulletin, wrote an editorial on journalism, which so well illustrates the idea of the profession in Linn county that some extracts are reproduced here:

“I wish to say by way of introduction, that the people of Linn county are a reading people, intelligent, prosperous and happy. In addition to their liberal patronage of libraries, periodicals and the daily press, they give substantial support to eleven weekly newspapers, and recognize them as valuable factors in the promotion of the common good. Concerning the profession of journalism, I take pleasure in here presenting the following opinions:

“There is dignity in all honest labor, commensurate with its usefulness to humanity. That journalism is labor can be proved by a host of witnesses experienced in the profession. There is not, perhaps, a member of the profession in Linn county who would not modestly admit that it is honest labor and that two of the leading characteristics of the journalists are honesty and truthfulness. In none of life’s avocations are the truth and purity of one’s words more safely guarded than in the field of journalism. The orator may change the color of former utterances. The talebearer may flatly deny, the pulpit, in the absence of a reporter, may escape rigid adverse judgment, but the journalist, by means of the ‘art preservative,’ puts his opinions down in black and white to stand the scrutiny of friend and foe alike.

“From the printed page there is no appeal. All journalists well understand the meaning of that old hero of sacred history who, when pressed hard by his accusing enemy, and seeking some means of recourse, cried out in bitter extremity of soul, ‘O, that mine enemy would write a book!’

“It is dangerous for bad men to write books or issue newspapers. Type cannot afford to lie. When it does, the evil consequences recoil upon its own head. I believe that in most cases when the journalist lowers the dignity of his profession by misrepresentation or otherwise, the fault is of the judgment and not the heart. In this fact alone, however, there is little comfort; because successful journalism is born of the virtues of both heart and head. Industry, honesty and truthfulness are invaluable material in the temple of journalistic dignity, but they alone can never make a journalist. Combine them with common sense, keen discernment and discretion, and a heart that beats in sympathy with the great heart of struggling humanity, and you will have a tower of dignity and strength against which the prince of error himself cannot prevail.

“Bishop Marvin, in speaking of the virtues of a friend, once said:

'He is as good as he knows how to be, and he knows how as well as any man God ever made.' The knowing how accounted, perhaps, for the biggest end of the goodness. The journalist must know the real dignity and worth of his work, and he must know how to impress them upon the community in which his paper circulates.

"There are some country newspapers that insist upon putting the profession before their readers in the attitude of a hugh joke. They prate about the journal's lack of veracity, of his half-clothed, half-starved condition until many of their readers actually believe that the whole profession is made up of liars and mendicants. I once saw the following in an exchange: 'Friends, a little help would be appreciated very much—can't you bring us some sweet potatoes or corn. An editor once choked himself to death trying to eat grass.'

"Such pleas are painfully pathetic; only because of the utter failure of their attempt to be humorous. The sooner this style of journalism 'chokes down on grass' the better for the profession. Published appeals to delinquents for pay in either cash or produce are in bad taste, especially if persisted in. They usually annoy the good patron more than the class for whom they are intended, and they also make the business appear cramped and unstable. It is true that no man under heaven comes nearer earning one hundred cents on the dollar for his time and investment than does the faithful country journalist; but he should collect those earnings in a businesslike way, by individual statements, and without afflicting his paper with a perpetual begging for that which is due him.

"Another menace to the dignity of the press is its too frequent abuse of its privilege to compliment and censure. We forget that every editorial opinion should bear upon its face the stamp of cool, deliberate thought and earnest, honest conviction; and that for neither love nor money can an editor afford to let the sincerity of his opinions be questioned. We forget that there is lack of dignity in flattery. Every compliment unworthily bestowed by a journalist weakens his power to compliment the worthy. The journalist who persists in 'roasting' those whose rights to differ from him he holds in question, soon paralyzes the power of his own pen to do further injury, and, if he escapes the shotgun, falls a victim to the venom of his own words. There is beauty in dignified discussion; but newspaper quarrels are detestable. Bitter words and harsh insinuations indicate jealousies and kindred weaknesses. Such journalism is self-destructive and on the decline. With the coming age of journalistic schools, such as we have now at the Missouri University, let us hope that it will become practically extinct.

The true journalist enters bravely and heartily into the work of assisting humanity onward and upward and speaks his words of courage and counsel from a sympathetic and generous heart. He recognizes the fact that the lives of individuals and nations are moulded by the quality of their thinking; and that it is the high privilege of the journalist to train the tastes of his readers away from the morbid contemplation of life's dark pictures and help them to see the beauties and the glories of the bright side of things. With his pen he draws the pictures that are to be ideal suggestions to young and old alike. He begins with the impressive mind of the child and continues to influence its thought until, dim-eyed with age, it lays aside its glasses to listen with eager ear while children and grandchildren read aloud to him the family newspaper. It is an influence that reaches from life's opening dawn unto its evening twilight.

“Today journalism stands upon the summit of its past achievement and, looking eastward, heralds the dawning of that still grander day when the peace spirit shall pervade the entire earth—when, indeed

“ ‘Night's candles are burnt out and jocund morn
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.’ ”

Linn county's pioneer newspaper man, Thomas E. Brawner, was born in Richmond, Kentucky, in 1836, and came with the family to Missouri when he was only a year old. In 1850 Mr. Brawner entered the office of the *Brunswick* as an apprentice. The paper was conducted by John H. Blue. While learning the printing trade, young Brawner also attended the seminary at Brunswick. In 1852 he went to Columbia and secured employment with the *Statesman*, a paper founded by the late Col. William F. Switzler, one of Missouri's best known journalists and historians. It was the association with this eminent man, then in the prime of his powers, that inspired young Brawner to take a step higher in journalism. He went to Milan, Sullivan county in 1857 and started the *Milan Farmer*. After demonstrating his capacity as an editor and publisher at Milan, Mr. Brawner was induced to move to Linneus, then the leading town of the county in all matters. He established the *Linneus Bulletin*, of which paper he was editor and publisher until his retirement from journalism, on account of ill health, in 1888.

When the Civil War came on Mr. Brawner severed his connection with the *Bulletin* in order to enter the army. In 1871 he resumed the publication of the *Bulletin*, and continued until his retirement, in the year mentioned.

Mr. Brawner was always a Democrat of pronounced type, even during his service with the U. S. army. He was a man of unusual energy and ability and labored night and day to make the *Bulletin* a power in the upbuilding of Linn county and the state. Mr. Brawner was married three times.

Among the pioneer editors and printers of northern Missouri was Maj. Frank M. Dalton, who, until quite recently, came to Brookfield once a year to visit his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Dalton, and his nieces, Mrs. N. E. Wanamaker and Mrs. Sue Crainer. Major Dalton was born in Ralls county, Missouri, May 27, 1832, and at the time of the publication of this history was operating a country paper in Rector, Arkansas.

On one of his visits to Brookfield Major Dalton described his long experience as a newspaper man, and told some things which are illustrative of early day journalism.

"Some of the more important county seat papers in Missouri before the Civil War had only about 300 circulation," said Major Dalton. "It took a long while to get off even that small an edition on the old hand press. Every page of the paper was rolled by hand. A roller boy would stand between his ink slab—which was sometimes the reverse side of a tombstone—and the press. And as each paper was 'pulled' he would put on a fresh supply. The pressman laid on the sheets, and pulled around the big lever. Crude as the method was, it was regarded by the people of the old days as a most interesting sight, and they would often ride to town on press day to see the machine work and to take home a copy of the paper. We got \$2.00 a year for the paper in those days, and would take anything for it that we could use—cord wood, corn, potatoes, tobacco, yarn gloves—anything. In one office where I worked we sent the paper for two years to a man who furnished us a large, smooth tombstone which he had taken from the grave of one of his relatives, who, he said, wouldn't need it any more."

Like most Missouri printers of his time, Major Dalton had worked at Hannibal with Mark Twain, and after he became famous Mr. Clemens sent his old comrade of the print-shop a copy of every book he wrote. Speaking of his career in Hannibal Major Dalton said:

"I never saw anything in particular about Sam that made me think he would be a great man. He and I worked together on the old Hannibal *Union*, which was run by Orion, Sam's elder brother. I was a typesetter there and saw a great deal of Sam. If I were asked to pick out the brightest one of the boys it would have been Henry. Sam was a rollicking, devil-may-care sort of fellow, more given to

pranks and jokes than to work. A large part of the copy that was handed in to us printers was reprint from Eastern magazines. I remember now that they were turning out some excellent literary matter in those days, and I set a lot of it up in the *Union* office. It may have been that Sam received an inspiration from some of these magazine articles which were passed to him as copy. If we had only known it there was a world of material for humorous country stories in those days, but Sam was the only one who seemed to remember it, and he put those stories on paper long afterwards and became famous.

"The only original matter in the *Union*, outside of a few personal items, was the leader or chief editorial. Orion always wrote that himself. As I recollect it Orion was a very serious writer, and I presume he carried a certain amount of influence in Hannibal.

"In those days of early journalism the editor and the printer were about the same thing. The editor generally set up his own copy, and often he would change it a good deal at the case. He was afraid that if it would go into the hands of some journeyman printer it might not measure up to what he had intended. The editorials were the big feature with the editor. He thought that everything he wrote was acted upon by the big wide world, and the truth is, I think the people did pay more attention to editorials than they do now. There were not so many things to divert their minds and the country newspaper was read and seriously pondered by every member of the family."

The only interruption that ever occurred in his life as editor and printer was when the war came on. Major Dalton was publishing a paper at Edina, and doing fairly well. He was a Southern sympathizer, but never regarded himself as a fighting man. It so happened, however, that in his town there were two companies of soldiers drilling daily. One of these companies intended to join the Union army and the other was organizing for the purpose of going South. The people were very much concerned for fear that the two companies would get to fighting with each other before they left town. When Col. Martin Green organized a regiment over in Lewis county, the Edina Confederate company was ordered to report to him. As soon as the company left the Union company, under command of Col. David Moore, set out to prevent its joining Colonel Green. Major Dalton learned of this and he managed to convey to the commander of the Confederate company the trap that was being laid for him. The Confederate captain was so well pleased with the lad for bringing him the information that he prevailed upon him to join the company, stating that they were only going out for a little frolic and that the war would soon be over.

That little frolic lasted four years, and when it was over Major Dalton went back to the printing business, resuming where he had left off.

It will be a matter of some interest to those who weekly read the county letters in the newspapers to know that the originator of that custom is a resident of Linn county. His name is I. Jeff Buster, and he still retains keen interest in all that the boys of the press are doing today. The inspiration for Mr. Buster's idea came in 1866. In those days, as Major Dalton said, the average newspaper editor thought the important thing to print was heavy editorials, literary clippings and foreign telegrams. As a rule but comparatively small space was given to happenings around home—they were too trivial.

In his young days Mr. Buster was a regular attendant at the Friday night lyceum in the district school at Kaseyville, Macon county. The general program was to debate on all sorts of big subjects, just as the newspapers were eternally soliloquizing on something far beyond them. Mr. Buster decided one night to vary the rule. He prepared a paper which he called "The Neighborhood News." Every event, large or small, that had occurred in the vicinity during the week was found in Mr. Buster's paper. It told about the new babies, the deaths, weddings, crops, the new bell on the village church, or the recent damages to the farmers' crops on the creek bottoms, about the wreck of a rail fence by the wind, the old cow that "had its leg to get broke," and which, if you are still a reader of the county news letter, is happening regularly every week just as it was in I. Jeff's time.

That paper created a sensation. It did more. It made Mr. Buster the leading man of the community. Kaseyville voted the production the most interesting event that had ever occurred in the history of its lyceum.

Following the natural trend of things, it occurred to Mr. Buster if the paper was good to read to the community at Kaseyville, it might be of still greater interest if printed in a newspaper. He mailed his manuscript to Macon. Col. Clark Green was running the *Macon Times*. The colonel read the news from Kaseyville and promptly pigeon-holed it until Mr. Buster should send him stamps to pay the freight back home. He didn't intend to load up his paper with a lot of neighborhood gossip. What he wanted was wars and rumors of wars; what they were doing over there at Washington; stories of earthquakes in the Sandwich Islands and the revolutions in Chili and Peru. In other words, the

country editor was featuring pretty much the same thing that the magazines are featuring today.

Mr. Buster went over to Macon and hunted up his friend, the editor. Colonel Green extended the glad hand, and then gently chided Mr. Buster for sending in such tommy-rot. He really couldn't think of printing it, you know; his subscribers wouldn't stand for it.

"How many subscribers have you got over in Morrow township, Colonel?" asked the author of the Kaseyville news letter.

Colonel Green went over his list and replied that he had some ten or twelve very nice subscribers. Mr. Buster smiled.

"Colonel," he said, "if you will print my Kaseyville news letter—that tommy-rot as you call it—I'll wager a new hat that I can put half the people in my township on your subscription list."

Colonel Green lifted his eyebrows and looked hard at his visitor to see whether he was joking or not. Finally he said:

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Buster. I'll print that stuff this week if you will let me run it over your name. What do you say?"

That was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Buster and the news from Kaseyville got in. It is said to be an historical fact that that was the first real county news letter printed in the state. At least Mr. Buster says it was the first one he had ever seen.

Colonel Green sent Mr. Buster a stack of papers, and the man from Kaseyville set out to make his wager good. When he showed the people that the news letter was in the paper, that was all he had to do. Nine out of every ten men put down their names.

The result established the news letter. It has been found to be an absolute asset of every up-to-date country paper, and this is what some of the great metropolitan editors seem not to know, that people are more interested in reading about what is going on in the home locality than things that are happening across the high seas.

It became Mr. Buster's interesting duty while engaged as neighborhood correspondent for the *Times* to report an unusually sensational killing in his neighborhood.

He was on the spot with several other men near a bridge. It seems that one of the workmen—they were all farmers—had offended a man of the vicinity who had started out with a double-barreled shotgun and a six-chambered Colts revolver to seek a bloody vengeance. The armed man rode into the crowd and began blazing away at his victim, who ran some distance, though badly wounded. The merciless assailant got off his horse and completed his deadly work with the revolver. Then he turned to the horrified spectators and remarked:

"Gentlemen, I just had to do it. There is no need for any of you folks to follow me."

The man rode away unmolested and has never been heard of from that day until this.

Mr. Buster took that story up with the instincts of a trained journalist. He wrote a graphic introductory, which was followed by the report of the coroner's inquest. The *Macon Times* printed it, but not on the first page, as it should have done or would do now. One head was deemed sufficient to identify the story. Curiously enough, no St. Louis paper seemed to be interested in the matter, and as far as known not a line was printed about it outside of Mr. Buster's contribution to the *Times*. Today such story would have occupied first page position in every city newspaper in Missouri, and every picture that could be obtained of the parties and of the scene would be printed.

Some twenty or twenty-five years ago Mr. Buster removed from Macon to Linn county and located at Marceline. There he acted as correspondent for the *Linneus Bulletin* for nearly twenty years. It might be said that his experience as a newspaper correspondent covers some forty years altogether. But he is not an old man by any means. Mr. Buster is just as young as he ever was and if he cared to could take hold of any end of a country newspaper and run it successfully. Newspaper readers were familiar with his signature, which was always "I. Jeff."

The *Brookfield Gazette* was the first newspaper established in the city which forms a part of its name. In the year 1867 R. Channing Moore, a young physician, and A. C. Buffington, a practical printer, decided that the time was ripe for the publication of a newspaper in the young railroad town. Besides being a very good printer, Mr. Buffington had had some experience as a country newspaper publisher. Dr. Moore assumed charge of the editorial and business departments, while Mr. Buffington was the mechanical superintendent. The first issue was dated April 23.

After conducting the paper a short while Moore and Buffington disposed of it to W. D. Crandall and Henry Ward, two young lawyers. Later on Mr. Ward retired and went to Denver. Mr. Crandall, a scholarly and interesting writer, and a man of broad information, successfully operated the paper alone after the retirement of his partner. He gave to the *Gazette* a reputation for enterprise, fairness and reliability, a reputation that has abided with it through all the years.

The *Brookfield Gazette* has at all times advocated the principles of the Republican party, and has always given its support to the candidates

of that organization, except in one instance. Then it declared for what was termed the liberal Republican ticket, headed by B. Gratz Brown, instead of the one headed by Joseph W. McClurg for governor.

In 1891 George W. Martin purchased a half interest in the Brookfield *Gazette*, and the paper was published under the firm name of Martin & Jones until 1905, when Mr. Jones retired. His interest was purchased by J. V. Martin. Since that time the paper has been successfully operated by George W. and J. V. Martin and has steadily maintained its prestige as a thoroughly conservative, courageous and efficient journal. Editorially the Brookfield *Gazette* has always led. It clings to the old-time idea—one founded on excellent judgment—that editorials are yet considered by a paper's constituents and that they wield an influence. The greatest care is taken in the preparation of the matter for the editorial page of the *Gazette* and its typographical arrangement is always attractive. The *Gazette's* paragraphs have become a feature of the paper, and are oftentimes reproduced by the metropolitan papers. The "Missouri News Department" presents a good natured, though sometimes satirical resume of happenings all over the state, and have made that department of the *Gazette* what "Starbeams" are to the Kansas City *Star*.

Printers all over the state commend the handsome typographical appearance of the *Gazette*. This is mainly due to the skill of Mr. Fred E. Culler, who for many years has occupied the position of mechanical superintendent, and who has not only made the *Gazette* one of the most beautiful papers in the state from a typographical standpoint, but has turned out some printers who have made splendid reputations for ability in the printing offices of Missouri, where skill is appreciated. The Missouri Press Association in May, 1880, declared the Brookfield *Gazette*, the best printed paper in the state.

As has been stated, the pioneer newspaper of Linn county was the Linneus *Bulletin*, which was originally started by Thomas E. Brawner in 1859. When the Civil War came on Mr. Brawner went into the service on the Union side, and shortly after the close of the struggle resumed the publication of the paper. The history of the *Bulletin* from that time is thus given in an issue of May, 1912:

"Volume Forty-Two. It was in May, 1871, that Capt. Thomas E. Brawner, after a brief rest from his arduous struggle in behalf of the Union, witnessed the triumph of his idea to found a Linn county Democratic newspaper at Linneus. Prior to the appearing of the first number of the *Bulletin* numerous citizens of the county, in order to warrant

the establishment of the enterprise, subscribed for the paper, many of them paying as much as five years in advance for it. The new paper came out with flying colors and for nearly twenty years was successfully conducted by Captain Brawner—Col. George W. Tyler being associated with him in the business a portion of the time.

“In February, 1888, Captain Brawner’s health having failed, he sold the *Bulletin* to Messrs. Wigginton & Conger. At that time, while the paper ranked high as a county newspaper, the office equipment was somewhat crude compared with what it is today. The office was located in the rear end of a rented upstairs room. The paper was printed upon an antiquated Washington hand press. The type was old and rather scarce. The force of printers was small but efficient. The new management, thanks to an increasing patronage, soon put in a new power press, better job presses, new type—much larger in assortment—and, later, purchased a home for the plant—a brick building 40x60 feet in dimensions—the building in which the plant is now housed. In the summer of 1909, the present publisher, H. J. Wigginton, became sole proprietor of the *Bulletin* plant. By means of a vigorous campaign for more business and a cordial response from the good people of Linn county, the *Bulletin’s* subscription list has been almost doubled during the past three years, and its advertising and job printing business has been substantially increased. But with this increase of business the expense of conducting the plant has also increased. Our office foreman, for instance, who ranks with the most proficient in the state, commands a salary double that we paid a foreman some years ago. Our pay roll is larger than it has ever been before and printing materials of all kinds have soared higher in prices. But we are not complaining. We could expect nothing else in this era of progress. We like to pay good prices for labor when we have sufficient increase of patronage to justify it. We believe in progress all along the line. And while it has ever been our purpose to promote the best interests of the community in which we live we doubtless have, like other members of the human family, made many mistakes of judgment which we hope may be converted into stepping-stones to higher achievement in the future. We have learned to love the people of Linn county, and it is our chief ambition to make the *Bulletin* an effective factor in building up the material, intellectual and moral aspects of the community. In the future we may make errors; we do not expect to please everybody, but we shall express our honest opinions editorially in a straightforward, conservative manner, with no intention of offending

those who honestly differ from us. Politically we shall continue to advocate Democratic measures and men. As to local progress, aside from politics, we shall know no party lines, but shall always be on the side of progress, pulling for what we believe to be the best interest of our local towns and county. Leaving the past efforts and attainments of our paper to be adjudged by its readers and pledging them a renewal of effort to be more useful in the future than we have in the past, we enter upon Volume Forty-Two, enthused by higher ideals, which cannot fail to bear fruit of their own kind. The *Bulletin* begins the new volume with good will to every member of the human family."

H. J. Wigginton, editor and publisher of the *Bulletin*, was born in Boone county, Missouri, January 17, 1863. His father was the Rev. W. R. Wigginton, a pioneer Baptist preacher well known throughout Missouri.

Mr. Wigginton acquired his education in the public schools of Audrain county, and at his graduation from the Mexico High School was awarded the Orator's Medal. He became one of the proprietors of the *Linneus Bulletin* in February, 1888, and became sole owner in 1909. For several years he served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Linn county; also as secretary of the Second District Congressional Committee and as a member of the Sixth District Senatorial Committee. Mr. Wigginton has frequently been chosen as delegate to state and district conventions by his party, but his most lasting reputation has been achieved by his conscientious devotion to high journalistic ideals, and his unflinching ambition to make the *Bulletin* one of the very best country newspapers in the state. He has been a member of the Missouri Press Association for twenty years. For a long period the *Bulletin* has been the official paper of Linn county.

On May 9, 1907, Mr. Wigginton was married to Mrs. Katherine Burch Stewart of Chillicothe, Missouri.

The *Linneus Missourian* was founded by G. S. Nicholas in 1865. The paper run until 1871, when the plant was destroyed by fire.

Politically, the *Missourian* was stalwart Republican, and during its short life it was a power in the councils of that party, which at that time was in entire control of the county's administration.

Mr. Nicholas—"Nick"—they mostly called him—had been a preacher previous to his adoption of the newspaper profession. Out in West Virginia, from whence he came, he became noted for his earnest championship of the national cause and its flag, and when he came to Linn county and founded the *Missourian* he continued preaching the

same doctrine he had so earnestly advocated in the east—the only difference being he now had a newspaper to present his views, where formerly he gave them from the pulpit or platform.

At times the *Missourian* seemed a shade too severe in dealing with men who could not see things from the same point of view that its editor did.

Mr. Nicholas was a forcible writer, you might say a strenuous one, in coming back at a contemporary who was incautious enough to hazard a criticism of the *Missourian* or its energetic editor, or who dared assail the good old Republican party.

The editor of the *Missourian* did not seek newspaper controversies, but when somebody had developed a *causus belli* he seemed to enjoy the resultant fight. His literary ammunition box was always well stocked up with burning English, which he applied liberally to his adversary's cuticle in the laudable endeavor to bring him around to see the error of his ways, the editor said.

The *Missourian* is now but a memory, and its vigorous editor has gone from among us. He sleeps in the silent city of the dead at Linneus.

Notwithstanding his frequent acrimonious political combats, Mr. Nicholas was a most agreeable gentleman personally, and was generally liked and respected.

The Linn County News was founded by J. H. Brunnermer, and the first number was published at Laclede in June, 1881, where the office of publication was maintained until the 14th day of September, 1882, when the plant was purchased by C. W. and B. F. Northcott and moved to Linneus. For a time it had quarters in the old court house building and later was moved to the upper rooms in the Perkins building, now occupied by the F. D. Bates Drug Co. Having secured an appointment in the railway mail service, C. W. Northcott sought a purchaser for his part of the plant and D. B. Ormiston entered the firm on the 18th day of September, 1884, and the firm became Northcott & Ormiston, the senior member being Col. B. F. Northcott.

Time rolled on and on the 25th day of December, 1884, Mr. Ormiston married the youngest daughter, Miss Nellie, of Col. and Mrs. B. F. Northcott, the marriage ceremony being performed by Rev. J. O. Taylor, the young pastor of the Linneus Methodist Episcopal church, now superintendent of the Brookfield district. About a year later the senior member of the firm sold his interest in the paper to N. Fenstermaker and the firm name was changed to Ormiston & Fenstermaker. This partnership lasted not quite two years, when Mr. Ormiston

purchased his partner's interest, since which time until the present Mr. Ormiston has been alone in the publication of the paper.

In 1889 the plant was moved to the Greer building, where now stands the opera house block and there it remained until the fall of 1893, when it was moved into the new building on the south side of the square, where it has enjoyed the delights of being at home. The building was originally a one-story brick, 21x60 feet. A few years thereafter twenty-one feet were added to the length of the building. The building was planned and erected specially for the *News* and it is now one of the best country newspaper offices in the state.

The policy of the *News* has always been to advocate every movement calculated to improve the condition of the people socially, morally, intellectually and commercially. In politics the *News* has been consistently Republican at all times, but never bitterly partisan. It concedes the right to every man to believe whatever he pleases; hence its advocacy of Republican policies has never led it to attack the individual who sees things differently. The *News* stands for education and sobriety and therefore has always advocated temperance. The *News* stands for Linn first, because this is its home, and for Linn county and the state of Missouri because Linn is a part of both.

In October, 1909, the *News* issued a Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Edition under the management of Mr. Ormiston. This splendid example of newspaper enterprise comprised thirty-two pages, in which there were over 100 columns of handsomely displayed advertisements illustrating the progress of Linn county's merchants and industries of all kinds. There were a great number of engravings and some able articles contributed by special writers.

The Linn County Budget appeared in the local field of journalism in 1895, with A. L. Crosby as editor and proprietor. From an humble beginning, and in spite of well-established competition, it grew steadily and rapidly. Its policy was and has ever been to champion the cause of the people rather than to be the organ of any clique or party. This characteristic won for it such a wide popularity that at the end of ten years its name was changed from the *Brookfield Budget* to *The Linn County Budget*, expressing more correctly its relation to the large community.

Within this scope it aims to give the local news and to discuss both local and national matters that affect the interests of its readers. Republican in politics, still it refuses to blindly subscribe to the dictates of party leadership when they are inconsistent with the editor's

understanding of those principles as applied to the people, for and whom they were formulated. On the other hand it is broad enough to acknowledge that there is often much good in the contentions of others who may in general think differently in matters political or religious, or concerning the various minor questions that are constantly coming up in the life of any people.

Prominent among those who have served in an editorial capacity on this publication are W. M. Malone, whose business ability pushed it to the front rank among the country weeklies of this state; Judge A. L. Pratt, who left journalism to devote himself to politics, and who is now serving his second term as probate judge of Linn county; and A. C. Pettijohn, whose appointment as superintendent of State Hospital for the insane No. 2 at St. Joseph, Missouri, made it necessary for him to sever his relations with the newspaper.

The present editor, H. C. Myers, has been connected with the paper for the past five years. He succeeded Dr. Pettijohn in the editorial chair, April 1, 1910; at which time, also, he acquired a two-thirds interest in the paper, while his present partner, Miss Nellie E. Hannan, purchased the other third. Under this management the paper became a semi-weekly publication, the only paper in its territory issued oftener than once a week.

Mr. Myers is a native of Brookfield, having been born in the house at the northeast corner of North Livingston and West Woods streets July 3, 1867. His father, Col. A. W. Myers, was one of the pioneer residents of that city, a prominent member of the Linn county bar and representative in the state legislature from 1870-72. H. C. Myers received his preliminary education in Brookfield academy, and afterwards graduated from the academic department of the University of Wooster at Wooster, Ohio. As athletic director and assistant teacher of Latin and mathematics in the preparatory department, he was employed in that institution for five years. In 1896 he was elected president of Brookfield college, which position he held until that school was purchased to become the local high school. Afterwards he taught for several years in the public schools of Brookfield as principal of the Hickman school. Mr. Myers was united in marriage with Miss Clara B. Bradshaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bradshaw, of Linn county, in August, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have four children, Finley B., Harriet L., Helen E. and Katherine B.

Miss Hannan is a native of Linn county. She graduated from the Brookfield high school, and afterwards took up work in a local news-

paper office, where she became an expert compositor, and rose from an apprentice in the business to be part owner of this publication.

The Brookfield *Argus* was founded by Charles W. Green in 1882, and the paper has been under Mr. Green's control ever since. From the day he began the publication of the *Argus* it has been Mr. Green's ambition to issue a model newspaper. During the long period the *Argus* has been going to the people of Linn county, it has each week reflected the tireless ambition of its editor. So well has the paper championed the cause of Brookfield and Linn county that it has a fixed place as one of the institutions of city and county, and is recognized as a real and growing asset.

When it comes to exploiting any enterprise that promises well for the people's good, not only has the *Argus* been found most generous in the space placed at the disposal of the movement, but its editor gets out and works for it. It is in recognition of the valuable service so long given the interests of Brookfield that Mr. Green was honored with the presidency of the Commercial Club, a position which adds considerably to the effectiveness of his labor for the town.

The *Argus* has long been recognized by the printing fraternity as a model newspaper. It is made up on a perfect typographical system, which is apparent at once to the artistic eye, and is pleasing to the general reader. No advertisements are run on the first page, which is reserved exclusively for the more important news and articles of interest.

Each class of matter, news, editorial, society, literary and local, has its own particular place in the paper, and the subscriber always knows which page to look into to find what he wants. The paper is eight pages, seven columns to the page, and every one of the fifty-six columns contains something of interest.

The tone of the *Argus* reveals the greatest editorial care over every department. It is the family's newspaper, and there is never an issue that cannot be safely placed in the hands of any boy or girl. By this policy of pure reading, the elimination of offensive details in news-stories, and unceasing labor for the uplift of the people the *Argus* has acquired an immense circulation throughout Linn county, and has held to it. The editor believes in the plan of extending a newspaper strictly on its merits, knowing that is the only true way of making a permanent subscriber.

The *Argus* was moved into the handsome new Frances building on Main street, September 1, 1910. The rooms occupied were specially

fitted up for the accommodation of the paper, being well-lighted, with substantial floors and ceiling, tile lobby, furnished with sofas, writing tables and every convenience for patrons as well as the people who get out the paper.

In its handsome new home the *Argus* has a broader opportunity of serving the people than ever, and as it is dedicated to that mission there is every reason to believe that all the hopes of its enterprising editor for the good of his constituency will be fully realized.

CHAPTER XIV

Human Interest Chapter—A Red-Hot "Hoss" Race—Mr. Alexander's Game Ride—A "Hair Finish"—Famous Statesman—Benton and Linn—Mrs. Linn's Presentiment Saves Husband's Life—Sketch of Benton—His Visit to Linneus—He Answers a Question—"Give the Boys a Chance!"—The Duel With Lucas—Thirty Years in Congress—Humor of the Court—A Wise Janitor—Argued With a Jurymen—First Execution in Linn County—End of "Tennessee Tom"—A Haunted Locality—The Howell Case—"The Taylor Boys"—(See History of Browning).

The people of the pioneer days were great lovers of sport. They didn't have football and baseball and theaters and things of that character, but they had other features that sent the red blood surging through their veins, and were fully as satisfactory to them as some of the latter day diversions are to the people now on earth. There was cock fighting, archery tournaments, foot races and occasionally a good old-fashioned fist fight. These events would be announced beforehand and they would serve to bring the farmers in for many miles around. But the kingly amusement of the day was a horse race. Some man would get hold of a runner that could beat everything in his neighborhood. If a horse were developed that could beat any animal in the county that meant a great deal of fame for its owner. But as certain as night followed day the next county would bring out a good horse, and then there would be fun for the pioneers. In those days, while money was not very plentiful, it was the habit of the people, young and old, to wager all they could afford on the result of the race. As a rule some straight stretch of ground, a quarter or a half mile long, was selected as the course. This would be carefully rolled and sometimes ropes would be put up along the course to keep the crowd from surging out in front of the horses. There would be two judges at each end of the course. If the jockies or riders signalled "go" the judges at the starting point figured on what the distance might be between the horses there and what it was at the end of the course, and this discrepancy at the start was deducted at the end.

A noted race was pulled off at Linneus in the summer of 1852. Quite a lot of people had settled about Linneus then and the race brought visitors from far and near. One of the horses was a black mare owned by Willis Park. The animal was ridden by Bill Alexander, the famous horseman, who is now about eighty-four years old and is living in Oregon.

The horse matched against the black was a fine sorrel owned and ridden by a Mr. Weldon of Gallatin, Daviess county.

Weldon was a small man, with sharp, earnest features, pretty close to seventy years of age, but full of vitality and as enthusiastic over a horse race as a youngster. Weldon was confident that his horse would win with a fair deal, but was afraid if he trusted it to a jockey that the rider might "throw off" on the race.

Weldon's horse was heavily backed by the men who came from Livingston and Daviess counties. The black horse was the favorite of the people from Linn, Chariton and Macon counties. Well-to-do people bet thousands of dollars on the result, and boys bet half dollars, quarters, horse whips, spurs or anything they had. The course was about 600 yards, laid off and managed in the method described. It happened that the two eager horses and riders secured a "nose to nose" start. Great cheers ascended from the throats of the big crowd. Everybody at the starting end rushed pell-mell along with the horses, who kept almost squarely abreast until nearly under the wire, when Alexander dropped his reins, leaned forward and gave the black mare the spurs as far as they would go in. The frightened animal made a mighty leap forward, which caused it to beat the sorrel horse by just a half a head as it passed the judges.

A terrific roar went up from the crowd. Hats were thrown in the air and the winners danced for joy. The crowd swarmed around Alexander and his black racer. Many men threw their arms around the horse's neck, and were extravagant in their expressions of delight.

Although it was the greatest race ever run in north Missouri there was no contest over the result. It was admitted that both riders had ridden fairly and showed themselves to be expert managers of race horses. Alexander, by a little strategy, had succeeded in coming in just ahead and the way he did it was regarded as entirely fair. Weldon also received enthusiastic congratulations because of his plucky ride and was almost as much of a hero that day as Alexander.

Barton, Benton, Linn and Vest were among the United States senators from Missouri about whom the old-timers never tire of telling stories. The campaigns and speeches are the subjects of frequent dis-

ussion among the older politicians of the state. Here is a story that came down from the early days to Walter Williams, dean of the Missouri School of Journalism, and as its subject was Senator Lewis F. Linn, for whom Linn county was named, it will be pertinent to this history. As will be noticed in the biographical sketch of Senator Linn in this volume, he began his career by practicing medicine and was called Dr. Linn. Mr. William's story of Dr. Linn is as follows:

"It may not have been fifty years ago," said a gentleman whose years did not seem to warrant the belief that he was in active life much longer than fifty years ago. "and it may have been longer when Dr. Linn was the colleague of Colonel Benton in the United States Senate. I was reminded by a chance circumstance in which he and Mrs. Lynn played a part. She, like her husband, was a great favorite for many years in Washington society and deservedly so—not more on account of her personal attractions than her intellectual qualities. On the occasion when the incident to which I have referred occurred Senator and Mrs. Linn were to be guests at a formal dinner by the president at the White House. Early in the evening Dr. Linn, feeling somewhat ill, concluded to remain in his lodgings. Mr. Webster called at the moment. He was requested to escort Mrs. Linn and convey to the president his regrets as not being able to be one of his guests. At the proper hour Mrs. Linn, escorted by Mr. Webster, was conveyed in her carriage to the White House. The company had not long been seated at the table when Mrs. Linn remarked to Mr. Webster, by whose side she was seated, that she feared she had not done right in leaving the doctor, and that she felt an inclination, if she could do so without marring the occasion, to return to her hotel. Mr. Webster made some observation designed to dissuade her from departing then, saying that if she felt so disposed she could leave at an earlier hour than the rest of the company.

"So strongly did the impulse grow on her that soon after she made it known to Mr. Webster and so urgent was she that he did as she requested and quietly made known to the president her wishes. Mr. Webster accompanied her to the carriage, and at her request, returned to the table. Her instruction to the driver was to proceed rapidly to her home, and twice on her way she enjoined him to drive faster. Arriving at the spot, without waiting for the groom to open the carriage door, she in the quickest manner opened it herself and sprang to the room where she had left her husband. As she entered she beheld her husband on the bed and the clothing in flames. A moment more would have been too late. Dr. Linn was in a stupor and in

some manner, which was never perfectly explained, the bedclothes had taken fire. He was ill for a number of days. His life was saved, apparently, through his wife's presentiment, which I think was as remarkable as any on record. Mrs. Linn related the facts to Mr. Webster in my presence on his calling the next morning. His observations after Mrs. Linn had finished the narration of her first impulse to leave the president's table, her struggle to repress it, the growth of the presentiment till it overmastered her, the ride homeward, her anxiety for greater haste, her bursting into the room, her husband's danger and rescue—to which Mr. Webster listened with absorbing attention—were characteristics of the man—solemn and impressive beyond my ability to repeat.”

In the summer of 1856 Hon. Thomas H. Benton made a campaign tour in northern Missouri, speaking at Bloomington, Macon county, Linneus, in Linn county, and other places. It was the last political campaign of the famous statesman. He was running for governor. Benton's opponents were Trusten Polk, the Democratic candidate, and Robert C. Ewing, the Whig candidate. While Benton found many friends in Linn county, he also run across many who were opposed to him. Polk was elected. Edward Hoyle was the host of Benton during his visit to Linn county.

Walter Williams, dean of the Missouri School of Journalism, says of Benton: “All in all, Benton was the greatest man Missouri has produced.”

The following sketch, compiled from interviews with men who have met Benton, and from other sources, will give the generation of today some idea of the man who did so much for the history of Missouri:

Thomas Hart Benton died April 10, 1858, at the age of seventy-six. His remains lie in one of the large cemeteries at St. Louis. No Missouri statesman since Benton's time has exerted as great an influence upon the nation. He stood in a class by himself. It was his boast that he was not like other men. Had he lived in Cromwell's time and in his country there would have been a titanic struggle between Benton and the great Puritan for leadership. They were alike in some respects. Each thought himself called by a high destiny to do a great work that no other hand could do. Each was imperious, dominating, irascible when contradicted or opposed. Each thought his personal enemies men who were actuated by evil spirits, opposers of the Lord.

On the occasion when Benton spoke at Linneus there was in some

parts of Missouri, as have been suggested, bitter antagonism towards him. Everybody liked to hear Benton, but he had arrived at that stage of his career when everybody did not agree with him. There was a marked feeling of hostility against him at Bloomington, the adjoining county seat in Macon county. It is possible the great statesman felt it. But he never feared a hostile crowd. Benton was a fighter in every sense of the word. He was in a rough-and-tumble melee on the streets of Nashville, where knives and pistols were used. When the smoke of combat cleared away it was found that General Jackson had been shot in the shoulder, Jesse Benton had been severely stabbed. Thomas Benton had been stabbed and thrown down a stairway and others, including the "innocent bystander," carried marks of the deadly encounter.

Hurt his reputation? Not a bit of it. His successful political career came after that brawl.

"Citizens!" cried Benton to his Bloomington hearers, "you have heard in these latter days some talk about 'anti-Benton!' Well, I have read somewhere of 'anti-Christ!' And Benton is here to tell you that he never entertained a high opinion of the autis!"

At that time some merchant of Bloomington had placed a sign over his place of business, designating it as the "Anti-Benton Store."

There was a pugnacious woodsman in the audience and he wasn't afraid to ask the lion-like statesman a question. He had journeyed a long ways for the purpose. Pushing through the big crowd he made his way right up to the stand where Benton was spouting fire and ashes like a volcano, and pointing a long, skinny forefinger fiercely, cried:

"Colonel Benton!"

The speaker stopped and glared at the interrupter. Before Benton had time to eat him up alive the man went on:

"I understand, sir, that you voted for the Wilnot proviso. Now, my people sent me fifty miles today to ask you if that was so. I want to carry back home with me a straight-out answer, yes or no!"

The crowd became silent. There were others who wanted to hear the answer to that significant question. Benton drew a long breath and roared back:

"You want a straight-out answer, sir, and you shall have it! Benton is not ashamed of anything he ever did in the halls of legislation. Go home, sir, and tell your people that Benton was not in the house the day the vote was taken, but he left a speech to be read before the body, and that speech of Benton's killed it, sir—killed it dead!

Search the record. Is there anything else you want to know from Benton?"

Immense cheering greeted this dramatic utterance, and many who had been strongly against the old gladiator came around to his side.

The crowd about the stand was so dense that some boys were unable to get close enough to see. Benton, always alert, noticed this and exclaimed:

"Stand back, you old men, and give the boys a chance! It will be something for them to tell their posterity that they have seen and shaken hands with Benton!"

It was one of those boys in whose interest Benton spoke that day to whom the writer is indebted for the above incidents.

Senator Benton survived his defeat for governor two years. He devoted that time to literary work relating to his experience in the senate and his observations of governmental affairs. North Carolina was his native state. There he was born March 14, 1782. When he was a boy of eight Benton's father died, and a few years later the family removed to Tennessee, near Franklin. In later years a great battle was fought there between the national forces and the Confederates, and many Missouri soldiers were in the fray.

It was while living at Franklin that young Benton rebelled against farm life, and began the study of law. While absorbing Blackstone, Benton established himself in a cave on his mother's farm and applied himself so assiduously to his book that he often failed to appear at meal time.

The affair at Nashville, referred to above, ruined Benton's prospects in Tennessee. A few months after it occurred he was appointed a lieutenant colonel in the United States army, and left for service in Canada. The early declaration of peace led to his resignation and return. Two years later he arrived in St. Louis, and ever after called that city his home.

Benton immediately became active in public affairs, and to further his ambitions he founded a newspaper known as *The Missouri Inquirer*. In this he persistently demanded statehood for Missouri, and, incidentally, flayed persons who had won his antagonism, a characteristic that followed him all through life. One particular enemy he stirred up was Charles Lucas, and eventually there were two duels fought by Benton and Lucas on "Bloody Island," a place of many duels. The second encounter resulted in Lucas' death in 1817.

In spite of this tragic affair, Benton's power grew and in 1820 he was elected to the United States senate. Though for nearly a

year longer he was, as he called it "a soldier without arms," as Missouri was not formally admitted to the Union until August 10, 1821.

With Senator Benton's arrival at the national capital his real career began. He was in an atmosphere that accorded with his ambitions. He began to do things, and was immediately recognized as one of the really great men of the time. For five full terms, or thirty years, he represented Missouri uninterruptedly in the National congress in a way that permitted neither his constituents at home nor the country at large to forget him for one single moment. Young, strong and courageous, and from a new, far Western state, Benton brought to the staid, bewigged old senators of the East the vitalizing atmosphere of a region destined to become the greatest in the nation.

Maj. A. W. Mullins furnished the compiler of this history with this curious incident which occurred in a court of the old Eleventh Judicial Circuit:

"Tom C—— was the janitor at the court house in a certain county seat. He was intensely interested in all manner of court proceedings, and never hesitated to ask questions when he wanted to know anything. The expressions of a jury were a favorite study to Tom, and he could tell almost to a certainty by them how a case would go. Tom seemed to feel it as a part of his official duties to keep tab on matters, and the lawyers would ask him all sorts of questions about trials in which they were engaged, and Tom would answer them with the gravity of a United States senator. He was never slack in his real duties of keeping the fire going, the windows washed and the floor swept up, but he seemed to find plenty of time to learn all there was to know about the case.

"It was at a time when Judge Burgess was on the bench. I was defending a man for murder. The circumstances were such as to elicit the greatest interest throughout the county. It seems the defendant had caught a man visiting his wife and had immediately armed himself with the old-fashioned rectifier of domestic troubles, a double-barrelled shotgun, and with it had blown a hole through the head of the Lothario.

"The unwritten law wasn't quite as famous in Missouri at that time as it became later on, and some features of this case made it a rather serious one for my client. Of course, we hoped for an acquittal, but there was a very grave doubt. I went to Tom after the evidence was all in and asked him what he thought about the case.

"'It's a pretty tough proposition, Major,' he said, scratching

his head; 'a mighty tough proposition, but I think your man will pull through all right.'

"The jury was out three days. I had several talks with my friend Tom, and while he always frankly admitted that it was a very grave situation, yet he insisted that in the end the defendant would be acquitted. I wondered from whence came his confidence, but did not ask. Towards the close of the third day Tom came to me in high spirits.

"'It's all right, Major,—entirely all right!' he exclaimed.

"'What do you mean, Tom?' I asked.

"'Why, they are going to turn your man loose.'

"'You're joking, Tom; they are hung up beyond all hope.'

"'You just wait!'

"Inside of five minutes there was a knock on the jury room door and that sinister signal that means so much for weal or woe. Tom was way up at the front grinning with confidence. I took hope from the expression of his face. Sure enough the jury reported in our favor. Our man was acquitted, just as Janitor Tom had confidently announced he would be. I confess that my curiosity was keenly aroused. I hunted up Tom to learn how it all happened.

"'Ah'll tell you how it was, Major,' a proud light shining out of his good-natured eyes. 'I knew S—— O——, who was on the jury, and waited until I got a chance to talk to him. You see, he was the fellow who was hanging 'em up. I got him out to one side this noon and told him what an awful shame it would be to have to try this case again. That me and the judge and the other tax-payers would have to put up the money and that we couldn't stand the expense. I told him that the fellow what was killed got about what was coming to him anyhow; that I had known him a long time and that he was a worthless cuss and a good deal better off where he was than if he had been upon earth among decent people. He saw that I was talking sense, and as he is a pretty level headed fellow he told me he guessed he'd give in. I didn't promise him anything, but if you would like to give him a few cigars sometime I am certain that he would appreciate it.' "

The first execution in Linn county occurred in July, 1866. Judge Lynch presided. The culprit was a young negro who had recently come from Saline county. His name in Linneus was "Tennessee Tom," Tennessee being his native state. The victim was a little school girl, who told what had happened, and in a short time afterwards indignant men left their work and searched the country for the black man. "Tennessee Tom" was apprehended in a few hours, taken to the court room, along with a number of other negroes, and identified by his victim.

He had also been seen by others. The general sentiment was in favor of immediate punishment. Some citizens, however, advised that the negro be turned over to the authorities and dealt with through the channels of the law. The feeling was too bitter to follow this course and "Tennessee Tom" was marched over to a grove in the eastern part of town, one end of a rope tied about his neck and the other thrown over the limb of a tree. There was a short shift and the black man's body was soon quivering in death. The body hung until nightfall, when some negroes took it down and buried it. "Tennessee Tom" protested his innocence to the last and yet he seemed rather indifferent to his fate.

The tree on which the negro was hung died soon after the execution, and many superstitious ones regarded it with awe. For a long time afterwards the negroes avoided the place after dark. Each ghost that appeared to a negro was said to emanate from the sinister spot where "Tennessee Tom" met his dramatic end.

Next to the Taylor case the killing of Mrs. Minnie Hall and her four children the night of January 19, 1899, was the most sensational. Mrs. Hall lived with her children in a cottage about five miles southwest of Brookfield. On the night mentioned her house was discovered to be on fire. Neighbors rushed to the rescue and found Mrs. Hall and her children in the mass of flames dead. Nettie, the oldest girl, had marks indicating she had been struck by a blunt instrument. Some one noticed there were tracks in the snow. These tracks were followed. They lead direct to Brookfield and around the railroad yards, and from there to the Babb Hotel. The party following the tracks entered the hotel and found Joseph A. Howell, a cousin of Mrs. Hall, just ready to retire. He was arrested and taken to the Linneus jail. Evidence began to shape up against him, and he was charged with the murder of little Nettie. Howell had taught school at Prairie Mound, and was regarded as a man of good education and integrity. He had well-to-do folks near Ironton, Ohio. Maj. A. W. Mullins, of Linneus; O. F. Libby, of Laclède, and T. M. Brinkley, of Brookfield, were employed to defend the accused. C. C. Bigger, prosecuting attorney of Linn county, was assisted by A. W. Myers, an experienced lawyer of Brookfield. The trial was at Linneus. It attracted great attention. At every session the hall where court was held was taxed to accommodate the crowd. Howell was found guilty and sentenced

to death. But his attorneys appealed to the supreme court, which tribunal reversed the case. (See 100 Mo.)

Before the next trial there was a change of venue to Trenton. T. M. Bresnehen had succeeded Mr. Bigger as prosecuting attorney and had charge of the case for the state. Mr. Bigger and Mr. Myers, however, were still retained to assist the prosecution, and Judge George Hall and O. G. Bain of Trenton added to the state's force. The defense was reinforced by the law firm of Harber & Knight, of Trenton. At the first trial at Trenton there was a hung jury, but at the next trial Howell was convicted and again sentenced to death. The case went to the supreme court again, but this time the lower court was affirmed and the execution of Howell followed.

CHAPTER XV

An Official Chapter—The County Representatives—Line of Circuit Judges—Intrepidity of Judge Smith at a Perilous Time—Senatorial and Congressional—Democratic Congressional Committee—Republican Congressional Committee—Democratic County Committee—Republican County Committee—Linn County's Population by Townships—Vote on State Officers—Incorporated Towns and Villages—Postoffices—Linn County Newspapers.

In this chapter it is the purpose to give some historical data concerning those who held office in Linn county, and those in whom Linn county had an interest because of its place in the political divisions of the state. There will also be presented here some tables showing the present political organizations in the county, together with the biographical sketches of some of the leaders.

The representatives of Linn county in the state legislature from 1838 until the present were as follows :

- 1838—James A. Clark, Democrat.
- 1840—Irvin Ogan, Democrat.
- 1842—David Jenkins, Whig.
- 1844—E. C. Morlock, Democrat.
- 1846—Jeremiah Phillips, Democrat.
- 1848—G. W. Guinn, Democrat.
- 1850—Jacob Smith, Whig.
- 1852—Wesley Hallburton, Democrat.
- 1854—John Botts, Democrat.
- 1856—Beverly Neece, Democrat.
- 1858—John F. Gooch, Whig.
- 1860—E. H. Richardson, Democrat.
- 1862—A. W. Mullins, Republican.
- 1864—Dr. John F. Powers, Republican; died in 1865.
R. W. Holland, unexpired term, Republican.
- 1866—T. J. Stauber, Republican.
- 1868—A. W. Mullins, Republican.
- 1870—Abram W. Myers, Democrat.
- 1872—S. P. Hoston, Republican.

- 1874—Abner Moyer, Democrat.
- 1876—George W. Easley, Democrat.
- 1878—W. H. Patterson, Democrat.
- 1880—E. D. Harvey, Democrat.
- 1882—Harry Lander, Democrat.
- 1884—Hiram Black, Republican.
- 1886—James A. Arbuthnot, Republican.
- 1888—Charles W. Trumbo, Democrat.
- 1890—Thomas D. Evans, Democrat.
- 1892—Abra. C. Pettijohn, Republican.
- 1894—Abra. C. Pettijohn, Republican.
- 1896—J. H. Perrin, Populist.
- 1898—Abra. C. Pettijohn, Republican.
- 1900—Clarence M. Kendrick, Democrat.
- 1902—Edward Barton, Democrat.
- 1904—Abra. C. Pettijohn, Republican.
- 1906—George W. Martin, Republican.
- 1908—Benjamin L. White, Democrat.
- 1910—Walter Brownlee, Democrat.

The state senators from 1840 to the present were:

- 1840—Thomas C. Burch, Macon county, Democrat.
- 1842—Dr. John Wolfscale, Livingston county, Democrat.
- 1846—Augustus W. Flournoy, Linn county, Democrat.
- 1850—Augustus W. Flournoy, Linn county, Democrat.
- 1854—Frederic Rowland, Macon county, Democrat.
- 1854—Frederic Rowland, Linn county, Democrat.
- 1858—Wesley Haliburton, Sullivan county, Democrat.
- 1862—John McCollough, Sullivan county, Radical; died in 1863.
- 1863—I. V. Pratt, unexpired term, Linn county, Radical.
- 1866—I. V. Pratt, Linn county, Radical.
- 1870—William A. Shelton, Putnam county, Radical.
- 1874—E. F. Perkins, Linn county, Democrat.
- 1878—Andrew J. Mackey, Chariton county, Democrat.
- 1882—Wesley Halliburton, Democrat.
- 1886—Andrew J. Mackey, Democrat.
- 1890—Edward R. Stephens, Democrat.
- 1894—Alfred N. Seaber, Republican.
- 1898—Emmett B. Fields Democrat.
- 1902—Emmett B. Fields, Democrat.
- 1906—Emmett B. Fields, Democrat.
- 1910—Benjamin L. White, Democrat.

Thomas Reynolds was the first judge of the circuit court, his service dating from 1837. The Hon. James A. Clark was circuit attorney. Up to 1843 the circuit was known as the eleventh judicial circuit, and was composed of Grundy, Livingston, Linn, Adair, Macon and Chariton counties. By act of the legislature in March 7, 1849, the eleventh judicial circuit was composed of these counties:

Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Dodge, Putnam and Sullivan. The change went into effect July 4th.

When the general assembly met in 1880-81 the counties composing the eleventh judicial circuit were again changed, the circuit being formed as follows: Chariton, Linn, Sullivan, Grundy and Mercer.

Linn county is now in the twelfth judicial circuit, which is formed of the following counties: Chariton, Linn and Sullivan.

As the first judge of the circuit court in Linn county something of the career of Judge Thomas Reynolds may be of interest.

Judge Reynolds was also the first judge of the circuit court in Macon county. He was appointed judge of the district by Gov. Lilburn W. Boggs, January 27, 1837. Judge Reynolds took the oath of office before William Taylor, a notary public of Howard county, February 7th, the year he was appointed.

Judge Reynolds was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, March 12, 1796. While holding the office of Governor of Missouri he committed suicide in the executive mansion at Jefferson City, February 9, 1844. But very little is known regarding his early education, but it was no doubt as good as could be obtained in the schools where he resided. He certainly was not a classical scholar, though he had some knowledge of Latin. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky about the time he became of age. In early life he removed to Illinois, where he filled the successive offices of clerk of the house of representatives, speaker, attorney general, and chief justice of the supreme court.

In 1829 he came to Missouri and located at Fayette, Howard county. His high reputation as a jurist had preceded him and he soon enjoyed a good legal practice. He was sent from Howard county to the legislature, and became speaker of the house. After serving for some time in the legislature, he was appointed judge of the circuit, comprising the counties of Howard, Boone, Callaway, Randolph and Macon. When the circuits were changed and Macon became a part of the Eleventh District Judge Reynolds became judge of that circuit.

In 1840 the Democratic party met in state convention at Jefferson City and Judge Reynolds was nominated for governor. Judge Bay,

who attended the convention, wrote of Judge Reynolds in the *Bench and Bar* of Missouri:

“It was at this convention that we made Judge Reynolds’s acquaintance, and formed a very high estimate of him, as not only a man of ability, but of undoubted integrity and honesty of purpose. As a delegate in the convention we gave him our support, and had occasion frequently afterwards to meet and transact business with him, as we were in the legislature and there most of the time he was governor. He was elected over J. B. Clark by a handsome majority.”

The following appeared in the *Bench and Bar* concerning Judge Reynolds’s death:

“Shortly after breakfast, on February 9, 1844, a report of a gun was heard from the executive mansion in Jefferson City, and some persons passing by at the time went into the governor’s office to ascertain the cause of it, and there found the governor lying in his blood, dead. Just previous he had sent out for a rifle. The muzzle of the rifle he had placed against his forehead, and by the aid of a strong twine he discharged the weapon. On a table near where he fell was a letter addressed to Col. William G. Minor, an intimate friend, which read as follows:

“In every situation in which I have been placed I have labored to discharge my duty faithfully to the public, but this has not protected me for the last twelve months from the slander and abuse of my enemies, which have rendered life a burden to me. I pray God to forgive them and teach them more charity. My will is in the hands of James L. Minor, Esq.

“Farewell.

TH. REYNOLDS.”

Following is the line of circuit judges succeeding Judge Reynolds: Thomas C. Burch served as circuit judge of the district from April, 1839, until December, when he died.

Judge James A. Clark was appointed the successor of Judge Birch, and held the position until 1861. At that time the Civil War was on and he was ousted from office for refusing to take what was called “The Gamble Test Oath.” Judge Clark was born in Estell county, Kentucky, February 22, 1805. He came to Missouri with his father, Bennett Clark, in 1817, and settled in Howard county; began to study law at the age of twenty, in the office of Peyton R. Hayden, a distinguished lawyer of Boonville. Two years later was admitted to the Howard county bar. In 1827 went to Galena, Illinois, practiced in the

courts there until 1833, when he returned to Missouri and located in Linn county, then a part of Chariton county. Started to farm a mile north of where Linneus is now. When not concerned with his legal duties Judge Clark was very much interested in his farm work and he was also passionately fond of hunting. He was what might be called an all-round man. At times his services were required to draw deeds, give legal advice, settle differences among neighbors and to prescribe medicine. In all these matters he was looked upon as an authority.

Judge Clark was Linn county's first representative in the legislature. The county was organized in 1837 and he went to Jefferson City as its representative in 1838. During that session of the legislature the eleventh judicial circuit was formed, and Judge Burch was made the first judge of the circuit. As stated, Judge Burch died in December and Judge Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. Under the law at that time judges were appointed to serve "during good behavior." Judge Clark enjoyed the benefits of that law as long as it lasted, and was afterwards twice elected by the people. His entire service extended over twenty years, when the Civil War began, and he was removed for the cause noted. Judge Clark recommended that his friend, Judge Jacob Smith, be appointed in his place. The recommendation of Judge Clark was carried out and Judge Smith served until he was killed at Linneus by a band of raiders. Judge Clark moved from Linn county to Chillicothe, Missouri, in 1843, and then to Monticello, Chariton county. In 1878 he returned to Linneus. Judge Clark was married twice. His first wife was Martha A. Lewis, of Howard county, to whom he was wedded in March, 1833. She died July 15, 1845, and on January 5, 1847, Judge Clark married Mary Jane Lewis, a sister of his former wife. Judge Clark died December 12, 1882.

Judge Jacob Smith, who is referred to in the above biography, was appointed judge of the eleventh judicial circuit in 1861. Judge Smith was born in Virginia, March 3, 1816. His parents emigrated to Kentucky while he was quite young and settled near Columbia. Judge Smith's boyhood was spent on the farm but he utilized every spare moment for books and study. Manhood found him possessed of a very good English education. During the "Florida War" against the Seminole Indians, Judge Smith served as a volunteer. Returning home in 1838, he began his study of law, which he mixed with school teaching in order to acquire the means to pursue his studies. In January, 1839, was married to Frances P. Crews, of Marion county, Kentucky. Judge and Mrs. Smith came to Missouri in 1846 and settled

in Linn county. For several years thereafter Judge Smith gave his attention chiefly to farming, but during the winter months he taught school and continued his favorite study of the law. He was elected on the Whig ticket to represent Linn county in 1850, then was elected probate judge of Linn county, which position he filled four years. The first Mrs. Smith died October 6, 1857, and in the spring of 1859 Judge Smith was married again to Jane T. Hickman, of Linn county. The judge was a staunch friend of the Union from the start of the political trouble in the sixties. At the election in February, 1861, Judge Smith was chosen as one of the delegates to represent the eighth senatorial district in the convention which met at Jefferson City the 28th of that month for the purpose of "Considering the existing relations between the government of the United States, the people and the government of the different states, and the government and people of the state of Missouri." During the spring and summer of 1861 Judge Smith was actively engaged in aiding in the organization and equipment of the Eighteenth and Twenty-Third Regiments of Missouri Volunteer Infantry; was elected and commissioned the first lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-Third Regiment. This position he resigned for the purpose of taking charge of the duties of circuit judge of the eleventh judicial circuit. This appointment had, at the suggestion of Judge Clark, been made by Gov. H. R. Gamble. Judge Smith served until January, 1864, when he was succeeded by Judge R. A. De Bolt. Judge Smith was slain by a body of raiders that invaded Linneus the night of January 9, 1865. He died bravely, with a musket in his hand, endeavoring to protect the citizens. A leader of the raiders was riding along on a stolen horse. Judge Smith raised his gun, fired and mortally wounded the man. Then he started towards the court house where some arms were stored and shouted to the citizens to come along and arm themselves and fight for their homes. But just as the brave judge reached the court house some of the raiders fired on him and he fell as the result of wounds that caused his death two days later.

(Taken from History of Grundy county, Missouri, 1881.)

HON. R. A. DEBOLT

Rezin A. DeBolt is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, born January 20, 1828. Reared on a farm, his time up to his seventeenth year was divided between agricultural pursuits and acquiring an education in the common schools of the county, the first of which was the founda-

tion of his present rugged and vigorous constitution, and the last the beginning of future attainments.

In January, 1845, in his seventeenth year, he was apprenticed for three years to a tanner, served his time and followed his trade for a few years, and in the meantime gave his nights to study, "many times and oft" burning the "midnight oil," as he eagerly *pored* over dry volumes of legal lore. Ceaseless diligence and tireless study were at last rewarded, and in February, 1856, the whilom tanner's apprentice was admitted to the bar, to practice in the courts of Ohio. Two years he practiced in his native state, then following the tide of *immigration*, which was flowing rapidly westward, he joined the throng, hoping to take the tide "at the flood which leads on to fortune." Arriving in Missouri, he settled in Trenton and began the successful practice of his profession in 1858.

The following year he was appointed commissioner of common schools of Grundy county and was elected to the same office in 1860, but still continuing his practice which the duties of the said office did not interfere with.

When the dark clouds of dreaded Civil War first hovered over the land, he was among the first to come to his country's aid, and his voice grew strangely eloquent when he raised it in behalf of the Union and the Stars and Stripes.

In 1861 he recruited a company; was elected captain in the Twenty-Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. At the head of his men he participated in the battle of Shiloh and was captured April 6, 1862, and held prisoner until the following October. His health here became impaired and he resigned his commission in 1863, but again entered the United States service in 1864 and was commissioned major of the Forty-Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, remaining until mustered out in August, 1865.

In November, 1863, he was elected judge of the circuit court of the eleventh judicial circuit, which office he held by re-election until January 1, 1875, and by his impartial rulings won many encomiums.

In 1877 Judge DeBolt again entered the arena of political life as a candidate for congress, and after an exciting and bitter fight, was elected a member of the Forty-Fourth Congress, as a Democrat, defeating his opponent by 217 votes. Since the expiration of his term in congress, he has given his entire attention to his large law practice. He is independent and outspoken in his advocacy of what he believes to be right. By hard battles against desperate resistance he has won

his way to his high position in the esteem of the people among whom he lives.

Judge DeBolt has been twice wedded. His first marriage was to Miss Maria M. McVleery, of Fairfield county, Ohio, near Lancaster, June 19, 1849. By this marriage they had a family of six children, three only of whom are living. Mrs. DeBolt died February 4, 1869. His second marriage was to Miss Laurestine U. Dinsmoor, a native of Canada, but reared in New York. The ceremony was performed October 12, 1869. Five children have been the issue of this union, all living.

Judge DeBolt has a fine residence in the southeast portion of the city, with grounds covering ten and one-half acres. Handsomely laid off with shade trees and shrubbery in front of the house. With his wife and family gathered around it makes one of the most pleasant and comfortable homes in Trenton.

Judge Gavon D. Burgess was elected judge of the circuit in 1874. The Democratic convention that nominated him was held at Brookfield. Judge Burgess was born in Mason county, Kentucky, November 5, 1833, was reared and educated in his native state; read law in the office of W. H. Cord of Flemingsburg. After studying with Mr. Cord for four years Judge Burgess began the practice of his profession at Flemingsburg in 1854. Formed a partnership with Salucius Garfield, a distant relative of President James A. Garfield. Judge Burgess dissolved the partnership in 1855 and came to Missouri, located first at St. Joseph; removed to Milan in the spring of 1856 and began the practice of law there; came to Linneus in the spring of 1866 and practiced successfully until his nomination and election as circuit judge. Judge Burgess remained on the bench until he was chosen by the people of his state supreme judge, in the year 1892. He died holding that important position. Judge Burgess was married to Delia Trimble, daughter of Robert Trimble, of Fleming county, Kentucky, in March, 1855. There was one child, a son, who died in infancy. Judge Burgess was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

Judge William W. Rucker was judge of the twelfth judicial circuit (formerly the eleventh) from 1893 to 1898, when he was elected to congress and is still occupying that position. He was born in Covington, Virginia, February 1, 1855, educated in the district schools and came to Missouri, October 3, 1873; served as prosecuting attorney of Chariton county from 1887 to 1892; resides at Keytesville.

Judge John Pollock Butler succeeded Judge Rucker. Judge Butler was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1846; educated in common schools and at Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburg,

Pennsylvania; came to Missouri in 1865, located at Milan; served in the Sixth Corps, army of the Potomac during the Civil War as private and corporal; upon his return from the war Judge Butler read law and was admitted to the bar of Sullivan county, March, 1867; enrolled in supreme court of Missouri at St. Joseph, August term, 1870; to circuit and district courts of the United States in 1875, and in the supreme court of the United States in 1880; was presidential elector, second district in 1888; elected judge circuit court in 1898; re-elected in 1904 without opposition.

Judge Fred Lamb was born in Randolph county, Missouri, June 11, 1872; was admitted to the bar, June 12, 1896; elected to the circuit bench of the twelfth district November, 1910, for a term of six years; was married to Miss Katherine Hood, at Arrow Rock, in Saline county, June 11, 1902. Resides at Salisbury.

The first senatorial district in which Linn county was included was composed of Macon, Livingston and Linn counties. In 1842 Grundy county was added. In 1853 the senatorial district was changed and became known as the tenth senatorial district, composed of Macon, Chariton and Linn counties. In 1865 Sullivan and Putnam counties were added to the district and Macon taken off. In 1881 Putnam county was taken from the district, leaving Chariton, Linn and Sullivan. It was then known as the sixth senatorial district. At present the sixth district is composed of Chariton, Linn, Livingston and Sullivan counties and had a population of 86,806, according to the census report for 1910.

Benjamin L. White, Democratic, is state senator from the district, having been elected in 1910 without opposition. He resides at Marceline, and is a lawyer by profession.

Linn county is in the second congressional district, which is composed of Chariton, Carroll, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, and Sullivan counties. The population of the district in 1910 was 171,135. W. W. Rucker, Democrat, was elected to congress in 1910 by a vote of 21,090. Haley, Republican, received 16,122 votes; Tobey, Prohibitionist, 447; Campbell, Socialist, 251.

The Democratic congressional committee of the second district is as follows:

- W. M. Farrell, chairman, Paris.
- James Lowell, secretary, Moberly.
- Dave Buckley, treasurer, St. Catharine.
- Carroll county, W. R. Painter, Carrollton.
- Chariton county, M. W. Anderson, Keytesville.

Grundy county, M. G. Kennedy, Trenton.
 Livingston county, John McBride, Chillicothe.
 Monroe county, W. M. Farrell, Paris.
 Randolph county, P. V. Vasse, Huntsville.
 Sullivan county, George E. Reinhard, Pollock.
 Linn county, Dave Buckley, St. Catharine.

Following is the Republican congress committee of the second district:

Chairman, Roy H. Monier, Carrollton.
 Secretary, C. W. Reeves, Milan.
 Treasurer, Jacob S. Walters, Stoutsville.
 Carroll county, Roy H. Monier, Carrollton.
 Chariton county, John Legendre, Salisbury.
 Grundy county, A. G. Knight, Trenton.
 Linn county, F. W. Burke, Laclede.
 Livingston county, Randal R. Kitt, Chillicothe.
 Monroe county, J. S. Walters, Stoutsville.
 Randolph county, L. W. Kelly, Moberly.
 Sullivan county, Charles W. Reeves, Milan.

The Democratic central committee of Linn county is as follows:

Chairman, Dave Buckley, St. Catharine.
 Secretary, Dr. Fred Peery, Brookfield.
 Treasurer, John Hetrick, Laclede.
 Baker, Pon Adamson, St. Catharine.
 Benton, north, J. I. Harmon, Browning.
 Benton, south, Virgil Lee, Purdin.
 Bucklin, George Bell, Bucklin.
 Brookfield—First ward, M. Y. Rusk, Brookfield. Second ward—
 C. W. Green, Brookfield. Third ward—J. F. Peery, Brookfield. Fourth
 ward—T. P. Burns, Brookfield.
 Clay, J. A. Peery, Linneus.
 Enterprise, Ralph Leonard, Browning.
 Grantsville, F. A. Trumbo, Linneus.
 Jefferson, John Hetrick, Laclede.
 Locust Creek, John L. Bowyer, Linneus.
 Marceline, East, Thomas Adair, Marceline.
 Marceline, West, Thomas Ludden, Marceline.
 North Salem, East, Thomas Ball, Winigan.
 North Salem, West, M. W. Gooch, North Salem.

Parson Creek, A. J. Botts, Meadville.
 Yellow Creek, D. J. Buckley, St. Catharine.

The Republican central committee of Linn county is as follows:

Chairman, F. W. Burke, Laclede.
 Secretary, H. W. Lomax, Laclede.
 Treasurer, W. B. Flowers, Meadville.
 Baker, Dan Thudium, St. Catharine.
 Benton, North, C. E. Reinhart, Browning.
 Benton, South, S. S. Hale, Purdin.
 Brookfield, 1st ward, L. W. Rummell, Brookfield.
 Brookfield, 2nd ward, W. J. Carlon, Brookfield.
 Brookfield, 3rd ward, C. K. Hart, Brookfield.
 Brookfield, 4th ward, E. Carey, Brookfield.
 Bucklin, R. S. Kathan, Bucklin.
 Clay, E. E. Buckman, Meadville.
 Enterprise, C. I. Grice, Purdin.
 Grantsville, F. E. Cassity, Purdin.
 Jackson, F. E. Woolf, Browning.
 Jefferson, F. W. Burke, Laclede.
 Locust Creek, B. H. Mullins, Linneus.
 Marceline, East, Wm. Sternitzky, Marceline.
 Marceline, West, G. W. Bigger, Marceline.
 North Salem, East, Henry Thudium, St. Catharine.
 North Salem, West, J. W. Head, Browning.
 Parson Creek, W. B. Flowers, Meadville.
 Yellow Creek, L. Cutler, St. Catharine.

Population of Linn county in 1910 by townships and wards:

Baker township	996
Benton township, including Purdin village and part of Browning town	1,452
Browning town (part of).....	485
Total for Browning town in Benton township, Linn county, and Duncan township, Sullivan county.....	629
Purdin village	337
Brookfield township, including Brookfield city.....	6,536
Brookfield city	5,749
Ward 1	1,319
Ward 2	1,814

Ward 3	1,538
Ward 4	1,078
Bucklin township, including Bucklin city	1,661
Bucklin city	790
Ward 1	441
Ward 2	349
Clay township	1,608
Enterprise township	404
Grantsville township	774
Jackson township	1,151
Jefferson township, including Laclede city	1,746
Laclede city	740
East ward	324
West ward	416
Locust Creek township, including Linneus city	1,776
Linneus city	882
Ward 1	470
Ward 2	412
Marceline township, including Marceline city	4,572
Marceline city	3,920
Ward 1	1,750
Ward 2	1,241
Ward 3	929
North Salem township	950
Parson Creek township, including Meadville city	1,486
Meadville city	580
Yellow Creek township, including St. Catharine village	681
St. Catharine village	127

At the presidential election in 1908 Linn county cast 3,000 votes for Bryan, Democrat; 2,974 for Taft, Republican, and 77 for Debs, Socialist; Chafin, Prohibitionist, received 40 votes.

Following are the incorporated towns and villages in Linn county:

Brookfield, third class.

Browning, fourth class.

Bucklin, fourth class.

Linneus, fourth class.

Laclede, fourth class.

Marceline, fourth class.

Meadville, fourth class.

Purdin, village.

Eversonville, village.

St. Catharine, village.

Postoffices of Linn county:

Boomer, Brookfield, Browning, Bucklin, Fountain Grove, Laclede,
Linneus, Marceline, New Boston, North Salem, Purdin, St. Catharine.

Linn county newspapers:

Brookfield, *Argus*, Democratic; C. W. Green.

Brookfield, *Budget*, Republican; H. C. Myers and N. E. Hannan.

Brookfield, *Gazette*, Republican; Martin & Martin.

Linneus, *Bulletin*, Democratic; H. J. Wigginton.

Linneus, *Linn County News*, Republican; D. B. Ormiston.

Marceline, *Mirror*, Democratic; E. J. Conger.

Marceline, *Journal*, Republican; Alden Lyle.

Bucklin, *Herald*, Independent; W. E. Windle.

Laclede, *Blade*, Republican; John Jones.

Meadeville, *Messenger*, Independent; C. E. McWilliams.

Browning, *Leader-Record*, Independent; Joseph Nickell.

CHAPTER NO. XVI

Brookfield, by Charles Willis Green—Marceline, by Clarence M. Kendrick—Bucklin, by George L. Joyce—Linneus, since 1882, by D. B. Ormiston—Browning, by Senator E. B. Fields—Laclede, by Oscar F. Libby—Purdin, St. Catharine, Meadeville and Other Towns of the County.

Brookfield is located on land that was once called "the Scatters," as has been referred to in the description by Mrs. Kate Tooey. Along Elk Creek, south of the track, the grass grew rank and high, affording hiding places for all sorts of game. It was a famous place for duck hunting, and was frequented by sportsmen who came a long distance to enjoy the excellent shooting.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed in February, 1859. Brookfield was laid out July 20 of that year. This was done under the direction of Maj. Josiah Hunt, land commissioner for the railroad company. The division headquarters, shops, etc., had been temporarily at Thayer, but with the completion of the road it was decided to move headquarters a little to the west. John Wood Brooks, a civil engineer from Boston, surveyed the town, which was named in his honor. So Brookfield was marked down on the map, and "the Scatters" passed out of mind.

Engineer Brooks was further recognized by four streets of the town, which were named "John," "Wood," "Brooks" and "Boston," all crossing Main street.

Shortly after the town was laid out the railroad company began the erection of a hotel and dining house just west of Main street. When ready for occupancy Capt. E. P. Dennis took charge of this establishment, being ably assisted by his wife, who was the first female resident of Brookfield. All trains stopped at Brookfield for dinner.

Among the first residents of Brookfield were Captain and Mrs. Dennis, Mr. Hurd, Patrick Kerrigan, Mr. Landrigan, Thomas Bresnehen, Cornelius Slaughter, Jacob Van Meter, Frederick C. Loring, Henry Steinhelver, James Proctor, Michael Gannon, Michael McGrail, Ed Stephens, John McCormick, Charles Davis, first train dispatcher; Rad

Dennis, James Tooley, W. T. Snow, Augustus Turner, A. J. Tillotson, Michael Quinn, John L. Houck and John McGowan. The two latter came in on the first train.

James Tooley came from St. Catharine in July, 1860, and built the first store in Brookfield. It was of two stories, located on Brooks street, between Main and Livingston, lot six, block ten. Mr. Tooley opened up a good stock of general merchandise, and earned the honor of being the first merchant in the new town.

The Brookfield postoffice was established in August, 1860. James Tooley was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan.

The first white child born in Brookfield was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Slaughter, the date being January 7, 1860. Captain Dennis acted as god-father for the baby Brookfielder, and insisted that Brookfield should be a part of its name. So it was christened William Brookfield Slaughter.

Frank Bernard and Nellie Mathews, employed at Captain Dennis' hotel, were the parties to the first marriage in Brookfield. It was quite an event with those enthusiasts who were engaged in building a new town. The wedding occurred in the fall of 1860, and was witnessed by everybody in the hamlet. Squire Samuel Sumner officiated.

Brookfield enjoyed the benefits of preaching by able ministers from the first. Even when there were but two or three families some devoted priest or pastor would visit the new settlement and expound the Word of God. The Rev. Father James Hogan, now Bishop Hogan of Kansas City, was among the first to visit the place, and was warmly welcomed by the warm-hearted Irish people who constituted early Brookfield. The Catholic congregation at first met at Landrigan's boarding house, and here the devoted churchman performed the rites of the church and ministered to his flock. Father Hogan will long be remembered with tenderness and love for his service to the little colony struggling to make its way in a new land, far from home and kindred.

The first Catholic church at Brookfield was completed and dedicated in August, 1860, Father Hogan officiating. It was the first church building in the town.

Miss Lizzie Clark taught school in her father's residence in 1861. The first school in the town proper was taught by Miss Lizzie Renick, in the spring of 1863. The schoolroom was over Tooley's store, on Brooks street. There were 15 pupils.

The first public school house in Brookfield was completed in 1865 on site where is now the C. H. Jones residence. Soon afterwards a dramatic company came to Brookfield and gave a performance in the

building. It was the first entertainment of the kind and everybody turned out to see it.

Dr. Banning was the first physician to locate in Brookfield. He came in January, 1861, and had his office in the Myers house. Drs. Shook and Rider practiced here during the Civil war.

Up to June, 1863, all the houses in Brookfield were either of frame or logs. In that month James Tooley completed a brick building on the northwest corner of John and Livingston streets, now standing and occupied by the widow.

The Brush Creek Bridge disaster occurred March 1, 1881. In this some of the best citizens of Brookfield lost their lives. A passenger train from the east, due at Brookfield at 3 a. m., was wrecked near Bevier. Brookfield was notified of the accident and a special train was made up to go to the relief of the injured. There were some 15 or 20 men on the relief train, including Drs. Wood, Rear and Waters. A broken rail caused the derailment of the relief train at Brush Creek. Dr. Wood and W. S. Hallett, one of the bridge men, were instantly killed. Others were injured so badly they died soon after. The total casualties resulting from the accident were six dead and from ten to fifteen wounded.

The First Banquet and Reunion of the Old Settlers of Brookfield occurred at the Central Hotel, June 2, 1888. The programme of the meeting was as follows:

Social reunion from 8 to 9:30 p. m.; Invocation, Rev. J. P. Finley, D. D. Toasts, W. D. Crandall, Sr., presiding—"Brookfield in the Sixties," W. D. Crandall; "Bench and Bar of the Olden Time," Hon. A. W. Myers; "Merchants of the Early Days," John Ford; "Early Churches of Brookfield," Rev. J. P. Finley, D. D.; "Early Schools of Brookfield," Geo. W. Martin; "Reminiscences," C. B. Simpson, J. A. Arbuthnot, L. S. Bowden, L. A. Smith, James Tooley and others; "Our Host and Hostess and Our Guests," Hon. J. A. Arbuthnot.

BROOKFIELD, THE METROPOLIS

By Charles W. Green

To us Brookfielders now of the warp and woof of affairs it is a fascinating story, that of the childhood, youth and maturity of Brookfield—fascinating to the seven thousand souls who love her name.

Brookfield, the metropolis of Linn county, as well as of North Central Missouri, is one of the cities of the commonwealth which is more than generously favored by a kind hearted Nature, in that she is

and may continue to be the most beautiful city of homes in interior Missouri. Men may build monuments; men may rear great columns celebrating victories in war; men may make boulevards o'er which other men may drive wonderful horses and screaming machines, but men do not build the trees. They do not make the blue grass in the broad meadows that lie at our feet. Men do not make the topography of the country surrounding Brookfield; the rich soil, just rolling enough to be safe from flood. Men do not build the streams and timber on all sides of us which guard us from the winds and storms that carry terror to the hearts of less favored climes.

Turning from those primitive days of Brookfield, those days of the sixties, seventies, and even the eighties, what a change do we find in what is now the metropolis of North Central Missouri; this rapidly growing Brookfield, with the business streets teeming with traffic and hurrying with people; with new buildings going up on every hand—surely the scene under Brookfield's smiling summer sky is a joy forever. It is indeed a vivid impression of growth that strikes the beholder. On the beautiful residence additions surrounding the commercial center of Brookfield the people look down and see the liveliest mart in the state, size considered. Then when one at this season of the year hears the song of the hammer and saw the whole day long—more houses for more people is the impression. Here in progressive Brookfield everything is on the move. There is no idleness. The people and the town grow at the same time. Indeed, Brookfield is filled with the romance of progress and success.

Nature's best endowment of a city consists in the bestowal of those climatic and topographical conditions which contribute to the public health. The healthfulness of a city is a guarantee of its prosperity, and capital cannot be more profitably invested than in guarding it. The past year has been one of great progress in conduct of the sanitary affairs of the city.

The population of Brookfield differs in many important particulars from that of any city in the West. There are no "floaters," drawn hither by temporary causes. The population of Brookfield is stable. The merchants, manufacturers, professional men, mechanics, and laborers are Brookfield men. They own their own homes. In good times and bad they are with us because they belong to us. We doubt whether there is another city in the country of equal size, wealth and importance of which these observations are as true as they are of Brookfield. Recent heavy additions to the population of the city are of a class that soon become inseparably attached to the city.

A stranger coming to Brookfield is amazed at the number of her lovely lawns and elegant homes. In this feature she is excelled by no city of equal population on the continent. This is as it should be. It evinces a love for home life that is characteristic of every people that is prosperous and happy.

In many cities both east and west it is characteristic of the business men to become so absorbed in the pursuit of wealth, as to entirely lose sight of the comforts of home. It is not so in Brookfield. While her business men and her professional men are money makers, they build beautiful homes. Many of these homes are known far and wide for their magnificent splendor. Costing in the aggregate thousands of dollars, they attest in a striking manner the disposition of their owners to use riches purely for the comforts and pleasures they afford.

THE MUNICIPAL

The year 1880 found L. A. Smith mayor, who served for three terms, and was succeeded by P. H. Peck. Both have been gathered to their fathers, Smith dying in Brookfield in 1907, while Peck died in Chicago. Dr. A. C. Pettijohn was elected mayor in 1888 and was again mayor a decade later. Dr. Pettijohn, after being a resident of Brookfield for over a quarter of a century, is now superintendent of Asylum No. 2, at St. Joseph.

Since the years of the eighties up to the present time others who have filled the office of mayor were John Ford and Dr. G. N. Lantz, deceased; J. M. Sheets, John Goldman, A. A. Bailey, John McCartney, Richard N. Bowden, Dr. Pettijohn, R. S. Brownlee, while the present mayor is E. M. Lomax.

During the past quarter century many of Brookfield's well known citizens have served on the city council, including George Brown, J. C. Gardner, Anthony Questa, James Dillon, Henry Tooley, Joseph Dick, Crozier Armstrong, Joseph Banning, Dr. Robert Haley, James F. Turner, J. S. Reger, L. W. Niles, J. F. McElwain, C. W. Green, L. W. Rummell, Hiram Dewey, George S. Wilber, Charles Spurgeon, Dr. I. V. Powers, B. F. White, Thomas Halliburton, S. P. Hartman, E. P. Banning, A. W. Baker, John Waldhaus, and others. The present members of the council in this year 1912, are R. S. Brownlee, M. C. Post, B. R. Woodlief, Henry West, D. B. Skene, J. M. Sheets, Frank Dick, Gilmer Banning, while C. K. Hart is city attorney, J. D. McLeod, city clerk; L. W. Rummell, cemetery commissioner; J. W. Jones, park commissioner; Charles Lowary, street commissioner; J. W. Lacy, water

commissioner; James Taylor, chief of police; E. C. Brott, police magistrate; George Ziehr, fire chief.

In 1888 the first Board of Trade was organized in Brookfield, composed of Brookfield's most public spirited citizens at that time. L. S. Bowden was elected president; J. F. McElwain and J. C. Post, vice-presidents; C. D. Bennett, secretary; W. D. Crandall, corresponding secretary, and R. J. Wheeler, treasurer.

About 1905 the Brookfield Commercial Club was organized, succeeding the Merchants' Association. Those who have served as presidents of the Commercial Club are Dr. A. C. Pettijohn, Henry Tooley, Thomas Halliburton, while Charles W. Green is now the president, with Charles H. Jones secretary.

The greatest thing the Commercial Club has brought to pass was in being the means to the end of locating the Brown Shoe Factory by raising in four days \$70,000 as a bonus. Since that time the Commercial Club has worked with the city administrations in the interest of a greater and better Brookfield, until today Brookfield has more miles of street paving than any city in Missouri of her size—something like twelve miles; has the "white way" illumination in the business section—and the beautiful "white way" was brought to pass through the efforts of the Commercial Club, encouraged by the progressive city administration.

The first in the way of public utilities for Brookfield was the electric light system, organized in the year of 1890 by a company composed of R. J. Wheeler, R. T. Smither, M. Y. Rusk, H. B. Daggett. For many years the system was of a primitive nature, but some three or four years ago P. W. Markham, the technical electrical engineer, was given entire supervision of the plant, and today it is second to none in Missouri in the matter of good service.

The next in the way of public improvements was the waterworks system, by the city, after bonding for \$35,000. Water mains were laid in nearly every portion of Brookfield, business and residence sections. From the point drive well system Brookfield has the finest water in the state, absolutely free from contamination. As the city has grown more bonds have been voted and the mains and supply increased.

Following electric light, water works, and sewerage, came the installation of a splendid gas system by a private corporation from Macomb, Illinois, of which Mr. L. D. Kelsey is the manager. It would be impossible to have a more perfect system or quality of gas for lighting or heating purposes. This system was put in in 1901, and the service

has been increased some every year, while this year extensive improvements and extensions are being made.

BANKS AND BANKERS

Everyone appreciates the fact that banking institutions are a necessity. In the organization of modern commerce and industry the need for sound and substantial banking institutions is constantly emphasized in the active transaction of daily business and the welfare of a trade center depends in a very large measure upon the character and adequacy of the facilities furnished by the leading institutions of financial character in the city. Therefore, the status of a city commercially is very largely estimated by the quality of its banks, and there is no more accurate measure of the comparative prosperity of a business center than the volume of business transacted through its financial institutions.

Brookfield from an early day has held an excellent position among Missouri towns in respect to the character of its banks, and as its business has increased the demands made upon the resources of these institutions have continued to become heavier, yet the banks have always proven equal to the requirements of the business situation and have gained an exceptionally high reputation for the quality of the banking advantages they offer to the corporations, firms and individual depositors, who represent the business activity of this community.

The history of the banking business in Brookfield extends back to 1867, when T. D. Price & Co. established the first banking house in the present site of the Brownlee bank. Mr. Price was a genial gentleman; came here from Hannibal. His silent partner lived in New York City, a Mr. Sherrell. Two years later, however, there was a shake up in the first bank and its successor was Price, Brownlee & DeGraw—Judge Brownlee and Dr. DeGraw. This firm only did business for a short time, Price and DeGraw retiring, after which it was succeeded by the firm W. H. Brownlee, banker, which continued the only bank in Brookfield until the banking house of H. DeGraw made the second. Its location was on the present John LaPierre site. This DeGraw bank was organized in 1876, with H. DeGraw, president, and W. H. DeGraw, cashier. Just after that time was organized the third bank, named the Bank of Brookfield, with Joseph Aldrich, president, and W. H. Lockwood, cashier. A. D. Scott soon afterwards, however, became president of this bank and John Ford, cashier. With the death of Mr. Scott, J. R. Huffaker was made president. This made three banks for Brook-

field, and the next move, in 1878, was the consolidation of the first and second one, and the birth of the present Linn County Bank. In its organization W. H. Brownlee was made president; W. H. DeGraw, cashier, and Walter Brownlee, assistant cashier. This organization did business for several years, all through the eighties and into the nineties on the old Brownlee banking corner. In 1893 there came a division between the Brownlee and the DeGraw interests, and Judge Brownlee retired as president. Then the Linn County Bank was moved to the DeGraw corner across the street, and Dr. DeGraw elected president.

About this time the Brownlees began to make preparations for opening a new bank on their old corner, which was done in 1893 under the name of the present Brownlee Banking Co., of which W. H. Brownlee was president; S. E. Crance, vice-president; Walter Brownlee, cashier, and R. S. Brownlee, assistant cashier. The directors and stockholders of the Brownlee Bank then, in addition to the above, were Henry Tooey, R. N. Bowden, N. G. Ransom, T. P. Oven, Lan Rummell, Oliver Cramer, Thomas Halliburton, and George Howard. The present officers are: Walter Brownlee, president; R. S. Brownlee, cashier; H. W. Craig and John Cornish, assistant cashiers.

Some twelve years ago the old Linn County Bank reached the "second generation" epoch in its history. A younger set of men took charge in the management of its affairs. First came George W. Stephens, Jr., all his life a banker, and was made cashier, succeeding W. H. DeGraw, who was at that time made president. Charles H. Jones at the same time was made assistant cashier, and later came E. M. Lomax as the active vice-president. Dr. DeGraw, one of our pioneer bankers, was by acclamation made president of the Linn County Bank, upon the death of his brother. Some five years ago the lamented Dr. DeGraw retired and E. M. Lomax was elected president, while C. H. Jones was elected cashier and W. W. Martin assistant cashier. George W. Martin is first vice-president, but not in an active capacity. Messrs. Lomax, Jones and W. W. Martin practically conduct the affairs of the Linn County Bank now. The directors at the present time are: R. X. DeGraw, G. W. Martin, R. R. Smith, C. L. Spalding, E. M. Lomax, C. H. Jones, W. W. Martin. The capital stock is \$100,000.

It was in 1887 that a new factor appeared in the banking circle of Brookfield. R. J. Wheeler, from before the war up to this time, was a merchant and trader in Bucklin. He got rich—not as rich as Croesus, but rich for men in country towns. He longed to come to Brookfield, a larger town, and finally did so, establishing the Wheeler Bank after

building Wheeler block on the corner of Main and Wood streets. He organized the bank in 1887, with himself as president and Thomas Flood, now deceased, cashier. Mr. Flood afterward ran for county recorder, and was elected. E. M. Lomax, formerly in a clerical position with the Laclede Bank in St. Louis, was made Mr. Flood's successor as cashier of the Wheeler Bank, which position he filled until 1900, when he retired to accept the vice-presidency of the Linn County Bank. Thereupon Mr. Harry Markham, formerly of Laclede, was made cashier of the Wheeler Bank and Robert Wheeler, Jr., assistant cashier. At the present time, however, Robert Wheeler is president, while Mr. Markham is still cashier.

In the year 1904 James Moore conceived the idea of establishing a bank in South Main street, and did so, with himself as president and the son, Joseph Moore, as cashier. Each year has seen this, the fourth bank, grow in business and popularity, as have its older competitors.

The only bank failures ever in the history of Brookfield were that of the first banker, T. D. Price, and seventeen years ago that of the Bank of Brookfield, the latter during the panic.

Thus it will be seen that Judge William H. Brownlee and Dr. Hamilton DeGraw and W. H. DeGraw, now deceased, were the Nestors in the banking business here in Brookfield. All three were interesting men. Dr. DeGraw was a sage-like man, perhaps better read than any man in Brookfield—had a philosophical sort of mind, was a student of the Bible as well as political economy; of philosophy as well as occult science. Judge Brownlee was of a poetical turn of mind. He loved fiction, was fond of the classics, and as an "Indiana man" was partial to Gen. Lew Wallace and James Whitcomb Riley. While he was an able lawyer, the public for years associated him in its mind as a banker, W. H. DeGraw was a banker personified. He was fond of home life, and a most entertaining, chivalrous character.

A BANK ROBBERY

There are some interesting reminiscences connected with the history of the banking business in Brookfield. None the less was the robbing of the Bank of Brookfield about thirty years ago, a few years after it was established. One lazy, summer afternoon, just before closing time, when the bank was located where is now the Model Cleaners, four men rode into town on horseback from the northeast. They came in on Wood street and dismounted in the alley in the rear of the bank.

There was at that time not a half dozen people upon Main street in the block where the bank was located. One held the four horses and three put on masks and went 'round to the front door of the bank. One of these stood in the door with a big revolver swinging in his hand, one covered Cashier Ford with one gun and Miss Carrie Scott, the assistant, with the other as they ordered them to hand over. The third carried a grain sack and put in his time filling it. Daniel Young, a shoemaker, now deceased, was the first to get action with his rifle. This aroused the people and as the robbers broke away, under the pressure of spur to their horses, they were a mile or two out of town in a north-easterly direction before a posse headed by Colonel Arbutnot, G. R. Critchfield, Harry Moore, and others were in pursuit. All of northeast Missouri reached by wire was notified of the robbery. Two or three times the posse overtook the robbers and exchanged shots, but it was about ten days before they were captured in the brakes west of Kirksville. The robbers were four young men, the Mason boys, who formerly lived in Yellow Creek township, ranging in age from 18 to 24. The leader was married. All were speedily tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for 25 years by Judge Burgess. One by one they were pardoned out, on account of consumption, two of them by Governor Francis. All of them have since died. Most of the money was recovered—all but about six thousand at the time. The young men were of good families, but had been students of yellow-back literature, and took it into their heads to imitate the James boys. The robbery made Brookfield famous for a time.

In commercial lines Brookfield has had and still has several merchants who have contributed to the upbuilding of the city as a trade center. They have been Oliver Cramer, S. P. Hartman, John Walker, Thomas Halliburton, Gus Tooley, J. H. Foss, R. N. Bowden, while in later years have come B. F. White, L. W. Bundy, L. W. Rummell, Jerry Noland, Cole and Fred Halliburton, G. F. Duker and others. Conspicuously in their time were the lamented Charles Green, druggist, and Henry Tooley, the clothier; the latter having built up a great business for the firm still bearing his name.

One of the particularly "big things" of Brookfield is the Linn County Fair, which has contributed to making the county metropolis famous. Frank Dick is president; L. W. Rummell, secretary, and Thomas Halliburton, treasurer, while the other directors are R. S. Brownlee, J. H. Fuoss, Gus Gannon and R. N. Bowden. Mr. Gannon has made the fair what it is to the harness horse world.

NEWSPAPERS

Brookfield has three newspapers, *The Gazette*, *The Argus* and *The Budget*. The oldest paper is *The Gazette*, which was established forty-six years ago, in the early days of the town, by Crandall & Ward. For many years it was conducted by W. D. Crandall, who was appointed postmaster in the early nineties, when he sold the paper to Martin & Jones. J. W. Jones sold his interest to Col. George W. Martin, the editor, who in turn sold the interest to his brother, J. V. Martin. The publishers of *The Gazette* now are Martin & Martin, the senior brother, George W., being postmaster at the present time. However, *The Gazette* has been a stepping stone to the office of postmaster, for J. V. Martin served one term, while J. W. Jones served two terms. Thus, three men connected with *The Gazette* have been postmasters.

The Argus was founded in 1883 by Charles W. Green, its present editor and publisher, when he was but a boy. The chief strength of *The Argus* lies in the fact that it has been, early and late, a "booster" for Brookfield.

The Budget, the third paper, was established by A. P. Crosby seventeen years ago, and from that day to this has had a dozen or more editors and publishers, the present ones being H. C. Myers and Nellie Hannan.

Within the past three decades a dozen other newspapers have been born and died in Brookfield, including the *New Era*, *Chronicle*, *Union*, *Times*, *Eagle*, *Press* and *Times No. 2*.

In many respects the world has been revolutionized since *The Argus* with its hundred eyes came to keep track of its movements and record its doings. Men in every walk and station of life have come, have played their various parts. Fame has crowned them and they have passed on. Within the life of *The Argus* new issues have developed in the arena of politics, new questions and theories have commanded popular attention and consideration, and conditions have appeared not dreamed of in the philosophy of thirty years. The silent pages of the files of *The Argus*, as well as its older sister, *The Gazette*, tell an inspiring story of the long years that are gone; tell of births, of marriages, of deaths; tell of the material and spiritual progress of this city and county from time to time—year in and year out advocating the cause of Brookfield.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

While Brookfield had "good" public schools prior to 1880, it has been since that that marked progress has been made; and particularly during the past fifteen years.

It was about 1880 that Brookfield began to outgrow the one school building, notwithstanding it had six rooms. There was a demand for more room and naturally all conceded that the South Side was entitled to school facilities. Accordingly, the building in the Third ward, to the extent of two rooms, was erected in 1882 and named the Adams School, in honor of George W. Adams, a Brookfield pioneer, then county clerk. Still there was urgent demand for more rooms, and in 1888 two more rooms were added, to be followed by two more in 1901.

The same year it was decided that the Fourth ward must have a school building. A proposition to bond was voted upon, carried, and a substantial building went up on a site formerly a city park. Hence the name, Park School. It was in 1895 that Brookfield had outgrown three public schools of sixteen rooms. Every ward in the city had a school building except the Second. The question was agitated by the people, encouraged by the press, and as a result the proposition was voted upon, carried, and after a site was purchased from Colonel Duke, the Finley School, named after that departed pioneer and parson, the lamented Rev. J. P. Finley, D. D. Along about this time Mrs. Julia Hickman, a good woman, and a teacher in the First ward school, died, and in her honor the school was named Hickman.

Having four ward schools—but few cities in Missouri of Brookfield's size can say as much—we began to feel important. Brookfield must have a high school, a large, modern structure, centrally located. As usual, the press began the agitation. Everybody endorsed the idea, the school board submitted the proposition to bond for fifteen thousand dollars, which was carried by a large majority.

During the past dozen years many improvements have been made upon the school property. The Brookfield College property, with a whole block of ground and residence at the rear of the building, was bought by the school board twelve years ago for thirteen thousand dollars. At a low estimate the High School property, since improvements have been made thereon, is worth forty thousand dollars. The campus is one of the high sites of the city, surrounded by shade trees, while the building is one of the finest in north Missouri. The public library is in the High School, and the laboratory, class rooms, auditorium, large hallways and splendid ventilation, together with the steam heat

and toilet rooms, makes a high school in every way worthy of the name. Each year there is an effort to make the faculty a little stronger, and each year there is an increase in the attendance not only by students within the district but from those outside, the tuition for the latter being just enough to cover cost.

The present members of the Board of Education are: T. M. Bresnahan, president; Dr. J. S. Evans, vice-president; E. M. Lomax, treasurer; N. E. Wanamaker, secretary; R. J. Beauchamp, Banner Campbell, F. D. Sanford.

Citizens who have served in years gone by upon the board, as a labor of love, are as follows: Judge W. H. Brownlee, Col. J. A. Arbuthnot, Henry Tooley, J. G. Banning, George Anderson, all deceased.

J. U. White was elected superintendent of the Brookfield public schools about fourteen years ago and has given splendid satisfaction—so much so that he has been re-elected time after time by the full vote of the board. He came from Jefferson City to Brookfield, accompanied by an accomplished wife and interesting children. Mr. White has a state reputation as an educator. On coming to Brookfield he at once put new life and new ideas into our public school system. He attends National and State teachers' associations and is always on the lookout for new ideas for the Brookfield schools. He and his good wife have proven splendid acquisitions to Brookfield society, socially and morally, and it is the concensus of opinion that Superintendent White, as the official head of the Brookfield public school system, is the right man in the right place, for during his regime of fourteen years wonderful advancement has been made in our schools.

Thus you have the condensed story of the public schools of Brookfield. Do you blame the people of Brookfield for being proud of them? Five public school buildings, all modern structures, each upon a large campus, each with steam heat and sewerage connection, each complete within itself, with a splendid corps of instructors and a strictly up-to-date superintendent and a board at all times, as a "labor of love," doing the best they can to make each school year better than the preceding one.

THE CHURCHES

Most every sect of religious belief is represented in Brookfield, there being altogether eight churches within the city. While there are a few primitive structures, in the main the Brookfield churches are modern and handsome houses of worship. In fact, the Catholic, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the two Methodist and the Christian

would be a credit to a city four times the size of Brookfield; imposing in architectural beauty, either stone or pressed brick, with slate roofs, cathedral windows, etc.

The first church organization in Brookfield was that of the Catholic, forty-nine years ago—the first church in the way of a little mission being erected in 1861 on the present Catholic church site. The little church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hendricks, of St. Louis, in 1868—after the war was over.

Rev. J. J. Hogan, whose ashes now rest just west of town in the convent grounds, was in charge. The organized members of the Catholic church were Michael McGowan, Thomas Bresnehen, Michael Gannon, William O'Neill, Michael McGrail, John Curtin, Patrick Tooley, Michael White, John McCormick, Michael McKinney and James Tooley. All have been gathered to the Great Father except one, Mr. McCormick, still a resident of Brookfield.

The new and magnificent Catholic church was erected about sixteen years ago through the untiring energy of Rev. Father Tormey, who has been located here since 1878, although now retired, the Rev. F. C. Cummins being the present pastor.

The first Protestant church organized in Brookfield was the Congregational, which was in May, 1865. Rev. Charles H. Pratt was its first pastor. For many years, through the seventies and into the eighties, the Congregational church was the most flourishing in the city. Its members in those days were "the people," or at least thought they were. Those were the days when Major G. N. Blossom used to toss five dollar bills on the collection plate, and Deacon Franklin used to lead in prayer meeting. During that period in the history of the Congregational church some very able divines were called, one after another, as its pastor. As the writer remembers there were Revs. Harrah, Plumb, Ham, Foster, Cole, Warren, Todd, Watt, and others. But once so flourishing the Congregational church is now but history—having died a decade ago for want of support.

The First Presbyterian church was organized in 1866, and the erection of the building began in October, 1869. Those who took the initiative way back in 1866 in the organization of the Presbyterian society were A. W. Myers, Lavina H. Myers, Ephriam Banning, Louisa Banning, William Donaldson, Ira Johnson, Otho Reams, Martha Day and S. P. Huston. All have long since passed away.

The first pastor was the Rev. Jonathan P. Finley, a man who afterwards as a preacher and educator enters into much of the best history of Brookfield. He was the church's pastor for a quarter century or

more, retiring to devote his entire time to the Brookfield Academy, afterwards the Brookfield College. When Dr. Finley died the college died also, to all purposes, for he was its guiding spirit and its inspiration. The new Presbyterian church was erected some thirteen years ago under the guidance of the pastor at that time, the Rev. E. C. Jacka. It was burned some six years ago and the second new church edifice was erected under the leadership of the present pastor, Rev. W. C. Atwood. The Rev. Mr. Atwood is popular with his church and the public; looked upon as a strong preacher and energetic church worker. The Presbyterian church is now among the strongest in the city in membership.

The First M. E. Church of Brookfield was organized in the fall of 1866 at the residence of C. P. Hyatt by the Rev. Shumate, at that time presiding elder of the Hannibal District. The first church was erected in 1870, under the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Clayton. This building was destroyed by a tornado in 1876, but was rebuilt the following year at a cost of about \$3,000. The second edifice was dedicated with great ceremony, the Rev. C. C. McCabe, D. D., being present. During all the years from the dedication of the M. E. church up to the time it was torn down to make room for the present handsome and modern church there were several divines, remembered by some of the older inhabitants; there being Revs. Myers, Weam, Cooper, Ferril, Messner, Stocking, Seeley, Cox, Poland, Canada, Casely, Sapp, Sappenfield, Robbins, Wilson, Fay, Chase, while the Rev. Edgar Reed is the present pastor. The present church was erected in 1900 and is one of the handsomest in north Missonri.

Next came the organization of the Baptist church in 1867, with the Rev. E. J. Scott as pastor. The organization disbanded soon, however, and was again organized in 1874, when Rev. S. L. Cox served as pastor for two years, after which it again disbanded.

It was in 1883 that the Baptists re-organized and this time erected a church on the corner of Main and John street, which burned two years ago. Since that time the Baptist society has gradually grown until now, under the pastorate of Rev. O. H. L. Cunningham the church has become strong numerically and in its influence in the community. The Baptists contemplate the erection of a new and modern church this year.

While the birth or rather the organization of the Episcopal church does not date back further than 1874, its charter members were among some of the most prominent pioneers of Brookfield. On the present site of the elegant Grace church, of stone and Episcopal style of church architecture, first stood the Universalist church way back in the six-

ties. It was a frame affair with a very high steeple. One by one the Universalists moved away from Brookfield and when the Episcopalians organized they purchased the Universalist edifice. The original members of the Episcopal church here in Brookfield were John Bolton, Joseph Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Vosburg, Mrs. Gilson, Miss Fannie Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. Huxtable, Miss Emma Brickell (now Mrs. Eugene Rawn), Mrs. Fantum, Major and Mrs. DeGraw, Mrs. M. Graff, Miss Armstrong, and Mrs. Willis. The church at that time was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Robertson, and its rectors since those days have been Rev. E. Talbott, now Bishop of Pennsylvania; Rev. Robert Talbott, now of Washington, D. C.; as well as Revs. Flower, Sellers, Birnback, James and Merriman. The rock church was erected about fourteen years ago and dedicated by Bishop Atwell. One June 11, 1902, occurred an event long to be remembered by all present, being the ordination of Rev. Frank Arthur McElwain, who grew up here at Brookfield, and graduated at the head of his class with great honors in a college of divinity in Minnesota. The present rector is the Rev. Oscar Homburger and the vestrymen are John McCartney, R. N. Bowden, C. W. Green, L. E. Dewey and James Turner.

In the latter eighties, a few years after the coming of R. J. Wheeler to Brookfield, the Southern Methodist people began to discuss the idea of erecting a church, and it was in the spring of 1893 that the prominent site on North Main street was purchased while Rev. Browning was pastor. The following year the foundation was in and in 1895 the church proper was erected, but not dedicated until 1897. This church and ground is one of the most valuable church properties in the city, having cost about \$12,000. Rev. K. T. Davis is the present pastor. He is a forceful preacher and a very effective church worker, very popular with the membership, and held in high esteem by the citizens generally.

The Christian Society was organized in 1887, and the first church erected on South Main street the same year. The first preacher was Rev. Colston, since which time there have been several pastors; the Rev. R. E. L. Prunty remaining the longest.

The present pastor is Rev. Ben F. Hill. He is well liked by the members and the citizens of the community. Rev. Mr. Hill is a zealous worker for his church and stimulates the members thereof.

The United Brethren Church, in the Third ward, was organized about fifteen years ago and the present pastor is Rev. A. C. Tudor. He came to Brookfield last autumn and is an interesting man of good ability and an untiring church worker.

Brookfield has a bright future before her, and those who have high hopes have abundant grounds for their confidence. The city has had a career of unexampled prosperity during the past five years. The present year is witnessing more substantial progress than any of its predecessors, and enterprises already under way give assurance of more advancement during the year that is still young. The city is rapidly increasing in population, and the volume of emigration flowing in is constantly growing. Business houses are increasing in number and size, assuming really metropolitan proportions.

No where can there be found better fraternal brotherhoods, teaching and practicing the lessons of the golden rule; institutions more universal in their application to the advancement of morality and humanity; bringing sunshine and happiness into the homes of the afflicted and the needy, than right here in Brookfield.

The membership of the Brookfield churches of the different religious faiths and the membership of the fraternal societies vie with each other in the work of charity and benevolence, and the upbuilding and moral training of citizens, as they trample every obstacle to brotherly love and consign bitterness and strife to oblivion. And never forgetting to inculcate into the minds and hearts of their children gratitude and love; gratitude to God for permission to enjoy good health, happiness and the blessing of good government; love for fellow-men, loyalty to state and country, Brookfield is a good town to live in.

THE CITY OF MARCELINE, MISSOURI

(By Clarence M. Kendrick)

The decade from 1880 to 1890 will go down in history as the greatest ten years of railroad construction on the American continent. It was during this period of unparalleled industrial progress that the great trans-continental systems stretched their ribbons of steel over mountain, plain and hill, annihilating distances, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard and laying down at the doors of the people of the hamlets of interior America the rich products of the Orient and the Occident.

The total mileage of railways in the United States standing at 93,296 miles in 1880, increased by leaps and bounds until in 1890 it had reached an aggregate of 166,706 miles, disclosing the enormous increase in ten years of 63,410 miles.

Among these great enterprises was the Atchison, Topeka & Santa

Fe Railway, operating exclusively west of the Missouri river, until the late 80's, and practically the only competitor in the rapidly developing western country of the Union Pacific, the pioneer of the great plains roads. The Santa Fe, with 2,510 miles of rails in 1883, increased its mileage in the eleven years following until it was operating, in 1904, 9,345 miles; and the more important and by far the most expensive part of this increased mileage was what is known as the "Chicago Extension," running almost directly as the crow flies in a northeasterly direction from Kansas City to Chicago, connecting the Great Lakes region with the Land of Sunshine beyond the snowy peaks of the Rocky mountain ranges. Experience in railway operation had developed the fact that the welfare and comfort of employes, and the care and preservation of the vast machinery of the industry, demanded division or terminal points along the lines at a distance of one hundred miles, one from the other; and on the line of the Santa Fe's proposed extension, one hundred miles northeast from Kansas City, was an open, upland prairie, stretching away to Yellow creek on the west and the Chariton river on the east, dotted here and there with the homes of the farmers, carpeted with bluegrass, ornamented with the white blossoms and the bright red fruit of the wild strawberry and the blue-bell of the fleur-de-lis. Over this beautiful prairie the cattle roamed unmolested and the land produced luxuriously almost without effort. Scattering cottonwood and locust trees cast their shade here and there, principally around the spots where the farmers had located their dwellings, and it is a tradition among the farmers that this high and slightly prairie ridge has been for years, and still is, the playground of the lightning, for scarcely a tree stood on the site of Marceline but showed the marks of the thunderbolts. As if to verify the tradition, discussed around the hearthstones of the early settlers, that some peculiar attraction at the spot where Marceline stands invites the fatal lightning stroke, many damaging conflagrations have resulted in the town from that cause and some loss of life from the deadly bolts has been noted in and near the town. But if the high location of the city invites the destructive force of the elements, nature seems to have made compensation in the healthfulness which the site, with its natural drainage to the streams east and west, provides.

One day, in 1886, the farmers awoke to meet the faces of strange men, men who talked business incessantly and who wanted to buy options on their land. They offered good prices, put up forfeits, got signed contracts and before the end of the year the civil engineer with his force of rodmen, chain-bearers and transitmen was on the ground

running the preliminary surveys for the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway, which, when completed, was to become a part of the great "Santa Fe System." Events developed with kaleidoscopic rapidity in the new enterprise. Construction work began at both ends of the new line, and in 1887 the Missouri division point was platted and on the 28th day of January, 1888, the first town lot was sold in the new town of Marceline. On the 6th day of March following the town was incorporated. The county court of Linn county, after making the order of incorporation, appointed A. D. Reynolds, mayor; J. H. Perrin, W. S. Thomas, George Levan and J. E. Dorsey, aldermen; Joseph Turner, marshal, all to serve until the regular election of officers. The mayor appointed seems not to have met the approval of his constituents, and so an early election was provided for by an ordinance, and at that election J. W. McFall, one of the earliest and best known lawyers of Marceline, was elected mayor; J. A. Runyon, marshal; Jeff Hurt, police judge; C. D. Watkins, city attorney; Joseph Hemmings, clerk. The city being divided into two wards, Dr. Garner Ladow, W. S. Thomas, Dr. J. H. Perrin and J. E. Waller were elected to represent these wards. Within six months from the date on which the first lot was sold the new city had a population of 2,500 people. The lands of the town site were owned and sold by an auxiliary corporation known as the "Santa Fe Town and Land Company," and to its local offices in Marceline came an ex-lieutenant governor of Kansas, D. W. Finney, as sales-agent, and with him came Joseph Hemmings, still a resident of Marceline and at the date of the writing of this chapter superintendent of the mines of the Marceline Coal & Mining Company. The incorporation of the town, however, was not the only event of interest which came with the date March 6, 1888, for on that day the first child was born in the new town; and that child, Claud C. Dail, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dail, is yet faithful to the place of his birth; and having led to the hymeneal altar Miss Vina McDonald, yet lives in the city with his young wife, a popular and prosperous young business man. With the opening of spring in 1888 came remarkable activity in Marceline. It had gotten its name, of Spanish origin, through the request of one of the directors of the new road. The Christian name of the wife of this official was Marcelina, and as a courtesy to her the new town was called "Marceline." True to its western name, the town took on all the appearances of the cities of the West. Following the construction gangs who were building the railroad line came the usual boomers and the atmosphere was surcharged with energy and hustle. Business houses and residences arose like

magic on the corn and wheat stubble of the year before. Vigorous young business men, merchants, professional men, promoters, coal prospectors, gamblers, and all the heterogenous mixture of people who make up the earliest population of new towns were here. The man from the West, with white sombrero ornamented with leather band, touched elbow with the Missouri farmer. The eastern college man, with his derby hat and coat of latest cut, who had taken Horace Greeley's advise—"Go west and grow up with the country," forgot his college yell and exchanged his fraternity pin for a bone collar button and all entered enthusiastically into the building of a new city.

The original plat of the city soon became too small for the ambitious builders, and the Marceline Town & Land Company's addition was platted by E. M. Randolph, James E. Adamas, Gov. Finney and others. Taking a part in the platting of this addition as well as in the platting of the original town site was Judge C. G. Bigger, the veteran Linn county civil engineer, at the time of this writing city engineer, having in charge the paving of the streets of the city of Marceline, whose site he knew as an unbroken stretch of prairie grass less than a quarter of a century ago. By the end of the year 1888 the railroad company had its round house and tracks ready for use and operation, and early in 1889 began in a modest way the operation of trains. The trainmaster and the chief dispatcher with their forces were located at Marceline. The division superintendant, whose jurisdiction then and for many years thereafter included the entire Chicago extension, was located at Ft. Madison, Iowa. The need of coal at convenient locations along the new line became manifest and prospecting began at Marceline as well as at other points. Captain C. U. Wheelock, an experienced prospector, was employed to sink a shaft in search of coal and finally located a promising vein at what is now know as Mine No. 1 of the Marceline Coal & Mining Company's property. Local capital at once began to interest itself in the work and it was determined to sink a shaft, and that shaft is still in use as the air shaft of Mine No. 1. The first spade of earth in starting was turned by Mrs. Lillian Green, wife of W. C. Green, one of the promoters, and the shaft was called Lillian Shaft No. 1, in her honor. A peculiar superstition prevailed among the miners at that time. They believed bad luck would follow the enterprise if the first shovel of dirt was not turned by the delicate hand of a lady and so, in deference to their wish and that belief, Mrs. Green turned the spade of earth over that virgin vein which since that day has yielded millions of tons of coal to the commerce of the nation. As soon as the mine was in working condition, the

Kansas & Texas Coal Company purchased the property from its local projectors and began preparations for extensive operation. This company operated the mines until October, 1893, when it passed into the hands of the C. J. Devlin interests who operated it under the name of the Marceline Coal Company until the year 1907, when Mr. Devlin's property was swept away in a financial crash which carried with it many large banks and trust companies of the West, and the mines, Nos. 1 and 2, No. 2 having been opened at a later date, were closed out in a court of bankruptcy and passed into the hands of the Marceline Coal & Mining Company, which still operates them. During all the changes and vicissitudes of the properties Joseph Hemmings has been its superintendent, and under his masterful direction the properties are still yielding enormous quantities of fuel to drive the wheels of commerce. West of the City another coal mining venture was launched by J. L. Landreth, a West Virginian. His beginning, though humble, was nevertheless determined and as a result of his effort the third coal mine is in successful operation, making its sales almost exclusively to local consumers.

All lines of business were flourishing by midsummer of 1888 and as the people looked forward to prosperity and commercial progress they turned their attention to the building of substantial homes, churches and schools. During the first six months of the town's existence the two branches of the Methodist Church, the Church of the Disciples, the Baptists, the Catholics and the Cumberland Presbyterians had organized congregations. All the protestant denomination met for worship in Crumley's hall, on Gracia avenue, and the Catholic congregation held their services in Senrick's Hall, on Lake street. J. W. W. Waugh was the first pastor of the Church of the Disciples, and while a minister by profession and eloquent in the pulpit, he seems not to have worked exclusively at his trade, but found time to build a reputation as a real estate dealer and, like David Harum's parson, was apt in swopping horses. W. Toole was the first pastor in charge of the Southern Methodist organization, while J. E. Rutledge directed the destiny of the earliest congregation of the First M. E. Church. These two branches of the Methodist faith maintained a separate existence in the town until the year 1908, when the two congregations were merged into one and the splendid, modern church edifice at the corner of Kansas and Santa Fe avenues, with its many enduring and ornamental features, is the result of that merger. An interesting coincidence of the first Methodist Episcopal Church congregation here is the fact that on October 8, 1888, its first church structure was dedicated and at that

dedication Rev. J. D. Mendenhall preached a strong sermon, as we are advised by the local papers of that date. Twenty-four years thereafter, on March 4, 1912, the same J. D. Mendenhall, older in years but still the progressive, enthusiastic man of affairs, stood in the new church building, as pastor of the congregation, and saw dedicated to the cause of Christianity, the modern house of worship just completed, that handsome monument to his enterprise and that of his co-workers in erecting it.

St. Bonaventure's Church soon began actively to prepare for erecting their church home. Rev. Thomas J. Burke was the first pastor and presided over the parish until succeeded by Rev. P. J. Cullen. Relieved of his charge here, Father Burke went to Liberty, Missouri, where he died December 22, 1903, at the age of 42 years and was buried there. Later his remains were disinterred and removed to Mt. Killard cemetery, near Marceline, where a great shaft of solid concrete marks the final resting place of that able man. St. Bonaventure's Church building was erected in the fall and winter of 1888 and 1889. Work was commenced on its foundation on September 10, 1888, and the cornerstone was laid by the Rt. Rev. J. J. Hogan, Bishop of the Diocese, on October 1, 1888. Rev. J. W. Martin came to organize the Baptist congregation and though long since gone from the field of his activity here, his work remains a tribute to the thoroughness of his effort and that congregation, in common with all the others enumerated, is now worshiping in commodious and comfortable church edifices. True no great spires pierce the skies rising above piles of marble and polished granite, glittering in the sunlight, to proclaim to the world congregations of great wealth, yet in the hearts of the devout people who worship there these humble shrines become palaces of sincerity, and so we may believe them to appear to the All seeing eye of Him who has promised to note even the sparrow's fall. While lawlessness, violence and crime have at times invaded the community and stalked boldly through its streets and avenues, yet a strong and safe moral tone has always prevailed the social atmosphere, giving assurance of the triumph of good citizenship in the end.

It was the purpose of the Town Site Company that the principal business section of Marceline should be located on Santa Fe avenue and that avenue was made one-hundred feet wide for that reason, and here all the early business houses opened their doors. The Marceline *Mirror* and the Marceline *Journal* began business on this street, the first issue of the *Journal* being sometime in the month of June, 1888. Dr. J. A. Smith, now deceased, and J. W. Northcott, a real estate dealer

of Kansas City, Missouri, were its first editors and publishers. All of the early files of this paper having been destroyed by fire, the exact date of its initial issue cannot now be fixed. It was launched as an organ of the Republican Party and has continued as such in its editorial policy down to the year 1912, and is now published by Alden Lyle. The first issue of the *Mirror* was given to the people on Thursday, August 9, 1888 by Ruede & Dodge. It started out prudently, making no promises except that it would print the news and support the policies of the Democratic party. Later Mr. Dodge sold his interest in the paper to Harry Brodrick, a newspaper man of Osborne, Kansas, and the paper continued under the direction of Mr. Ruede and Mr. Brodrick until 1894, when Walter Cash, of Macon, Missouri, purchased Mr. Ruede's interest and came with his family to Marceline. Mr. Cash, now living in St. Joseph, Missouri, was and is a minister of the Primitive Baptist faith, a businessman of splendid qualifications and a man of determination and enterprise. He brought with him to the *Mirror* office the "Messenger of Peace," a secular publication and it was issued from the office in Marceline and went to its subscribers in all parts of the world, being one of the few publications of its character published. Later Mr. Cash purchased the interest of Mr. Brodrick in the paper and in 1897 sold the business to E. J. Conger, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Linneus Bulletin*. Mr. Conger came to Marceline, took charge of the publication and has continued in the position ever since with the exception of a short interval when he was engaged in newspaper work elsewhere.

In November, 1888, the newspapers announced in large headlines that Marceline was soon to have an electric lighting plant, a telephone system, school buildings and street cars. The electric lights came in the following year and were the first in Linn county. The telephone system arrived in due time, true to the prediction; two large, double-story, eight-room school buildings arose on the prairie to serve the children of Marceline, but up to the good year of 1912 no street car has clanged its bell to disturb the peace of the ambitious city and the "syndicate of wealthy citizens of Scranton, Pa., who were anxious to build the line" probably found other investment for their surplus wealth and so passed the street car dream of early Marceline. The first term of school was for seven months during the fall and winter of 1888 and 1889; five teachers were employed to instruct the pupils of Marceline, shown by the first enumeration to number 306; in 1912 twenty instructors are employed for a nine months' term with an enumeration of 1,267.

In the winter of 1888 and 1889 a theater building of brick and of

ornamental construction, was erected at the corner of Kansas and Santa Fe avenues, in the very heart of what was then thought to be the prominent business section, and at this time the city claimed a population of 3,300; but notwithstanding the fact that fifty mercantile establishments, seven hotels, two banks, five livery stables, the newspapers, drug stores and other commercial enterprises were located either on or contiguous to Santa Fe avenue, commercial interest began to center in a district farther south and soon business houses were erected on Lake street, five blocks south of Santa Fe and on the east side of the railroad tracks. At the time of Marceline's beginning, Linn county had adopted what is known as the Local Option law and no licensed saloons were in operation in the county. The Lake street business district was soon doing a thriving business with "speakeasys," as the places were known, where liquors were illegally and surreptitiously sold and along with them were the gambling dives and dance halls, all more or less open and operating in violation of law. Many prosecutions resulted, with but few convictions, and a condition of lawlessness prevailed. A number of murders resulted from drunken brawls, fights were frequent, and in 1891 the citizens of the county returned to the license system and saloons were opened in Marceline.

About this time the people were startled by reports that women, returning alone to their homes in the north part of town, after night-fall, were being frightened by the strange actions of some unknown miscreant. A number of women, passing along dark stretches of sidewalk, had been horrified when a man stepped suddenly out of the darkness, threw his arms around them and escaped before his victims could sound an alarm. At first the matter was regarded as a hoax and Marceline's "Jack the Hugger" was the joke of the period, but soon the complaints came in from sources so authentic that the facts could no longer be kept under cover. It was whispered that the fiend was a negro, and the finger of suspicion pointed to one _____, an employe of W. A. Cannon, then a lumber merchant of Marceline, later a banker and drygoods merchant of Edina, Missouri, and now deceased. Because of the unpleasant notoriety many of these occurrences never became public, but enough was known to thoroughly arouse public indignation. Armed men secretly patrolled the district but without result. Finally, as a last resort, a brave young woman then teaching in the Marceline public schools volunteered to take the lonely stroll with the understanding that three men, one of whom was her brother, should see her start, keep within a safe distance of her and be ready to act if an occasion arose. All necessary precautions

were taken to avoid the possibility of the trap being discovered and the brave young decoy was advised that at no time, from the moment of her starting to her return home, would she see her protectors, but she was assured that they would be constantly near her. She accepted the conditions and walked forth alone in the darkness night after night, and though she could neither see nor hear her guard, yet so great was her confidence and so firm her faith that she afterwards declared she felt not the slightest fear. But the cunning of the quarry was apparently equal to the shrewdness of the hunters, and the young woman strolled unmolested. The venture, however, was not without results for the occurrences ceased entirely after the unsuccessful effort to capture the vagabond. Whether or not the suspicions as to the identity of the fiend were well founded will probably never be known, but _____ afterward paid the penalty of an assault on womanhood in Clark county, Missouri, and was hanged at Kahoka.

The town, starting with prosperous business, presented a splendid field for speculators, and real estate values continued at exorbitant figures until the year 1893, when the panic of that year swept over the country. Marceline had but little actual capital and from the year 1893 until 1896 city property continuously went down until it sold at from one-fourth to one-sixth of the prices which had prevailed in earlier days. During this period the building and loan associations of the country were doing their most active business and hundreds of houses had been built in Marceline with the money of these associations. Thousands of dollars went out monthly and at the end of 1905 the loan companies were closing out the property by foreclosure sales. Lots which had sold readily at from \$1,000 to \$2,000 during the first year of the town's existence brought \$200 and \$300 in the period of the panic, and business was at a low ebb. In the meantime the business district had again changed and Kansas avenue from Ritchie street south to Gracia became, and has ever since remained, the commercial center of the town. On Kansas avenue, on either side of Howell street, within this new district, are now located the two banking institutions of the city, the First National Bank of Marceline, with deposits of \$325,000, and the Marceline State Bank, with deposits of \$100,000. These banking houses are the outgrowth of the Bank of Marceline and the Santa Fe Exchange Bank, which, in 1896, showed combined deposits of \$36,000.

With the passing of the panicky days of the 90's came renewed confidence, business was restored and real estate values advanced.

Following the administrations of Mayor McFall, Cater and Hel-

wig, Austin N. Maupin, manager of the Marceline Mercantile Company's establishment, was elected to the office. Mr. Maupin's administration was marked by careful business methods, and during his term what is known as the "Fire Limits Ordinance" was passed. A non-resident property owner had prepared to remove a large, two-story frame dwelling house into the middle of the block on the west side of Kansas avenue between Ritchie and Howell avenues. The house was to be used as a hotel and was already on the trucks when Mayor Maupin learned of the proposed move. He called the board of aldermen together in extraordinary session in the middle of the afternoon and passed an ordinance prohibiting wooden buildings within a certain district in the ordinance defined. The trucks were removed, and the house lowered back to its foundation where it rests today. Though still the local law, the provisions of this ordinance have been frequently violated by the unauthorized consent of mayors and town boards and a number of frame structures have been built and moved into the prohibited district, notably the Presbyterian church on California avenue, as well as many others.

With the retirement of Mr. Maupin, W. S. Grubbs, now a stock dealer of Chariton county, succeeded to the office which he held until the election of Mayor Walter Cash. During the period of the town's existence, from 1888 to 1912, five men have held the office of city attorney under the several administrations. They were: C. D. Watkins, now judge of one of the city courts of Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. W. McFall, deceased; W. B. Clark, now practicing law in Ponca City, Okla.; B. L. White, and C. M. Kendrick, who still reside in Marceline.

In 1898 Walter Cash was elected mayor and under his administration conditions improved, both in a business sense and in the moral tone of the town. Mr. Cash's administration early began a campaign for civic improvement. Ripley Square, now one of the most beautiful miniature parks on the entire Santa Fe system, was then dotted with unsightly hovels and being located in the very heart of the city, next to the Santa Fe station, presented to strangers passing through the city a most unprepossessing prospect. Bonds in the sum of \$5,000 for park purposes were voted in 1902, a part of the property was purchased from its owners, much of it was condemned and taken over by the city by legal process and the Santa Fe Railway, through E. P. Ripley, then, as now, its president, generously donated to the city ten lots it owned on the site and on which its grain elevator was located. This elevator was removed without cost to the city, the plot was

graded, trees planted and walks built. From time to time ornaments were added to the park, including a rifle cannon and mortar, relics of the Civil War, donated by the government of the United States, through the courtesy of Senator William J. Stone, Senator William Warner and Congressman W. W. Rucker. Ornamental fountains were built from which pour living streams to soften and cool the summer air, and on the bosom of the miniature lake, set like a mirror in the green carpet of the beauty spot, aquatic fowls disport themselves, and the graceful movements of snow white swans ever attract and hold the interest of the visitor. Lounging in comfort on the spreading lawns of this park, beneath grateful shade, the murmur of fountains and the moisture-laden breezes lulling to sleep the tired senses, our people have reason to remember gratefully the enterprise of Walter Cash and his live, progressive, wide-awake administration, and later the unselfish interest and untiring industry of R. M. Wrenn, whose labor and effort have added in no small way to the attractions of Ripley Square.

Up to the period when Mayor Cash took the oath of office the city was entirely without fire-fighting apparatus. Insurance rates were high, the fire record was bad and many of the first companies were closing up their agencies and withdrawing from the town. Among the first acts of the new administration was the submission of a proposition to a vote of the people to bond the city in the sum of \$1,500 dollars, the money to be used in the purchase of a "hand fire engine." The proposition carried almost without dissenting votes, the apparatus was purchased, a volunteer fire company organized and thus a modicum of fire protection was afforded the citizens. While the machine was crude and, so far as the writer is informed, it never arrived in time to save the burning building when an alarm was turned in, yet to the good housewife "next door," whose home seemed doomed, whose children clung in terror to her skirts, the raucous clanging of its gong was seraphic music. The pump was operated by hand and the men worked for love of home and without hope of remuneration, and that they saved many homes from destruction which, but for their effort, would have gone up in flames with the property adjoining, entitles Marceline's earliest fire fighting to a place in the grateful remembrance of her people.

One of these early-day fires came near resulting in the undoing of one of Marceline's pioneer physicians—Dr. J. T. Martin. The doctor had come to the town with the first arrivals, hung out his sign as a practitioner and opened a drug store on the northeast corner of Kansas and California avenues. He was a studious man, an indefatigable

investigator and being yet comparatively fresh from college was not ready to give up his researches into the mysteries of the anatomy of man. To more intelligently pursue his favorite subject he had procured a human body and had the cadaver reposing in his private study in the rear of the drug store awaiting a favorable opportunity to proceed with dissection at his leisure. One night the doctor was called out to see a patient and his clerk having gone home, he locked up the drug store, put his medical case under his arm and was off to minister to his patient. His visit was a distant one and returning he saw a red glow in the vicinity of Marceline, and watching it curiously he rode along not specially concerned, for the reason that fires were not rare in Marceline, and so had lost interest in a measure to those not directly concerned. As it was the fashion in those early days for the proprietor of the burning building to be in town, as a rule, when the fire broke forth, and conveniently located so that he could be found and informed of his misfortune, and appear properly shocked and grieved, Dr. Martin rode in all unsuspecting, and his amazement was sincere when he found his own drug store was in ashes. Meantime, the doctor, one of the most popular of men up to this time, was advised by his friends that he could not get away any too quickly if his personal safety was to be assured, as a mob was forming threatening serious bodily injury to him and the more excitable ones were talking lynching. In answer to his excited inquiries, the doctor was informed that when the flames broke out in the roof of his building, people rushed to the spot, and not finding him there, broke into the building with a view to saving his library and other personal belongings. Among the first articles they uncovered was the cadaver, and as it offered no explanation of its presence, the cry was raised that the doctor was a grave robber, and excitement and indignation was at fever heat. The physician was persuaded by his friends to remain away until explanations could be forthcoming and excitement subside. This he did, and he produced evidence to convince his neighbors not only that he was not a murderer or a ghoul, but that he had come into possession of the cadaver legally and honorably, and so at the end of forty-eight hours the doctor returned to Marceline, hung his sign again and the incident passed. His anatomical specimen, however, perished, as did his library and other office belongings, for every man who had rushed to that fire imbued with the idea of unselfishly saving Dr. Martin's property, had business elsewhere as soon as he caught a glimpse of the figure reclining on the doctor's sofa. This incident was in 1889 and was followed in 1894 by one very similar in first appearances, but of

vastly different results. Dr. Fox was conducting a drug store at the corner of Kansas and Gracia avenues and had an ice box back of his prescription case. One day the dealer was delivering ice to the doctor and noticed the lid was partially off a very long, slender box, sitting nearby, and to his terror and amazement he beheld protruding from the box the feet of a woman. He did not stop to investigate, nor did he hesitate to talk, and soon the whole town and countryside were discussing with bated breath the gruesome discovery in Fox's drug store. Fox was arrested, and tried in Chariton county on a charge of "body snatching," the fact having developed that the body was that of a young woman who had then but recently died in that county a few miles south of Marceline. The doctor's assistant, a man of excellent standing in the community, told the whole story on the witness stand, of a midnight ride in a buggy to the lonely cemetery; of the opening of the grave, over which the earth was yet new; of the return to town with the body between them in the buggy, and though there was no conviction in the case, it resulted in a radical change of the laws of the state of Missouri, so that now the hazard is too great, the penalty too severe for adventures of that kind and character. The little churchyard received again the poor, inanimate form so ruthlessly taken from its silent portals, and with the passing of Dr. Fox from the community the most grewsome incident in the history of the town was allowed to pass from the memory of the people. Perhaps it were as well had the gruesome story never been retold, but as the sun ever follows the shadow of the rain and as the dawn of right dispels and dissipates the darkness of wrong, so the restraining legislation that sprang from this incident has fully compensated for all the heartaches that its presence brought.

Thus far Marceline had struggled along, passing through the trials and vicissitudes incident to the early history of new towns, but in the early spring of 1903 rumors of important railroad additions to the city began to be heard. No one apparently knew from whence they came and but little credence was given them. The Chicago division of the Santa Fe had been divided, the eastern end being known as the Illinois division, the western end as the Missouri division, and in March of that year the announcement was made that the office of division superintendent of the Missouri division, general foreman of bridges and buildings, the division engineering department and all the additional forces that go with them, were to be located at Marceline without delay. A second story was added to the depot to accommodate the new offices and in that month R. J. Parker, superintendent, who

had built up an enviable reputation in connection with J. H. Banker, the general foreman, in construction work on the mountain divisions, came to Marceline to locate, and with them came T. H. Sears as trainmaster. Mr. Parker remained at Marceline as superintendent until the double track building, which had been started by the Santa Fe, was well under way, and in 1906 went to La Junta, Colorado, as general superintendent of the Western Grand division of the Santa Fe system, which position he held until 1910, when he became general superintendent of the system, with headquarters at Topeka. Mr. Parker was succeeded as Superintendent by T. H. Sears, who, with A. Ewing as trainmaster, J. H. Banker as general foreman of bridges and buildings, G. J. Bell, division engineer, George W. Bailey, agent, and A. L. Crabbs, chief dispatcher, constitute the heads of departments at the date of the preparation of this chapter. Since locating here the importance of the division offices have increased to such an extent that more commodious quarters are required and bids are to be opened in Topeka, Kansas, the headquarters of the Santa Fe system, at an early date, on the contract for a \$30,000 brick office building and passenger station at Marceline and for a \$12,000 freight house. From six passenger trains per day in the early nineties, the business of the road has grown until eighteen passenger trains stop at Marceline daily, and over its 800 miles of double track, stretching from Chicago to Dodge City, Kansas, millions of dollars in freight are transported daily.

During all the time that the Santa Fe has been in operation from Kansas City to Chicago, prior to 1909, the subject of water at Marceline had been a vexed question. During the dry months of each summer tank trains ran regularly between Marceline and Carrollton, to supply the demand of the railway at Marceline for water, and strong talk of the need of a water system began to be heard on the streets. The excellent business administration of Wesley Ellis and L. E. Paucost were followed by the election of Dr. B. B. Putman, as mayor, in 1908. Dr. Putman was a man of determination and a financier of long experience. He took his seat as mayor in May of that year and at once discontinued the illegal practice which had prevailed since the beginning of the town of issuing city warrants where money was needed and none was in the treasury, thus putting the city on a cash basis. In July following, \$3,600 in revenue that had been realized by the city each year since 1891, was taken from Dr. Putman's administration by the voting out of the saloons, the election occurring on July 7th of that year. Notwithstanding this decrease in revenue, Dr. Putman continued his policy of drawing warrants only when there was cash to

cover, pursued a policy of economy, reduced the city's floating indebtedness and in his general conduct of the city's affairs left a record that will give him place as the best executive in the history of the city down to his time. In November, 1908, a proposition was submitted to the city to vote bonds in the sum of \$50,000 to erect a system of water works. The proposition carried with only thirty-six dissenting votes and the city at once entered actively into the work of the construction of its water works. The system was completed and in operation the following year. Under this administration came also the first paving and to give the work a start two blocks were paved on Kansas avenue, stretching from Ritchie to Gracia avenue, and in the fall of 1911 the preliminary steps were taken to continue the paving to other blocks and to other streets. During the four years, from 1908 to 1912, a number of industries were located at Marceline. The plentiful supply of fuel and an abundance of water making the place attractive from a business view. The Standard Oil pumping station, with its great pumps assisting in the work of driving crude oil from the fields of Oklahoma, by pipe lines, to the refineries in the East, built massive concrete structures at Marceline and began active operation. The bottling works and creamery of B. McAllister & Sons began a successful business which has steadily increased. Enterprises already located increased their capacity and doubled their working forces and new business houses and handsome dwellings supplanted the temporary structures of early days. The Santa Fe Railway erected its library and recreation building for its employes on its right of way near Howell street, and here, through the winter months, are given lectures, concerts and high class theatricals by the very best talent traveling, without charge to the people and while Marceline was well provided with public parks and grounds, it remained for the year 1912 to give it the splendid pleasure resort in West Marceline of the Santa Fe Country Club Association. With the completion of the water works the Santa Fe Railway Company began taking water for its use from the pipes of the city exclusively. At the western part of the city the railroad owns forty acres of land on which it constructed at the town's beginning a great reservoir covering about twenty-two acres of the tract. This lake, thirty feet in depth, filled with clear, clean water, was formerly the source of the water supply of the railway, and when the railroad began to receive water from the city it abandoned the lake. Early in 1912 the employes of the Santa Fe began a movement to lease this ground, with its great lake, and convert it into a pleasure resort. They invited the co-operation of the citizens of the town,

with the result that at the February term, 1912, of the Linn County Circuit Court at Brookfield the Santa Fe Country Club Association was incorporated and immediately a lease was consummated whereby the association came into possession of the grounds and lake of the railway company. The officers named in the articles of association were L. T. Sears, president; E. W. Tayler, vice-president, and D. L. Brown, secretary, and the association began at once the erection of a handsome clubhouse, purchased boats, planted trees and took all the necessary steps to beautify the grounds. This splendid resort will soon be thrown open to the people, but being a private enterprise can only be enjoyed by members of the association and their families.

Marceline has for many years enjoyed the music of a superior concert band made up entirely from the ranks of its laboring men. The membership has contained from time to time men who had played in European musical organizations, and under the leadership of Frank Strahal has been active, progressive and a source of much pleasure to our people. Its open concerts in the parks delighted audiences of children in the years gone by and those children, grown to manhood and womanhood, listen to its sweet strains today while their own children sit by their side. True, the personnel of the organization has changed, but the organization itself has remained intact, increasing in efficiency with accumulating years.

With the passing of the boom days came permanency in business. Real estate values became stable and normal; conservative, careful business men took the place of and superseded the speculator; legitimate amusement superseded the dance hall. But few of the original buildings, erected by the town's pioneers, remain in evidence today and what have not been razed to the ground or destroyed by flame have been removed to make way for better and more modern structures. During the period from 1890 to 1900 conflagrations were almost of nightly occurrence and so desperate did the situation grow that at one time a large body of citizens, their faces masked, visited a number of houses and took therefrom suspects. The suspects were roughly handled and given hours to leave town and they did so. What is known as the "Finn case" was an outgrowth of this period. In 1898 one John Finn was living in rooms over the Marceline Mercantile Establishment, at the corner of Kansas and California avenues. Other persons dwelling in the flat one day detected fumes of burning cloth and an investigation was started. Though the smell of smoke was plain the fire could not be discovered. Finally entrance was gained to Finn's room, where a hole was discovered in the ceiling which had been

carefully covered with paper. Gaining entrance to the open space between the ceiling and the tin roof the astounding discovery was made that a large quantity of greasy waste had been placed in this garret and a candle lighted and set up in the waste. When discovered the candle had burned low and the waste was smouldering and burning. Officers were notified who found Finn sitting in front of a business house on Kansas avenue. Seeing the officer approaching him, Finn scented danger and broke and ran, and though followed immediately, he seemed for a time to have dropped from the earth. Two days afterward he was found hiding in a small cellar, approached by a trap door, under the floor of the residence of his brother-in-law, in the south part of town. When the officers entered this cellar they found there not only Finn, the fire-bug, but a large quantity of drugs, medicines and toilet articles as well, evidently the result of the burglary of some drug store. Nothing was ever known as to the place from whence these articles were secured and Finn was prosecuted alone on the charge of arson. On this charge he went to the penitentiary under a sentence of fifteen years.

Of the early arrivals in the commercial life of Marceline, but few remain in active business today. Of these J. Hemming, J. L. Potts, W. A. Campbell, W. N. Wheeler, J. A. Nickell, E. M. Randolph, Tom F. Hott, J. R. Wrenn, Sig Steiner, Dr. J. H. Perrin, Drs. J. S. and W. A. Cater and Dr. J. D. Thompson, are yet familiar figures on the streets.

The spring elections of 1912 brought into official harness, as Marceline's mayor, E. D. Haldeman, claims adjuster for the Santa Fe. He was elected on a platform declaring for reforms all along the line and with his administration came an increase in the number of aldermen by reason of the addition of new wards, making a board of eight members. In his initial address the new mayor made it clear that he believes with Carlyle that our grand business in life is not to see what lies dimly before us at a distance, but to do what clearly lies at hand, and entering vigorously into the performance of his duties, he carries with him the goodwill and support of the people.

If success in the building of cities means alone the assembling of many thousands of people at a given spot, dwelling in congested residence districts and transacting vast business affairs in towering buildings of brick and stone and mortar, then the millions of dwellers in the interior cities of the world have failed. But, if it means churches and homes and schools and libraries and societies and parks in the valleys, mountains and plains, where prosperity ever breathes its scented breath; if it means modest business in modest structures in the

land of live and let live, where want and hunger never come, then the founders of Marceline have succeeded in their ambition and a city is built. Throughout the process of Marceline's building its women have added in no small way to the success of the enterprise. Coming on the townsite when it was a literal city of tents, the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters have stood day by day at the side of the builders, ready to assist in the work and lending encouragement and hope by the inspiration of their presence. Men are but machines in business affairs of every-day life, but as evening approaches the eyes turn involuntarily to the never-fading beauties of home, where

“Music on the spirit lies,
Like tired eyelids on tired eyes,”

and where awaits him, with approving smile, the true inspiration of all his best effort, for “As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it in sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunderbolt, cling round it with caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs, so is it beautifully ordained by providence that woman, who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the dropping head and binding up the broken heart.”

BUCKLIN

(By George L. Joyce)

Bucklin was laid out originally on the east half of Lot 2; northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 57, Range 18, in October, 1854. William S. McClanahan, county surveyor, began the survey of the town on the eighth of the month and completed it on the eleventh. James H. Watson and Dr. John F. Powers were the owners of the land and were the chief promoters of the town.

At the time of Bucklin's creation a Major Bucklin was chief engineer of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which was then in process of construction across the state. The town was named as a complement to the Major, and it was thought by the sagacious promoter, would result in the establishment of the division at Bucklin. It might be here remarked that many years later Bucklin also had similar aspirations concerning the Santa Fe Railroad, but was disappointed.

It matters not; the town has grown with the county and is enjoying the facilities of two great trunk lines of railroad and the trade of a splendid farming community. All it hoped for in the way of commercial prosperity has been well realized.

The original town was laid out something over half a mile north of the Hannibal & St. Joe track.

Some of the railroad people used to speak of the place as Bucklinville, and it must have gone by that name on the records of the company, for Josiah Hunt, the land commissioner of the railroad, on August 1, 1859, laid out the first addition to the place, and caused it to be recorded as "the first addition to the town of Bucklinville."

Towner & Stuenkel laid out an addition in February, 1877, and designated it as "an addition to Bucklinville," just as Hunt had done.

The word Bucklinville, however, is never heard of now. The town is located on a ridge between the Chariton and Grand rivers. It is high, well-drained and healthful.

The first structures in Bucklin were the railroad shanties. Noah Carter operated the first store. F. A. Davenport, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Davenport, was the first male child born in Bucklin, his birth occurring in December, 1855. Sarah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Austin, was the first girl baby born in the town.

The first marriage was that of William Poole and Rachel Minnick. The ceremony occurred at the residence of Samuel Minnick in February, 1858, and was conducted by Squire Charles C. Clifton.

The first school house was built in 1858. It was entirely of frame and cost the modest sum of \$350. Squire Shannon was the first teacher.

The Reverend Mitchell, a primitive Baptist minister, held the first religious services in Bucklin, in the residence of John L. Watson.

Dr. Rider is credited with being the first physician.

In 1858 a cemetery was laid out about half a mile north of the town. A United States postoffice was established in 1859, the year the Hannibal & St. Joe road began operating across the state. John Walker was the first postmaster.

Following the depression caused by the Civil War, Bucklin thrived rapidly. New stores were put up and various industries established. The Bucklin mills were built and put in operation by Messrs. Pounds & Stevenson in 1867. The plant cost between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and was the most complete of its kind in this section of the state. It diverted an immense amount of traffic to Bucklin.

Bucklin was incorporated in 1866. The following board of trustees was appointed by the county court:

J. H. Wyett, Robert Wheeler, E. L. Carlton, Thomas Burke and George Sweeney.

The failure of Bucklin to secure the Santa Fe division had a depressing effect temporarily; business was quiet and enterprise lagged. Marceline, the place selected by the road for the division, was only six miles south, and it naturally developed fast. People from Linn and other counties were hastening there to get into business while the floodtide of prosperity was on.

But the stagnation of Bucklin did not last long. The people realized that the loss of the division did not by any means threaten the standing of their town, and that its splendid location could not be taken away.

About twelve years ago some new blood and energy were infused into the town, which began to arouse itself and take its place in the ranks of progress, its destiny from the first. The vitalizing influence was felt in every avenue of the town's life.

The old wooden awnings in front of the store-buildings have been torn down and used for kindling wood. The frame store buildings have given place to modern brick structures, with large plate glass windows and attractive fronts. Miles of smooth granitoid sidewalk have superceded the rickety board affairs that gave service to the residents a decade or so ago. Four new and picturesque additions to the town have been laid out, and the lots have found ready purchasers at good figures. More than 100 new houses have been built.

Along with its commercial boom Bucklin has seen to it that its educational needs have not been neglected. A handsome new \$10,000 high school has been constructed and paid for. The Christian congregation has built a new \$15,000 church edifice, and paid for it.

Some three years ago a stock company was organized by G. L. Joyce to prospect for coal. The sum of \$2,500 was raised, a charter secured and an operating shaft sunk. At a depth of 227 feet a bed of coal running from 32 to 36 inches was found. It proved to be of excellent quality, and is most satisfactory to consumers. The mine is now successfully operated by Cantwell & Woodruff, who bought out the entire interests of the original stockholders. This mine is located near the junction of the two railroads. The Hannibal & St. Joseph road has constructed a spur to the shaft, and cars of coal are daily sent out along the line. About twenty-five men are now working steadily, and receiving good wages.

Bucklin has an electric light plant, with capacity sufficient to light a city of the size it expects to be in the next ten years. The plant has

only been in operation one year, and it has well passed the experimental stage and is listed among the many successful enterprises of the town.

The raising of poultry for the market is a live industry all around Bucklin. In one year the firm of Lindley & Buster handled \$100,000 of poultry produced by farmers adjacent to Bucklin.

According to the school record, Bucklin stands third in the list among the towns of Linn county in the number of pupils in its schools. Brookfield and Marceline are the only towns rivaling Bucklin in this respect.

LINNEUS

Linneus's first settler was Colonel John Holland, who came from Virginia in the spring of 1834, and located his claim on the section where Linneus now stands. Colonel Holland constructed a two-room log cabin. In this pioneer edifice court was afterwards held, a school was taught and the business of the county transacted. The cabin stood near the center of the public square. For many years a heavy growth of timber surrounded the clearing about the Holland homestead. Two squirrels formed the principle dish for the Colonel's first breakfast after the completion of his cabin. The squirrels were shot by the Colonel the day before, while standing on his doorstep.

Dinah was the name of a negro slave who came from Virginia with Colonel Holland to cook for the pioneers who built the cabin and cleared the timber about it. Colonel Holland also brought with him from Virginia thirty head of sheep, and these were the special charge of the black woman. Every day Dinah led her flock into the woods to let them browse upon the buds of hazel and elm. She was the shepherdess of the flock and it was her duty to shoo away the savage wolves which were then numerous in the forest. At night Dinah penned the sheep in one room of Colonel Holland's cabin. A large dog, a match for any single wolf that might appear, was on guard outside.

The cabin constructed, and Dinah left in charge, Colonel Holland went back to Virginia after his family and supplies. Dinah and the big dog were left alone. William and Jesse Bowyer would occasionally pass by the cabin and stop to see that all was well with Dinah and her charges. Aside from these visits the black woman had no one to speak with but her four-footed friends.

At last the Hollands returned. That day was the happiest in Dinah's life. Her solitary vigil was over, and she had faithfully performed her trust.

Upon Colonel Holland's death in July, 1855, Dinah was set free in accordance with the provisions of his will. She lived to be nearly 100 years old, and witnessed the development of Linneus from a wilderness into a thriving city.

Following is a list of the early settlers of Linneus, the record being made up to 1847:

E. T. Denison, William Murrain, Charles F. Gibbs, A. D. Rawlins, Beverly B. Estes, Benjamin Russell, Matthews Dale, R. W. Foster, John Shepard, Irwin Ogan, Alexander Ogan, Samuel Isles, James Pendleton, John McClintock, Joseph Auberry, Bolding R. Ashbrook, Lyman Stearnes, Jackson Flournoy, James Carson, Susan Lane, Robert W. Holland, John Phillips, Marshall Harrison, Elijah Kemper, James C. Connelly, William Clarkson, Elkannah Bounds, Meridith Brown, Samuel D. Sandusky, Ennis Reid, Wesley Halliburton, H. H. Gibson, Elizabeth Flournoy, H. E. Hurlbut, David P. Woodruff, John T. Stockard, William Saunders, John B. Relp, William B. Woodruff, Benjamin Prewitt, Henry T. Grill, Edward Hoyle, W. B. Philbert, R. J. Menifee, Kenneth A. Newton, T. G. Easley, William Bowyer, John U. Parsons, John Walkup, John Barr, Beverly Neve, James Davis, Artemas V. Neece, Joseph Phelps, William R. Smith, Dr. James Bell, Martha A. Boisseau, Bennett Phillips, Hezekiah E. Sutton, Charles Bodie, John J. Flood, Samuel Bell, George W. Smith, John Lane, M. H. Williams, Jacob E. Quick, William Harrison, John Pullis, Henry T. Brown, Samuel Pullis, James Reid, John Bell, Henry Wilkinson, William M. Long, Colonel William H. Moberly.

Linneus was incorporated February 9, 1853, by order of the county court in response to the petition of its inhabitants. The order specified that John G. Flournoy, Edward Hoyle, Alexander Carroll, Marshall Harrison and William M. Long should be trustees. On March 18, 1880, Linneus was made a city of the fourth class, a large majority of its citizens voting in favor of the proposition.

Quite a number of log cabins were built on the clearing made by Colonel Holland and his fellow pioneers. The first frame building was constructed in 1840. It was located north of the square. The lumber for it was worked up by an old-fashioned whipsaw. There were no regular saw mills in the country in that period.

Gibbs, a tailor, was the enterprising man to put up the first improved house, one room of which he used for his shop.

John T. Flournoy was the first male child born in Linneus. The event occurred May 5, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus W. Flournoy were the parents. Mildred Williams Holland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

John Holland, was the first female child born in Linneus, the date of her birth being January 17, 1839.

John G. Ball and Elizabeth Flournoy were the first persons married in the capital. The ceremony was performed by Squire Gibson in April, 1839. By some it was claimed that Mr. Ball was the first merchant in Linneus. Miss Flournoy was a school-teacher. The marriage occasioned a great deal of interest among the early settlers.

The first death of a white man was that of Timothy Webber, which occurred in 1840 or 1841. Webber was a carpenter by trade and also kept a small grocery store. Colonel Holland had donated an acre of land to the town to be used as a cemetery. Webber remarked on learning this: "Well, it would be a good thing now if somebody would die so that we could make a mark in that graveyard and give it a good start." Soon after Webber himself died and gave the cemetery the start he suggested.

Benjamin White is credited with the honor of having taught the first school in Linneus. That was in 1838. Allan Gillespie was the next teacher. John G. Flournoy taught the school in 1839 or 1840. As has been mentioned, the school room was in the Holland house. The first public school house was built in 1847; it stood close to where the railroad track is now. It was a frame structure 18x22 feet and cost about \$300. William Sanders, a native of Maine, taught the first term. There were about twenty-five pupils.

The first physician in the section about Linneus was Dr. Dryden, but before he came Judge James A. Clark, who made no pretensions to being a doctor, was considered quite a good hand to have around when people were sick. The judge kept a stock of quinine and calomel, which were in those days considered good for almost any pain and ache that a person could have.

Chills and fever were the only maladies the busy pioneer had time to indulge in, and consequently his medicinal wants were few. Judge Clark was regarded as very expert in relieving physical distress. He never charged for his services, but responded to all calls day and night.

Other physicians of the early day were Isaac Relph, who came from Ray county, and Isles, who was said to be a seceder from the Mormon church. Both of these men came in 1840.

The Rev. A. F. Martin, a Missionary Baptist, conducted the first religious services in 1839. There was no church, and the meeting was held in a private house. The county court, in July, 1838, ordered that "Kemper & Givens be allowed to sell merchandise in Linn county for \$10 to the state and \$10 to the county revenue." Ball, Hezekiah

Sutgon and Webber were among the first merchants and grocerymen. In those days a wagon load of merchandise was a stock of goods. The demands of the people were but few. They produced about all the food they needed. Quite a delicacy was "salt mackerel." With the woods and streams abounding with the finest game and fish that could be had, the pioneer often yearned for salted goods like herring and mackerel as a change from the ordinary bill of fare.

David Prewitt, one of the leading merchants of Linneus, said that one barrel of sugar and one sack of flour were all that he could sell in a year's time. Mr. Prewitt afterwards conducted a large tobacco establishment in Linneus and bought, prized and shipped tobacco for many years. His product was hauled overland to Brunswick, where it was transported by river to the market. Mr. Prewitt was engaged in this business from 1841 until 1852. During those years he was also treasurer of Linn county.

A former history states that "the entire county revenue would not exceed \$350."

The commodities were cheap. Pork sold for \$1.50 a hundred and tobacco from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per hundred. In his large tobacco house Mr. Prewitt manufactured a variety of plug tobacco which commanded a large sale among the country merchants. It was also taken by the wagon-load to southern Iowa, where it was as popular as it was in Missouri.

For a long while there was no church building in Linneus, and services were conducted in the old log court house. That was the forum for all sorts of business meetings.

J. B. Colgan and George W. Smith were associated in the manufacturing of tobacco at Linneus in 1847.

Sometime before this Mr. Rooker owned a tobacco factory over on Yellow creek, which was managed by Charles Ayers, of Glasgow. David Prewitt is said to have been the pioneer tobacco manufacturer of the county.

The first locomotive run over the Burlington & Southwestern tracks through Linneus was named "Colonel Northcott," in honor of the man who had been such a successful and earnest worker for the road.

The first train over the Burlington & Southwestern road ran through Laclede to Linneus September 1, 1872. Not long afterwards the road was completed to Browning and was operated to that point.

Trains began running regularly from Burlington to Laclede September 29, 1876. In the fall of 1873, before the road had been completed

into Burlington, business from Laclède to Browning became light and the road was in such bad condition that train service was suspended for several weeks. A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by the citizens and shippers along the line, and some even went so far as to suggest that if the managers were not going to operate the road the track had better be torn up and taken out of the way.

There was a big fire in Linneus in January, 1879. At about 10:30 o'clock on the night of the 23d, fire broke out in the store room occupied by S. Bradenburger & Co., on the west side of the public square. It was supposed that the fire originated in a defective flue. The Bradenburger building was burned; loss \$17,000; insurance, \$10,000.

The two-story brick building, the property of Presley Pound, was also destroyed. The lower room of this building was occupied by Morris as a hardware store. The greater portion of the stock was saved. The upper section was used as a lodge room and also embraced Dr. Allen's dental office and the office of B. J. Northcott, attorney. The flames spread to the implement warehouse and lumber yard owned by J. F. Lash, causing a damage estimated at \$1,100. A frame building belonging to H. C. Prewitt, which was in the rear of Pound's house, was also burned.

The printing material of the *Bulletin* office and the stocks of goods belonging to P. H. Perkins, C. A. Holten, J. H. Bradley, M. Goldman and Clark & Bradley were moved out into the street for safety, as it appeared at one time that the entire block would be swept away by the flames, and it was only by the greatest efforts that some of the buildings were saved.

In 1880 a number of enterprising citizens of Linneus organized a stock company and put up a two-story brick hotel, which cost about \$8,000. For a long time this was one of the feature buildings of the town. It was of attractive construction, commodious and comfortable and enjoyed a large business. For over 30 years it stood as the leading hotel of the town. Its first tenant was M. P. Cloudas, of Trenton. He was followed by J. L. Palmer, of Lancaster, Missouri, and various other managers from time to time.

There was an election held in Linneus May 24, 1881, to vote on the question of the organization and incorporation of the town as a city of the fourth class, under the law of 1877. The proposition was adopted by a large majority. At the same time it was voted to refund the city debt, which was then \$9,000, in bonds paying six per cent interest and running from five to twenty years.

LINNEUS SINCE 1882—BY D. B. ORMISTON.

By an order of the Circuit Court, at the August term, 1839, Linneus was established as a county seat of Linn county, which honor it bears with pride alike to itself and the county. The capital's growth was at no period rapid or spasmodic, but rather slow and substantial. The first court house was erected under an order of the county court entered of record at the February term, 1841. This building did not long meet the requirements of the developing conditions and on May 14, 1846, the county court appropriated \$4,000 for the erection of another building, which was completed and accepted by the court on October 16, 1848. The old building which stood as a temple of justice at the close of the Civil War, and which many of our citizens yet well remember, was at various times remodeled and repaired. In 1885, under the court presided over by Judge Silas Hale, it was rebuilt and remains until this day. Various attempts have been made to induce the tax-payers to build a court house that would reflect credit upon this splendid county, but all efforts failed until the first day of August, 1911, a proposition to build a \$60,000 building, to be paid for by a direct levy covering three years, was submitted and carried by a substantial majority. The work of construction will begin next spring, 1913.

Linneus is located on high, commanding ground, one of the highest tracts between the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers; has excellent natural drainage and abundance of the best water at from ten to forty feet. Like many of the old towns and cities of Missouri, Linneus's business district surrounds a central public square, in which the court house now stands, and in which the new structure will be erected. February 9, 1853, was the date of incorporation, and March 18, 1880, Linneus became a city of the fourth class; was incorporated under the law of 1877, June 17, 1881.

The purpose of this article is to present in a condensed form some of the facts connected with the history of this city, beginning with 1882, and we shall confine the sketch to the material, educational, religious and social development. Linneus has always been noted for its hospitality, financial strength, deep-seated love for education and music, broad patriotism and great respect for law and order. Its people are cultured, generous and courteous; at all times seeking the ennobling qualities of heart and mind rather than the transitory. Early in the life of Linneus attention was given to the religious growth of the peo-

ple, and the requirements of the church received earnest consideration. The Baptist Church was organized in 1839, and for many years occupied the building which is now the home of the *Bulletin*. In 1893-4 a neat frame building was erected in the eastern part of the city, which has all the modern needs of the large and growing membership. The last pastor was the Reverend R. L. Wood, who in April accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Adrian, Missouri. The pulpit here at this writing, has not been supplied but will be in the near future.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in October, 1844, and is strong in membership and wields a potent influence for good. This congregation erected a beautiful edifice on the site of the old structure in 1883, and under the pastorate of the Reverend F. A. Henry the organization is rated among the influential churches of the county. The Christian Church was organized in 1853. In 1889 the members razed their old church and erected a neat, substantial, roomy edifice on the site of the former building. The membership is large and embraces many of the well-to-do farmers residing near the city.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized many years ago, and for a long time had a struggle for existence. Its house of worship was located at the northeast corner of the public square. It was not until 1909 that this congregation felt numerically and financially able to erect a new edifice. The task was undertaken and resulted in the establishment of a magnificent structure on the site of the old church. It is regarded as being one of the best equipped churches in this part of the state. Under the pastorate of Reverend Lloyd H. Lanning, who was born in Brookfield and educated in that city and at Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron, Missouri, it is enjoying a substantial growth.

The Second Baptist Church (colored) was organized, and under the pastorate of the Reverend Hardin Morgan has accomplished much for its people both religiously and educationally. The Reverend Morgan has served this church more than thirty years.

The educational history of this city is treated exhaustively elsewhere in this work, and in passing will only state that the period of the greatest development and efficiency has been that under the superintendency of Professor E. J. Powell, a native of Linn county, who has been at the head of our educational system for the past five years.

The newspapers of this city have contributed largely to its growth, progress and development, always standing for enterprising policies and men. (See Newspapers of the County.)

In 1882 Linneus had but one bank, that of Combs & Wilkerson, which was located in the west end of the building south of the Meyer & Locke Mercantile Company. In 1889 this concern was reorganized, since which time it has been operating under the name of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, the pioneer bank of Linneus.

The Moore & Mullins Bank was organized and opened its doors for business in January, 1896. It is owned by Major A. W. Mullins and W. L. Moore. With a capital of \$20,000 and a surplus of \$30,000, it has been wonderfully successful from its beginning. Colonel F. W. Powers is cashier and Ben H. Mullins, assistant cashier. The bank has grown in favor and ranks as one of the foremost and best managed financial institutions in this part of the state. It is located in the Opera House block.

In 1905 the Citizens' Bank was established. It is located at the southwest corner of the square, and has elegant equipment. It has a cash capital of \$30,000 with a surplus of \$3,500, and enjoys a growing patronage. Judge A. B. Bond is president, W. B. Thorn, cashier, and M. E. Foshey, assistant cashier. No town in the state has better banking institutions than Linneus.

The Commercial Hotel is one of the old landmarks of the city, and while old age should command reverence, it is with joy and gladness that on the 10th day of June, in this year of our Lord, 1912, a force of workmen will begin the task of tearing down this popular but outgrown hostelry, that it may give place to a far larger and better one. Before the snow flies one of the best hotel buildings in the state will adorn the corner on which the Commercial has so long stood. The money has been subscribed and the work of building will be pushed with all possible speed.

In 1900 the Superior Haystacker Manufacturing Company was organized and established. It is located just south of the Burlington railway station, where it covers a vast area of ground. Various kinds of harvesting implements are manufactured. These find ready sale in all of the agricultural regions of the great West. This plant employs a large number of men the year round. It has a working capital of \$35,000. O. P. Vroom is president and M. V. Fetty, secretary-treasurer.

South of the Superior Haystacker Manufacturing Company's plant is located the flouring mill owned and operated by W. E. Forman. During the period allotted to this article, the mill has been destroyed by fire twice. The present proprietor has succeeded in a marked degree in drawing patronage from all sections of the county, and his success is

due to his indomitable will and determination to give every man a "square deal."

A United States postoffice was established in Linneus in 1840. Dr. J. C. Cooper was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by the following: J. U. Parsons, Marshall Harrison, E. H. Richardson, Robert Ferguson, Harvey Wanck, Charles A. Perkins, D. B. Ormiston, J. P. Bradley and D. B. Ormiston, the present incumbent, who was re-appointed. The office is now located in the News building. Five rural carriers are now connected with the office and these faithful servants of the people deliver mail over one-sixth of the entire county.

The present city government is progressive in all matters concerning the growth and welfare of the municipality. Mayor J. G. Collins is serving his third term. The council is composed of M. E. Fosher, T. S. Stephenson, B. H. Mullins and J. N. Carter, with H. E. Symons, city clerk; C. E. Swinney, collector; T. M. Davis, marshal; and W. B. Craig, treasurer.

The people of Linneus have adopted municipal ownership to the extent of owning a magnificent opera house, city park and an electric light plant. These properties are conducted at a minimum cost for the pleasure and convenience of the people. About six years ago the cement era was inaugurated, since which time practically all of the wooden walks have given place to concrete, and long lines of cement walks thread the city in every direction.

The civic and fraternal societies are well represented. Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, M. W. of A., Yeoman and Royal Neighbors all have strong lodges. Many literary clubs have been formed among the ladies, embracing the Laurel Club, P. E. O., and M. I. C.

Wonderful changes have taken place during the thirty years covered by this article. Truly this is a new Linneus. Every church has been rebuilt, every bank occupies a new home; there is a new school building, a new park, opera house, electric light plant, manufacturing industries, flouring mill, new county infirmary, new jail,—in fact, practically everything has been made new. Linneus now enters upon its era of greatest growth and development. The erection of a new hotel this year and the new court house next year will invite capital and people, and the years ahead are bright with promise of a splendid growth. The impediments of the past no longer confront the capital city, and with warm hearts and glad hands our citizenship extends greetings and bids you join in our glorious future.

BROWNING

(By Senator E. B. Fields)

Browning is located on the line between Linn and Sullivan counties, about one-fourth of the town being in the latter county.

According to the census of 1910 there was a population of 629, but at this writing it is considerably larger than that. The town was platted in 1872. Building operations on an extensive scale immediately began. John Gable, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania, is credited with having erected the first dwelling. Gable's building was used for many years as a hotel. It was wrecked a few years since in order to make space for a modern and commodious residence, which is now owned and occupied by H. H. Dunkin.

For a long while the site on which Browning is located was used as a voting precinct. That was when Sullivan county belonged to the territory of Linn. The citizens assembled at the residence of Dr. W. R. Robinson, an old settler.

Dr. Robinson owned a large part of the land on which the city now stands. His early day residence stood about where W. P. Carter's barn is now, on a hill in the west part of the city.

This old log house remained until 1911, when it was removed.

W. J. Kennedy, now living at La Plata, Missouri, is said to have been the first merchant of Browning. He was a member of the first board of trustees. The other members were W. J. McCrary, H. C. Hill, W. J. Biswell and S. A. Malony.

Mr. Kennedy was also depot agent, postmaster and hotel keeper during the early life of the town.

As is the case with most new municipalities, there was considerable discussion as to the most effective name. Some suggested that it be called Linnivan, an ingenious method of combining the syllables of the two counties, but it was finally decided to honor the wife of an official of the railroad, a Mrs. Browning.

Some of the early merchants of Browning are given as follows:

Y. J. Biswell, who came from old Scottsville; Hill & Shipman of the same place, and E. H. Scrock and F. E. Stone, who each conducted a drug store, and Bolling & Alexander who run a lumber yard and implement house.

The first newspaper published in Browning was the *Monitor*. It was a neatly printed and well-edited sheet. The next paper was the *Browning Reporter*, of which A. Robinson was editor and proprietor. The town has always possessed a live, well patronized newspaper.

The present paper is the Browning *Leader-Record*, an Independent paper, edited and published by Joseph Nickell.

The first male child born in Browning was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Armstrong. That was in the spring of 1873. The little fellow lived but a short while and his was the first death that occurred in the new town.

Rebecca Biswell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Biswell, was the first female child born in Browning. Her birth occurred October 13, 1875.

Dr. William Witter came from Milan shortly after Browning was laid out. To him belongs the distinction of being the first physician, but he remained in the town only a short while.

In February, 1873, a few months after the town was surveyed, Browning had one general store, one blacksmith shop, a postoffice and one saloon. George C. Williams of Linneus was the first postmaster. He didn't remove to Browning and John Edwards attended to the duties of the postoffice as his deputy.

W. T. Wogan taught the first school in Browning in 1874.

The first marriage in the town occurred in 1873. The contracting parties were N. O. Beacham and Miss Matilda Smith.

Religious services were held in a building occupied by J. T. Fleming and Son as a store. The Rev. J. H. Cox, who afterwards became a noted minister in Missouri, preached to the little congregation of Methodists that assembled in the store.

Browning has always been a live, progressive and up-to-date city. It has splendid society, good schools and excellent churches. Like other places of importance, Browning has had its troubles. The one which gave to the place its greatest notoriety was that developing out of the murder of Gus Meeks and his family. This was known as the Taylor case.

On May 10, 1894, it was discovered that Gus Meeks, his wife and all his children except a little girl named Nellie had been murdered and hidden away in an old straw-stack on a farm belonging to George E. Taylor, southwest of Browning about four miles.

Nellie lived and gave the alarm. Suspicion was immediately directed towards W. P. and George E. Taylor, who fled the country and were pursued and finally captured in Arkansas. They were brought back to Missouri, tried in Carroll county and convicted of murder in the first degree.

Both were sentenced to death. Before the day of the execution

George Taylor escaped from jail, and if living is now a wanderer in parts unknown.

W. P. Taylor was executed in accordance with the stern mandate of the law. Nellie Meeks grew into beautiful young womanhood, was married, enjoyed a few short months of wedded life and now sleeps in a graveyard in Sullivan county.

Columns and columns were written in the newspapers about the tragedy, but the above comprises all the essential historical details.

Browning has four church buildings and as many strong church organizations. It is a God-fearing and a God-loving community and as law-abiding as any in the state. It has a first-class high school, with a three-year course in high school work and eight grades below the high school. Six teachers are employed and they keep the standard as high as that of any three years' school anywhere.

Before this history is printed Browning will be enjoying the facilities afforded by a modern acetylene lighting system, the installation being in progress at this writing.

David B. Stone was the first settler on the site of Browning. Stone's father lived on land now within the corporate limits of the city. He operated a mill along about the time of the Civil War.

B. D. Bolling, president of the Browning Savings Bank, is the oldest inhabitant, having resided there continuously.

Three good banking institutions, well officered and doing a thriving and conservative business are operated in Browning. All carry large deposits and their prosperity is a reflection of the general prosperity of the productive community tributary to the town.

Browning is not a boom town in the sense as the word has been employed in the west, but belongs to that class of cities the development of which is the result of steady, solid and substantial growth.

"Each morn it greets the rising sun supremely confident that the day will bring forth its share of business and of pleasure."

LACLEDE

(By Oscar F. Libby)

This important city of Linn county is located on a picturesque prairie ridge. Turkey Creek is a mile east and Locust Creek four miles west. A productive farming country surrounds the place and brings to it an extensive trade from prosperous agriculturists. Handsome modern farmhouses, large barns, extensive orchards and fields give color to the landscape, and mark a region of enterprise and prosperity.

The early history of Laclède and the attractive section of country surrounding it, as related to the writer by the late Joseph G. Worlow, is as follows:

In 1848 Joshua Gentry and J. T. K. Hayward, two of the promoters of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, in one of their frequent trips of inspection along the line, stopped at the home of Peter Worlow, who lived a short distance north of where Laclède was afterwards located. At that time the matter of building the railroad was a live subject all along the route. As a matter of course it was discussed during the visit of the two promoters at Mr. Worlow's residence. They told what a railroad would mean in the way of developing the country, furnishing a market for farm products and a rapid means of transit to the cities. Inspired by what they heard, Mr. Worlow's two sons, Jacob L. and Joseph G., decided to enter the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 57, Range 20, for the purpose of locating a townsite. The two young Worlow men went to Milan, where the land office was, and filed in the name of Jacob L. Worlow alone, as Joseph was not then twenty-one.

It was understood by the brothers, however, that they were to share equally in the venture.

The Worlows platted the town and carried out the enterprise as they had planned. That was in 1853. Henry W. Cross, C. V. Eastman and J. M. Cook assisted in the undertaking. Mr. Cross is credited with having suggested the name, Laclède, in honor of the old French pioneer who founded the great city of St. Louis. The first residences were erected by Mr. Worley, Aaron Quick and J. M. Clark.

Jacob E. Quick put up the first store building.

The postoffice was established in 1855. Aaron Quick was appointed postmaster.

Joseph Hamburger started and operated the first boarding-house.

The second store building was put up and run by John G. L. Hedrick. Squire M. G. Roush built the third store in Laclède.

In 1857 Jacob E. Quick built the first schoolhouse. E. G. Clough did the carpenter work. The building was sixteen feet square and cost the modest sum of \$75.

Miss Martha Quick, daughter of the builder, Jacob E. Quick, was the first school-teacher.

The first public school building was erected on the site of the present schoolhouse in 1857. It was used until 1873, when it was moved and a modern brick building erected in its stead. This last schoolhouse contained four large and comfortable rooms and was in

service until 1901, when it gave place to the present handsome school building and is yet serving the students of Laeledge.

Charlotte F., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Roush, was born July 27, 1857, and had the distinction of being the first female child born in the town.

Frank, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Dick, was just a month later in coming to town. He was the first male child born in Laeledge.

The first religious services were held at a boarding-house shanty, not far from the railroad track. They were conducted by the Rev. Father Hogan, now a bishop and living in Kansas City.

The following religious denominations are represented in the churches of Laeledge: Methodist Episcopal, Christian and Baptist. There is also a negro Baptist church.

Laeledge has two good banks, ten business houses, two hotels, three restaurants, two millinery stores, two blacksmith, wagon and repair shops, one livery stable, a lumber yard, two grain dealers, one ax-handle factory, a plant for the manufacture of cement blocks, a good mill, boarding-house, a good weekly newspaper, two lawyers, three physicians, three resident ministers, two meat markets and a barber shop.

Being located at the junction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph and the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City railroads, both properties of the Burlington system, Laeledge enjoys excellent shipping facilities. Its people are progressive and hospitable. They encourage every legitimate plan for trade expansion. The country abounds in rich material of all kinds. There are some excellent clays suitable for brick and tile making. Over to the west is the fertile Locust Creek Valley, which will soon have the improvement of an extensive drainage system. The completion of this enterprise will nearly double the value of land in the vicinity.

A good electric lighting system has been installed, the streets are wide and well-kept and there is a beautiful park in the heart of the city. The location on the two lines of railroad, the character of the country and the public-spiritedness of the citizens are three elements that are bound to make Laeledge still grow and prosper as the years roll by.

PURDIN

Half way between Linneus and Browning, on a branch of the Burlington Railroad, is situated the beautiful little city of Purdin. The

town derives its name from its founder, Mr. Purdin, who owned the land and recorded the first town plat of the place.

In 1881 the railroad company erected a small depot for the convenience of its patrons in that section, and the following year Messrs. A. S. Johnson and H. H. Streed erected some small cattle pens and began the shipment of stock from that point. In the fall of that year a public road was built connecting with the main traveled road between Linneus and Milan, allowing the people in that section of the county free access to the depot and the privilege of flagging trains for their convenience at that point.

In February, 1883, Messrs. W. G. Beckett and W. O. Mathews erected the first store building, and in the same year W. H. Rudy built a small saw-mill, and a little later enlarged the plant by adding a grist-mill to it. In the same year Mr. A. L. Cooper opened a blacksmith shop and the town at once began to grow. G. T. Riley opened the first hotel in 1887, and in 1894 the Bank of Purdin was organized and opened for business.

Since that time Purdin has made rapid strides, until today it is considered one of the attractive and fast-growing towns of the county. There are no less than twenty business places of all kinds and descriptions, together with two prosperous banks, a large number of fine residences, with modern churches and schools in proportion to the population.

The first merchant of the town, W. G. Beckett, is still in business, and from his small beginning in 1883 has grown the Purdin Mercantile Company, which is today one of the largest retail establishments in the county. Purdin also can boast of a weekly newspaper, which enjoys a good circulation throughout the surrounding country; its people are energetic and wide-awake, ready to take advantage of every opportunity offered them to increase their business and build up their town along all lines.

Scattered throughout the county are a number of small places which are patronized by the farmers of the surrounding country, and which are of great convenience to the people in general. Among them can be mentioned the following: St. Catharine, which is one of the oldest towns in the county, having been laid out on April 28, 1856. The ground upon which it was located belonged to William and Catharine Elliott together with Caleb and Mary Farmer. The town was named Catharine after Mrs. Catharine Elliott. Afterwards the word "saint" or "St.," as it was written, was added to it.

For many years St. Catharine was one of the leading towns of the

county, and not until after Brookfield had been selected as the division point on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad did it lose its prestige.

Today but little remains to remind one of her past greatness. There are two general stores, a good school, churches and a railroad station, but the people surrounding it are drawn to Brookfield and other points on account of superior advantages offered them there.

Another important village in the county is New Boston, situated on section one, in Baker township. The founders of New Boston were A. Borron and R. A. C. Wright. It has never been platted or incorporated, but notwithstanding these facts it has made considerable progress and is a great source of convenience to a wide scope of country surrounding it. New Boston has had a postoffice since 1872, and today it has a number of general stores, a thriving bank, together with schools, churches and lodges in proportion to her population.

Other small places or trading points are located in other parts of the county, among which can be mentioned Shelby, Eversonville, Haysville, Fountain Grove, Garner, Enterprise and others. These are principally country stores operated solely for the convenience of persons residing in their immediate neighborhood.

MEADVILLE

Meadville like most other towns on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, dates its real existence on the completion of that road through Linn county. To be sure the site of Meadville was a year or two older. The first man to erect a business building was John Botts, who ventured to build a small store on the present site of Meadville in 1858. A short time thereafter David Lancaster built a little blacksmith shop. These two buildings comprised the settlement which was named "New Baltimore."

The first stock of goods brought to the place was hauled from Brunswick with an ox team by William Botts, who is still a resident of the place.

Time rolled on; and some time during the year 1858 or 1859 the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was completed through this place. Mr. Botts had quite a time to induce them to build a depot at that point, as they were talking of building it two miles west of "New Baltimore;" but through the efforts of Mr. Botts they were induced to erect a building on the spot where it now stands.

On the first day of February, 1860, John Duff, John M. Forbes, John Brooks, John Botts, Josiah Hunt and John L. Lathrop appeared

before Peter B. Groat, a notary public at Hannibal, Missouri, with acknowledgement that they had laid out the town of Bottsville on Section 6, Township 57, Range 21, west, in the County of Linn and state of Missouri, and that a correct plat of the place was attached thereto.

In February of the same year John Botts made the same acknowledgement in Linn county, and it was then duly recorded by Jeremiah Phillips, county recorder at that time. Thus the new town of "New Baltimore" went into oblivion and Bottsville became a reality.

During the Civil War matters came to a standstill and remained so until 1867, when they took a turn for the better. At this time Bottsville's business interests were small. Thomas D. Evans carried a small stock of general merchandise and also officiated as postmaster; L. W. James (long since deceased) ran a drug store, and Daniel Thurston and T. F. Spencer each carried a small stock of groceries, while L. N. Goodale discharged the duties of station agent.

It was about that time that John Botts, who had served as the first postmaster, disposed of his holdings and returned to Howard county.

In 1867 the question of changing the town's name from Bottsville to Meadville was agitated, and a petition was taken before the county court asking that the above change be made. This was in April, 1869. Some, however, opposed the change, and also went before the county court at the May term with a similar petition, asking that the name of Bottsville be restored. This petition was granted by the court and the name changed from Meadville to Bottsville, and continued in that way until October, 1869, when it was finally changed to Meadville, and will probably remain so for all future time. The name Meadville was given in honor of Charles Mead, at that time superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

The first schoolhouse erected was in 1859; it was a frame building, 18x26, and cost about \$200. It did service until 1872, when a fine brick building was substituted for it. This in time gave way to others until today the town can boast of one of the best and most modern equipped schools in the county.

The first birth recorded is that of Ada Grace, the daughter of James A. and Tabitha W. Grace, her birth having occurred in 1863.

The first wedding took place in August, 1866. E. D. Harvey performed the ceremony, and the contracting parties were Joel F. Spencer and Elizabeth James.

The first death in Meadville was that of Mrs. Frank Harvey, who died in the winter of 1866.

The first resident physician was Dr. Stephen Beach. He came in 1866, purchased a farm just south of town, upon which he died in 1875.

The first religious services were held in the year 1859; the Rev. Father Hogan officiating.

The first resident minister was the Rev. L. W. James of the Christian church, who came in the spring of 1865.

The first principal of graded school was Mr. L. M. Smith.

Meadville claims the distinction of having been first to start what was known as agricultural picnics. They were a gathering of the farmers, their wives, sons and daughters and were joined by the town people en masse. It was a day looked for with interest and when it arrived was one of unalloyed pleasure.

Out of these picnics has grown what is known far and wide as the Meadville chautauqua assembly, which was started in 1905, and has grown each year in popularity with the people throughout the county until it today undoubtedly is the most popular chautauqua assembly in northeast Missouri. The grounds are beautifully located just north of the city and a thousand or more people camp each year on these grounds, besides other thousands who come day after day in carriages, automobiles or by trains to enjoy the excellent programme.

In the way of entertainment the managers of the chautauqua assembly secure each year the services of some of the best known speakers in the country that are engaged in chautauqua work. Many of the most noted men of the day have spoken from their platform, and the people look forward each year with pleasure and profit to the week to be spent at the Meadville chautauqua.

Meadville was duly incorporated as a city of the fourth class on January 4, 1881, and the following officers were appointed by the court: George W. Golden, mayor; A. B. Black, J. C. Waters, John McNicholas and D. M. Sevey, aldermen, with John Crafton as marshal.

Meadville is in the heart of a fertile and thickly populated region. The railroad carries daily heavy consignments of products of the farm, the dairy and poultry yard to the markets. The town is well supplied with churches, has a splendid school and all facilities and conveniences of modern life; is well located, healthful and attractive. Best of all, it is inhabited by a kind-hearted generous people, with the welcoming hand always outstretched to the visitor.

CHAPTER XVII

Locust Creek Drainage System—Enterprise to Reclaim 25,000 Acres—Estimated Rise in Land Values—An Interesting Landmark—The Woodland Mills—Indian Mounds—Descendant of a Noted Warrior—Boy Lost in the Wilderness—Sheltered by a Deer—A Mother's Joy—The Trail of the 49ers—The Hannibal and St. Joseph Cross-State Highway—Automobile Men and Farmers Working for an Important Improvement—List of Towns on Route—Statement by State Highway Engineer—Importance of Good Roads.

The farmers and landowners along Locust Creek bottoms are planning an extensive drainage system which will save and render productive 25,000 fertile acres in the valley. As contemplated the drainage work will begin above Linneus and extend some twelve or thirteen miles down the valley to Grand River. Several meetings have been held and at the publication of this history the organization is well under way. Mr. Shaffer, a government engineer from Springfield, Missouri; J. H. Nolen of Jefferson City and John B. Logan of the Missouri State Waterways Company, have visited the valley and made an inspection of the situation. They have unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that the land could all be reclaimed by a system of ditches and dikes. Mr. Nolen said that in his opinion the best method would be to construct one straight ditch through the valley.

Owing to the fact that the land was subject to periodical overflows during crop growing seasons it has only commanded from \$30 to \$60 per acre. Mr. Shaffer, who has had a great deal of experience in drainage projects, and is a good judge of land values, said that if well drained and ditched the region bordering the creek would immediately rise in value from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

The experience of the adjoining county of Macon has proved that drainage ditches will effectively save large bodies of land which have hitherto been subjected to devastating overflows. Along the Chariton Valley they have constructed two ditches, each about thirty feet in width, and within recent years these waterways have been subjected to severe tests by heavy floods coming down from the north. The

farmers who organized to construct the system are thoroughly satisfied with its efficiency. With the exception of one or two low places the water has been promptly drained and carried on down to the Missouri river. Laterals are being made from the low places to the canals and soon the entire district under organization will be as safe from damage by overflow as any land in that county.

The enterprising farmers who are moving in the ditch matter in Linn county are confident that the same result will be reached here. As high as ninety bushels of corn to the acre and forty bushels of wheat have been produced in the Locust Creek Valley. With a good system of ditching and diking that record could be made almost every year, and some are so sanguine that they think it could be exceeded.

The first meeting to consider the project of draining the valley was held at Meadville in July, 1911. Another meeting was held at Linneus in February, 1912. An organization was formed at that time and F. L. Fitch was elected president; Aleck Brinkley, secretary and Mr. Fetty treasurer. A committee was appointed to work up interest in the project. A petition for the organizing of the drainage district association will be filed with the circuit court. The legal formality complied with, the contracts will be let and the work will be industriously pushed. No enterprise ever inaugurated in Linn county promises greater results for the money invested. It will be noted in the United States Census Bulletin that Linn county land is rated higher than in most other counties of northern Missouri. This in spite of the fact that no great work has been yet done in the Locust Creek Valley, the most fertile land in the county. The strengthening influence to values in the valley by the drainage system will extend to all the lands in the county, and add greatly to the total wealth of property.

One of the interesting landmarks of Locust Creek Valley is the old water-mill, about four miles west of Laclède, on the estate of J. L. Wood. The site is rugged and picturesque. In the early days of the state there was an Indian village there and a rock ford to afford easy crossing. Immense boulders crop out from the bluffs, and many have deeply imbedded in them salt-water shells. It is supposed that the country hereabouts was once a part of the sea, and that explains the shells. The mill is close to a public highway, which crosses the stream on a strong steel bridge. The dam and the mill were built by Daniel Grant in 1878. The plant was known as the Woodland mill. It was operated by water-power. The Woodland mills did grinding for a large territory, and at certain seasons of the year run night and day.

Mr. Wood purchased the property from Daniel Detrich in 1891. It had changed hands a number of times between Grant and Detrich. Plummer Ong was employed as head miller. Mr. Wood put in steam to run the machinery when the water was low and also two powerful turbines of the James Leffel type, so that the mill could be operated by water power when the creek was on the rising stage. These turbines are of the same type as those used at Niagara Falls.

When the mill was running, Mr. Wood drew customers from as far north as Milan and as far south as Brunswick. The plant produced regular roller mill flour and did general custom work. The price for grinding by water power was one-eighth and by steam power one-sixth. The capacity of the mill is from forty to fifty barrels of flour per day.

The mill house is a large three story structure, with a capacity for storing an immense amount of grain. Being situated conveniently on a main highway, it is in an advantageous position to command a large trade today if it were put in commission again.

On Mr. Wood's large estate, not far from his mill, are several Indian burying grounds. These are in the form of mounds. Parties have dug into them recently, and found many interesting pieces of pottery, arrows, tomahawks and the bones of tribesmen. A few years ago a young woman from Oklahoma visited the farm for the purpose, she stated, of finding where one of her ancestors was buried. Although she talked English fluently, and dressed in good style she said there was Indian blood in her veins and that she had a curiosity to see the burial spot of her remote kinsman. She went to one of the mounds on Mr. Wood's place and looked at it long and interestedly, and gave it as her opinion that that was the one in which the remains of the warrior chieftain was sleeping. She made no attempt to dig into the mound.

There is a pathetic little story or legend about a small boy who became lost and passed the night by himself in the wilderness, on a mound northwest of the Woodland mill, about a mile away. The incident occurred in the pioneer days, along in the early 50s. The lad was about four years old. He started out alone one morning to overtake his father, who had gone to Linneus. The little fellow walked and walked until he was completely tired out. Night came on and he lay down to rest on a mound and went to sleep. Of course the members of his family were very much distressed over his absence and spent the night hunting for him. Next morning he was found curled up by an old doe and her faun. The boy said that he had heard his mother calling during the night and that he had answered her, but that she didn't come to him; he didn't know why it was. It was supposed that

he had gone to sleep and the animals had chosen the same spot for retirement. During the night he heard the doe bleating and imagined it was the voice of his mother. The mother was overcome with joy at finding her little son alive. In those days for a child to get out of sight of the old log cabin meant that it was likely to be in great danger from the animals that were always prowling the woods.

The road running by the Woodland mills used to be known as the Brunswick and Chillicothe trail. It was used largely by the '49ers in their daily trek to the far West. The roads are unexceptionally good, and can be kept in good order almost the year round with a little dragging. The soil is a black loam, and the roads do not wash badly as they do in a country of clay hills. By the time this history is in press Linn county will have a standard dirt highway from the eastern to the western border. This highway will be part of what is known as the Hannibal & St. Joseph Cross-State Highway. The movement was inaugurated at Brookfield at a big meeting in February, 1912.

There were representatives from all the counties through which the highway would pass. The following officers were elected: President, Frank Adams, Chillicothe; vice president, L. M. Stallard, St. Joseph; secretary-treasurer, Sydney J. Roy, Hannibal.

The executive committeeman from Linn county is J. O. Van Osdol of Bucklin.

The following table gives the cities and towns along the route and their population as given by government census of 1910:

Hannibal	20,162	Callao	526
Bear Creek	50	Kern	10
Withers Mill	25	New Cambria	500
Barkley	10	Bucklin	790
Palmyra	2,168	Brookfield	5,749
Woodland	100	Laclede	740
Ely	50	Meadville	580
Monroe	1,949	Wheeling	25
Hunnewell	406	Cream Ridge	384
Lakenan	137	Chillicothe	6,265
Shelbina	2,174	Mooresville	205
Lentner	100	Breckenridge	1,025
Clarence	1,332	Nettleton	50
Anabel	250	Hamilton	1,761
Macon	3,854	Kidder	306
Bevier	1,900	Cameron	2,600

Osborn	200	Easton	225
Stewartsville	400	St. Joseph	81,777
Hemple	200		

It is not the purpose to stop with the standard dirt road, but to continue the agitation until a permanent rock road is constructed from the Mississippi to the Missouri river.

Several meetings have been held since the one at Brookfield and the greatest interest has been manifested in the enterprise. All the counties have subscribed liberally and the farmers along the line have shown an earnest desire to take a hand in the improvement.

The automobile, which was at first dreaded by the farmers, has proven to be a blessing. Owners of cars, and automobile associations everywhere, are taking a lead in the movement for good roads, and wherever you see a gathering of men to discuss that subject you will find the farmer and the motor car man working shoulder to shoulder in the good work.

The Cross-State Highway will, it is calculated, be the parent of numerous good road enterprises north and south, leading into the main line. This will mean as much for the development of the country today as the railroad did fifty or sixty years ago.

In speaking of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Cross State Highway, Curtis Hill, state highway engineer, recently said:

“The plan for a Cross-State Highway across North Missouri from Hannibal to St. Joseph, as outlined and agreed upon at the conference at Brookfield on February 28th, is a good one, in fact, it is an ideal route—and the plan of organization is practical.

“Two of the largest cities of the state just within the state, one upon the Missouri river, the western border, and the other upon the Mississippi river, which forms the eastern boundary, and with 200 miles of rich agricultural country between them, some of the richest lands in the state, connected by a good, serviceable road, will indeed become a great highway. Well may it, as Mr. Roy suggests, be named the ‘Prairie Route.’

“This great highway directly across the state, the most direct highway across Missouri that can be selected in any direction, through rich prairie lands, prosperous towns dotting the entire distance and a live city upon each terminus, will become one of the greatest in Missouri and bring untold benefits to that portion of the state and those counties through which it passes. Not only this, but it will exploit and help to further develop the state. It will bring to us the

class of visitors and citizens we like to welcome—men of means and of affairs. Not only will this one road be of value because it will be a road built, but because it will mean more good roads. Better than one road or a few road districts will be the universal interest and enthusiasm aroused for good roads. It is the main road, the center of action, into which many other good roads will be made.

“The idea is a co-operative plan whereby each community is asked to co-operate with that community on either side in the improvement of its own local road in such a manner as to connect into one great and continuous road. It must, therefore, be located over a road of local use and be of local as well as through service. In asking the citizens of a community to improve its section of the road they are asked to do no more than what they should do anyway—improve one of the main traveled local roads. In doing so, the community is not only making a much needed local improvement, but is placing itself upon a main thoroughfare.”

**DEPARTMENT OF
BIOGRAPHY**



A. H. Mullins.

MAJOR A. W. MULLINS

A gallant and intrepid Union soldier during the Civil War, although a native of Kentucky and of Virginia ancestry, and living at the time of his enlistment in a region in which there was a very strong sympathy with the Southern Confederacy, Major A. W. Mullins, of Linneus, soon after the dawn of his manhood showed himself to be a gentleman of independent views, deep and abiding patriotism, and devoted to the best interests of his country, without regard to the former history and traditions of his family, uninfluenced by the seething political strife around him and the personal danger to himself it might embody, and with the courage of his convictions, whatever might betide.

These characteristics have been forcibly manifested in all his subsequent career and have been strong elements in his success. In every line of activity to which duty or inclination has called him he has been the same forceful, self-reliant and manly man, unintimidated by circumstances, but commanding them to his service; undaunted by adversities, but making even them wings and weapons for his advancement in life; smiling in the face of difficulties and obstacles, and always their master; and at all times one of the most courtly, considerate and genial of men.

Major Mullins was born in Marion county, Kentucky, on April 12, 1835. He is a son of Berryman H. and Susannah Jane (Crews) Mullins, with whom he came to Missouri and Linn county in 1844, when he was nine years of age. His father was born near Petersburg, Virginia, on March 3, 1802, and like his son, became an emigrant from his native heath in his boyhood, accompanying his parents to what is now Marion county, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood and received a good common school education. He began life as a farmer and continued as such throughout his long and somewhat eventful career.

On his arrival in Linn county with his family in 1844 he located on a farm in Locust Creek township three miles southeast of Linneus, and there he passed the remainder of his days, dying on that farm on November 26, 1881, when he was nearly eighty years old. His wife,

who was born and reared in Kentucky, survived him for a short time, remaining on the old homestead to the end of her life. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, and of the eight three only are living.

Major Mullins was reared on the family farm from the time of his arrival in the county. He was educated wholly in this state, laying the foundation of his academic training in the common country schools and completing it at McGee college in Macon county, which he attended during 1854, 1855 and 1856. Immediately after leaving college he began the study of law in the office and under the direction of Judge Jacob Smith, one of the eminent lawyers and judges of the state. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1857, his entry being made at Linneus before Judge James A. Clark, another man eminent in the legal profession in Linn county.

The young attorney and future major began the practice of his profession in Linneus at once, and he rose rapidly in it until he became the leader of the bar in Linn county, of which he is now not only the leader but the Nestor, being still actively engaged in conducting his extensive practice, notwithstanding the fact that his years number almost four score. For he is still vigorous and energetic, and has as much abhorrence of idleness as he ever had at any period of his life. His high rank at the bar, which he reached early and has steadily maintained, is due to his profound and extensive knowledge of the law, his skill and resourcefulness as a practitioner, his wisdom and quickness of apprehension as a counselor, and his high character and strict integrity as a man, professionally and in all the relations of life.

The major has filled a number of official positions, both civil and military. In 1862 he was elected to represent Linn county in the state legislature, and was again elected to the same trust in 1866, having skipped one term, but holding the office four years in all, and in the period between his two terms in the legislature he was appointed county treasurer to fill out the unexpired term in that office of a Mr. Hoyle, who resigned in 1865. Following this, on the expiration of his second service in the general assembly, he was elected county treasurer for a full term of two years.

During a portion of the time he was in the legislature he found himself somewhat in the entanglement of conflicting duties. In the winter of 1861 and 1862 he enlisted in Colonel McFerrin's regiment of the First Missouri state militia, entering the military service as a private, but being soon afterward commissioned a major by Governor

Gamble. He had therefore to obtain leave of absence from the regiment in order to perform his duties as a representative. This was easily secured, however, for the times were troublous and he was needed in the legislature, while, although the hand of war had been felt in Missouri, it had not yet become so heavy that he could not be spared from military duty in the winter season. (For further notice of Major Mullin's military service see chapter on Civil War.)

The last official position Major Mullins held was that of United States attorney for the western district of Missouri, to which he was appointed by President Grant in 1877. Although this office was in the line of his profession, he did not find it agreeable and resigned it before the end of the first year of his tenure, much to the regret of the authorities at Washington, who showed their esteem for him by allowing him to name his own successor. In politics he is a staunch Republican and a great worker for his party. He is one of its leaders in his congressional district and in the state at large. For many years no campaign has been conducted by the party without his active co-operation in both counsel and energetic and effective service in the field.

The major owns considerable property of value in Linn and the adjoining counties, and is recognized as one of the substantial men in this part of the state. On January 10, 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss Nerissa Smith, a daughter of his old preceptor in the law. Six children born of the union, four sons and two daughters, are living and have their homes in this state.

In dress, in courtliness of manner, in high character, in fidelity to duty in all the relations of life, in respect for the rights and consideration for the feelings of others—in every attribute and particular—Major Mullins is a fine type of the southern gentleman of the old school; and in all the characteristics of elevated, useful and high-minded citizenship he is an ornament to his community, his county, his state and his country, and would be to any country and any society. No citizen Linn county has ever had has stood higher than does he in the esteem and cordial regard and admiration of its people. Now nearing the age of four score years, but still hale and active, as has been stated, he reminds all who know him of some genial year, approaching its end undoubtedly, but with its seasons of warmth and beauty and fruitfulness not wholly spent, but still exerting their benignant influences on the world and the people in it whose lives they have brightened.

JUDGE HARRY LANDER

(Deceased)

Venerable in years, eminent in his profession and in public life, with a long record of usefulness in war and peace to his credit, and standing high in the esteem of the people of Missouri, the late Judge Harry Lander, of Brookfield, passed to his eternal rest on December 6, 1903, lamented by the whole city of Brookfield and county of Linn. An unusual coincidence, and perhaps a happy one, was that his wife, who was also venerable and venerated, died on the same day. Their funerals were held together and their remains were buried in the same grave.

Judge Lander was born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, on August 15, 1826, and lived there until he was about nine years old. His parents, Henry and Ann (Cleveland) Lander, then moved, with their eleven children, to Knox county, Illinois. There the future judge attended the public schools and assisted in the labors on his father's farm until he was near manhood. He also pursued a full course of academic instruction at Knox College and was graduated from that institution. He felt that his bent was toward professional life, and he chose the law as his field of activity in that line. He studied law in the office of Julius A. Manning, then one of the foremost lawyers of the state, and after his admission to the bar, formed a partnership with his preceptor and located in Peoria, Illinois, the commission authorizing him to practice being signed by Stephen A. Douglas, at that time the judge of the circuit.

At this period Abraham Lincoln was practicing law also and living at Springfield, and Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll at Peoria. Colonel Ingersoll and Judge Lander had adjoining offices, and many are the interesting stories the judge used to delight in telling of the early law practice in Illinois and incidents growing out of or connected with his association with these famous American citizens. They were intimate friends and kindred spirits, equal in joviality and good-fellowship, and almost equal in anecdote and repartee, and there was probably never a more genial atmosphere than they created around them, in which all who came in contact with them shared.

From Peoria Judge Lander moved to Chariton county, this state, and there continued the practice of his profession for some years. He came to Linn county in about 1855, and rose to prominence at the bar here, commanding universal respect for his abilities, and winning all hearts by his genial nature and rare powers as a raconteur. He was held in the highest esteem, also, for his strict integrity, strong manhood and

elevated citizenship, which made him one of the finest types of admirable American gentility Linn county has ever known, and its people have had many fine examples for comparison.

Soon after the beginning of the Civil War Judge Lander enlisted in the Union army, and was made lieutenant and quartermaster of the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment of Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to Brookfield, and from 1865 to 1869 served with great credit and acceptability as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. When he retired from the bench here he went to St. Louis, where he practiced until 1877. He then returned to Brookfield, and here he continued in active practice until his death.

The judge was one of the most eminent lawyers in Missouri, and one of the state's best known and most revered citizens. On the day of his funeral, out of respect to his memory and that of his wife, every business house in Brookfield closed its doors during the hours of the funeral service. Every resident of the city felt keenly the loss of a friend and gave testimony to this feeling in a way that left no doubt on the subject, and the state mourned the fall of a stately oak in its forest of citizenship.

On April 18, 1861, Judge Lander was united in marriage with Miss Martha McCoy, a native of Lee county, Virginia, and they walked life's troubled way together to the end, as has been indicated. One child was born of their union, their son H. P. Lander, former prosecuting attorney of Linn county, and one of Brookfield's most prominent lawyers and most esteemed and useful citizens, whose professional career has been very creditable to him and beneficial to the community to the present time (1912).

ROBERT FINLEY MAXWELL

This successful and prosperous farmer of Linn county, whose home is in Grantsville township, is living on the farm which his father hewed out of the wilderness in the early days of the county's history, and is in itself a striking illustration of the work that has been done and the progress that has been made toward the full development of the county's resources and the expansion of its industrial and commercial power to the greatest possible extent. The farm is well improved, skillfully cultivated and highly productive—a very different condition from that in which its first owner found it—and the change represents what the labor of enterprising men can accomplish when judiciously applied to the bounties of Nature, and in its measure speaks of Linn county in

general and typifies what has been achieved within its borders by the same means.

Mr. Maxwell was born in Shelby county, Ohio, on March 15, 1855, and was brought by his parents, Robert and Catherine (Lambert) Maxwell, to Missouri and Linn county when he was but two years old. The father was a native of Virginia, born in July 5, 1786, and early in his manhood moved to Ohio. In 1857 he brought his family to this county and purchased the farm on which his son now lives. It was, as has been suggested, but a little removed from its state of primeval wilderness, and nearly all the work required to make it over into a productive farm was yet to be done. The father passed the rest of his life on it, carrying on this work with gratifying progress, and left the tract well improved and in a high state of productiveness when he died on April 20, 1861. The worn and wasted tenement of his spirit was buried in Whitley cemetery at Laclède. The mother died on January 15, 1902, and her remains were buried in Bear Branch cemetery.

Their son, Robert F. Maxwell, grew to manhood and obtained his education in this county, acquiring habits of useful industry and a thorough knowledge of the calling in life he had chosen for himself by practical and diligent assistance in the labor of cultivating the farm. Soon after leaving school he began farming on his own account, and to this occupation he has steadfastly adhered ever since, so well satisfied with it that he has never found any temptation sufficiently strong to induce him to even contemplate engaging in any other. He has applied intelligence and good judgment to his operations, and has thereby made himself one of the leading farmers of his township, and is taken as an example by others in the same business.

Mr. Maxwell is always warmly interested in the progress and improvement of the county, and does his full share of the work necessary to promote the desired advance. He zealously supports all worthy undertakings tending to this end, and is regarded as a very enterprising and public spirited citizen. The fraternal life of the community enlists his earnest attention also, and he gives his feelings on the subject expression by active and serviceable membership in the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to Shelby Camp, No. 6,602 in the fraternity. He is also a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

On September 17, 1885, he was married to Miss Mary E. Sturtevant, a daughter of Lyman and Elsie J. (George) Sturtevant, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. Five children have been born of the union, and all of them are living. They are Fred L., who aids his

father in managing the farm, and Herman F., Robert W., Opha Milo and Elsie, all of them still members of the parental family circle. The mother died on July 3, 1909, and all that was mortal of her was buried in Rose Hill cemetery in Brookfield.

MURRAY BUSHNELL

Born and reared on a farm, educated in the district schools, beginning life for himself as a farmer, and since then to the present time pursuing the even tenor of his way in that uneventful and, even at the best, somewhat monotonous occupation, Murray Bushnell, of Brookfield township has differed but little if any in the salient points of his history from thousands of other men in Missouri and millions in other parts of the country. In his personal characteristics he differs from many, and in some respects, no doubt, from all other men. But even in these he exhibits the same virtues of integrity, uprightness and straightforwardness that pervade the masses of our people, and he also shares with them the enterprise and progressiveness that make them the most triumphant and daring race the world has ever known.

Mr. Bushnell's life began on a Linn county farm on August 8, 1870, and all its subsequent years have been passed on a Linn county farm. He is a son of Harvey and Ruth (Mason) Bushnell, natives of Vermont, who came to Missouri and located in Linn county in 1868. The father was a merchant in his native state, but became a farmer as soon as he reached Missouri. He bought 320 acres of unbroken land, which he later increased to 640. This land he broke up, improved to some extent and farmed until death ended his labors in 1880. The mother is still living and now resides in Brookfield. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, and three of their offspring are residents of this county.

Their son Murray was educated in the country schools in the neighborhood of the family homestead, and soon after leaving school began farming on his own account. He was trained to the later avocation of his father and it was agreeable to him. He began the battle of life in it, and he has adhered to it ever since. But he has conducted his operations in a way that has made them profitable to him and won a comfortable competence for life from the soil by cultivating it with skill and good judgment, and managing his affairs with prudence.

On September 8, 1899, Mr. Bushnell was married to Miss Laura E. Arbutnot, a daughter of James and Sarah E. (Beemer) Arbutnot, the former born in Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, on September 3, 1841,

and the latter in Norfolk county, Canada. In 1862 the father enlisted in the Union army in Company E, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private. Later he was raised to the rank of adjutant of the regiment, a position which he resigned in 1866. He first served in the West, and afterward in the Army of the Potomac. After his resignation he returned to his former home in Adams county, Ohio, and remained there a short time.

He then came to Missouri and located on a farm in this county five miles south of Brookfield which he purchased. He farmed for a number of years and while doing so studied law, and in 1878 moved to Brookfield, where he practiced his profession and dealt extensively in real estate and loans until his death, which occurred on December 17, 1908. He was a gentleman of prominence and influence, a thorough business man and warmly interested in the progress and improvement of the city and county in which he lived, and the people appreciated his worth.

Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell have one child, their son Raymond A. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and zealous in promoting every good work undertaken by the congregation to which they belong.

JONES BROTHERS

These young men, Carl and J. Paul Jones, are the sons and successors of one of the most enterprising and successful farmers of Jefferson township, and in their operations as farmers and live stock breeders they are exhibiting the same business capacity, progressive enterprise and studious inquiry into the demands of their industries that gave him his great success, and also the same traits of elevated and useful citizenship that fixed him so highly and securely in the regard and good will of the people.

They are the sons of the late May Jones and his wife, whose maiden name was Hortense Carothers. The father was born on May 26, 1854, on the farm which the sons are now cultivating, and which was purchased by their grandfather, Carleton Jones, about the year 1853. The grandfather was born in Warren, Herkimer county, New York, on February 26, 1817, and during his boyhood lived in various places, his parents being of a migratory disposition and constantly in search of a locality in which they could employ their faculties to the best advantage.

They lived for a number of years, however, in Huron county, Ohio, and there their son Carleton reached his manhood on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools. There, also, he learned the

carpenter trade, and soon afterward moved to Laporte county, Indiana, and in 1842 to Brunswick in Chariton county, this state. In that town he worked at his trade until 1849, when he joined the first great rush to the newly discovered gold fields of California. Three years later he returned to his former Missouri home, and on July 10, 1853, was married to Miss Nancy Gaines, then a resident of Chariton county, but formerly living in Kentucky. Soon after their marriage the young couple moved to Linn county, and the husband purchased the farm of 500 acres in Jefferson township, which has ever since been and is now the home of the family.

May Jones, the father of Carl and J. Paul, was born on this farm in 1854, as has been noted, and died on it on April 22, 1911. In addition to his extensive and profitable farming operations, for a number of years he carried on a voluminous and profitable business in real estate and loan transactions, and in all his activities manifested a high order of business capacity and always a fine and fruitful public spirit. He was educated at a country school and in Laclède, and was married on February 12, 1880, to Miss Hortense Carothers, a daughter of James and Malinda (Lomax) Carothers, of Laclède. By this marriage he became the father of four children, all of whom are living. Eva, the first born, is now the wife of John H. Armbuster, and resides at Aurora, Illinois; the brothers who are the immediate subjects of this review, and Max, who is still living at home. The father was a Democrat politically, and filled a number of local offices in the township.

Carl Jones was born on the family homestead in 1884, and has been employed on it ever since he was large enough to work. He began his education in the district school near the farm and completed it in a school of higher grade in Brookfield. For a number of years before his father's death he had the active management of the farm and conducted it with gratifying success, keeping himself in touch with all the advancements in the science of agriculture and applying all the knowledge he could gain from diligent study and close observation of his business to his work greatly to his own benefit and that of the farm.

J. Paul Jones was also born on this farm, where his life began in 1889. He, likewise, began his education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home, but completed it at the State Normal School in Kirksville, Missouri. He was married on June 20, 1911, to Miss Agnes Thompson, a daughter of Parmelons M. and Nannie (Drummond) Thompson, of Linn county.

After Paul left school the brothers formed a partnership for the management of the farm and other industries growing out of that, and

this coalition is still in operation. A few years ago they saw the need of live stock improvement in this part of the state, and believed there was a fine opportunity to make an effort in this direction profitable to its promoters. Accordingly they began breeding Holstein cattle and Berkshire hogs, and have ever since been enlarging their operations in this industry until they now occupy a leading place in it in this territory, and have a fine reputation in many localities for the excellence of their products, on which they bestow their utmost care and attention all the time.

On their farm the state of Missouri has established a branch soil experiment station, and they have charge of it. This institution, which is registered as "The Oaks," is doing a great work for the farmers in this part of Missouri and the adjacent states, and is held in high appreciation by the people on all sides who are within reach of it, while the reports made of its work by the Jones brothers have an extensive circulation and are eagerly sought for and in great demand. In their farming, in their live stock industry and in their soil experiment work these gentlemen are rendering the public excellent service, and their active and helpful interest in the affairs of the county generally is also very beneficial. And their work is warmly appreciated, which is very creditable to the people, and all the interests that have the benefit of it.

PEOPLES BANK OF BROWNING

This is a state bank and was founded in July, 1902, with a capital stock of \$30,000, all paid in. The first officers were J. W. Schrock, president; James Neet, vice president; S. L. Gibson, cashier, and E. C. Bailey, assistant cashier. Mr. Schrock died soon after the bank was started, and J. G. Watson served as president for one year, at the end of which he was succeeded by James Neet, who is still at the head of the institution. At this time H. C. Bailey was chosen vice president and R. C. Bailey, assistant cashier. The first board of directors was composed of J. W. Schrock, J. G. Watson, J. I. Van Fossen, W. E. Duckworth, James Neet, S. L. Gibson and Benjamin Mairs. The board is now the same as at first except that C. H. Wallace succeeded Mr. Schrock as a member, and was in turn succeeded by A. E. Lambert. The directors are all men of large interests and high standing where they live, and are well known throughout this section of the country. The bank has now a surplus of \$6,500. It carries on a general banking business embracing all approved modern forms of banking.

Samuel L. Gibson, the organizer of the bank and its cashier from

the beginning of its history, is a native of Benton township, Linn county, and came into being on a farm south of Browning on September 6, 1858. He is a son of George W. and Harriet A. (Schrock) Gibson, the former a native of this county and the latter of Virginia. The father was born on a Linn county farm in 1837. He grew to manhood on that farm, which he assisted in clearing, and resided on it until 1866. He then bought 500 acres of unimproved land south of Browning, which he improved, brought to advanced productiveness and resided on for thirty years.

In 1897 he moved to Browning, where he now lives, and where the mother died in 1909. They had four children who are living, their son Samuel L. being the only one of the four resident in this county. The father is a Freemason and an Odd Fellow, being a charter member of the lodge in the latter fraternity to which he belongs. His parents, William F. and Sarah (Brookshire) Gibson, came from their native state of Tennessee to this county in 1835, making the journey with teams and bringing their cattle and other movable property along with them.

A few months after their arrival in this county they entered a tract of timber land, which they cleared and on which the mother died in 1855. The rest of the family lived on that farm until 1866, when they separated, the grandfather of Samuel moving to Browning, where he died in 1888. He and his wife were the parents of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but two. After the death of his first wife, the grandfather married one of her sisters as his second wife, and by this marriage he became the father of three children, two of whom, both sons, are living. In politics he was first a Whig, and after the death of the Whig party, a Democrat.

Samuel L. Gibson was reared on his father's farm in Benton township, and obtained his education in the district school in its vicinity. He engaged in farming until 1894, when he moved to Browning to take the cashiership of the Peoples Exchange Bank. In 1897 this institution became the Farmers Exchange Bank, and he served as its cashier until 1902, when he resigned and organized the Peoples Bank of Browning, with which he has ever since been connected. He also assisted in organizing and now represents the Stockgrowers Bank of Purdin, the Citizens Bank of Winigan, the Citizens Bank of Laredo, the Citizens Bank of Linneus, the Farmers State Bank of New Boston, the Citizens Bank of Bucklin, and the Farmers and Traders Bank of Dawn, the last a private institution, which is under the management of one of Mr. Gibson's sons, Arthur E., the first born of his offspring.

In 1903 Mr. Gibson sold all his farming and other land in this

county, and also a farm of 2,700 acres which he owned in Kansas, and since then he has given all his time and attention to the affairs of the bank. But he still owns his beautiful and finely appointed residence in Browning. This is one of the most attractive and best equipped dwellings in Linn county, and although it is located in a town of less than 1,000 inhabitants, it would adorn a fashionable residence district in some large city. The dwelling house is located on a commanding site four blocks from the Peoples Bank, and adjoining it is an eight-acre tract of land sloping gracefully to the south and west.

From basement to roof the building is a model in design and equipment. It contains ten rooms above the basement, heated by hot water throughout and thoroughly lighted by the Datonia Acetylene gas system with electric igniters, making its illumination as convenient as if done by electric lighting. From an exhaustless living well the entire building is supplied with hot and cold water by means of the Bethalto Water System of St. Louis, run by a gasoline engine, and the United States American Radiator heating apparatus. The cooking is done by gas heat and the laundering and similar work is done in the basement, which is sealed with cement and perfectly dry. The apartments on the first floor, with the exception of the kitchen and bath room are all thrown together by open grill work. In all parts the living apartments are artistically adorned, and the furniture is in keeping with all the other features of the residence.

At present this beautiful home is occupied by only Mr. Gibson and his wife, their three sons being all in business at other places. Mrs. Gibson's maiden name was Flora M. Purdin, and she is a daughter of Luther and Susan (Lane) Purdin, residents of Linn county who are held in the highest esteem. She was united in marriage with Mr. Gibson on August 17, 1884, and they have three sons: Arthur E. is in charge of one of his father's banks, which is located at Dawn, Livingston county, this state; Roy E. is a director and the secretary of the Commercial Trust Company of St. Louis; and Lyle C. is receiving teller in the day and Night Bank in that city. They are all young men of high character and fine business and social qualities, and share fully in the cordial regard in which their father and mother are held in this county, and also stand well in the esteem of the people where they are now living.

In political relations Mr. Gibson is a Democrat of firm faith in the principles of his party and loyal to its interests to the core. But he has never been a very active partisan, and at no time in his life has he desired a public office of any kind. Fraternally he is connected with

the Masonic Order, the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In support of the material advancement of his county and northern Missouri, he is always earnest, energetic and far-seeing; and with reference to moral, mental and social advancement, and efforts to promote it, he is one of the most diligent and resourceful men in this part of the state. All over Missouri his name stands high in public estimation, and all who know him well agree that no rank in citizenship is above what his genuine merit entitles him to hold and enjoy.

JAMES DUDLEY SHIFFLETT

Of French ancestry on his father's side and British on his mother's, and the grandson of two men who fought on opposite sides during our Revolutionary War, but afterward became good and true American citizens, and with his father making a creditable record as a soldier in the War of 1812, James Dudley Shifflett, for many years one of the leading farmers and public officials of Linn county, had plenty of inspiration to good citizenship and valor in war, if he had occasion to show it, in the history and examples of his forefathers. His record gives abundant proof that he has lived up to the standard of patriotism set by them, although he has never followed the flag of his country to the battlefield.

Mr. Shifflett is a genuine old-timer in Missouri, and has passed the whole of his eighty-six years of life within the confines of the state. He was born in Howard county on April 18, 1825, and is a son of Hasten and Susan (Estell) Shifflett. The father was born in Virginia in 1791, and after reaching manhood farmed extensively in that state. He promptly joined the American army at the beginning of the War of 1812, and took part in several of its most sanguinary battles. He was taken prisoner at the defeat of Col. Dudley's troops and for some time thereafter languished in captivity.

About the year 1802 he left Virginia with his parents in their removal to Kentucky, whither the tide of emigration was then moving in considerable volume, and found a new home with the family on a farm in Madison county in that state. Twenty-one years later, in 1823, he moved to Missouri and took up his residence in Howard county, where he remained until 1846. In that year he changed his residence to Linn county, in the vicinity of Linneus, and there he passed the remainder of his days, dying on his farm on December 2, 1877. His remains were buried in Fore cemetery amid many manifestations of popular respect and esteem.

Mr. Shifflett was married in 1811 to Miss Susan Estell, and they became the parents of fifteen children, three of whom are still living; James Dudley, the immediate subject of this brief review, who resides with his daughter on her farm seven or eight miles north of Brookfield and about five miles due east of Linneus; Hasten Tussey, whose home is at Krum, Texas; and Lorenzo Dow, who is a resident of Arkansas. The mother died in 1872, and her remains were buried in Fore cemetery also.

Mr. Shifflett's paternal grandfather, Thomas Shifflett, was a French soldier and in one of the bodies of troops that came from France to assist the American colonies in their war for independence. He found this country agreeable to him and became an American citizen, making his home in Virginia. The grandfather on the mother's side, George Estell, was a British soldier whom the fortunes of the same war brought to our shores. He came as a belligerent to aid in our conquest or subjugation to British rule, but he too was pleased with the country, and never returned to his own. After the Revolution he swore allegiance to the United States and passed the rest of his life in this country as one of its most loyal and dutiful citizens, acquiring considerable wealth.

James D. Shifflett became a resident in Linn county in 1846, at the very dawn of his manhood, and began farming on Parson creek. During the Civil War he served about nineteen months in the Home Guards, which comprises all the military service he ever saw. From 1852 to 1863 he was a teacher in the country schools of the county, and afterwards he served as judge of probate for a term of four years. After the end of his term as probate judge he served some years as public administrator, and prior to it was assessor of the North East district of the county when it was divided into four assessment districts; and from time to time, when he was occupying no other office, he has been prevailed on to accept that of justice of the peace.

On September 5, 1852, Mr. Shifflett was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Pace. Eleven children were born of the union and six of them grew to maturity. Five are now living: C. H., whose home is at Milton, Iowa; Ann Eliza, who is the wife of T. H. Barbee, of Laclede, Missouri; Miss Lou, who is at present living on the home farm with her parents; Emma Elizabeth, the wife of J. B. Carothers, who also resides in Laclede; and George W., who is living on and cultivating the farm.

The venerable patriarch, whose life-story is briefly told in this memoir, is an interesting link which connects the remote past of Linn county, when it was just emerging from the wilderness, putting on the garb of civilization and starting on its luminous career of progress and

development, with its present advanced state of improvement, industrial and commercial power and earnest aspirations toward far loftier heights of attainment. He has witnessed every step of the advance, and according to his opportunities and ability, has helped them all along. At no time in his life has he ever hesitated to perform his part of the work of improvement, or withheld his hand from any undertaking designed to further and quicken the movement. The people of the county know his record and revere him for the service he has rendered and the example of elevated and useful citizenship he has given and is still giving. He is one of the most esteemed men in this part of the state, and well deserves to be.

ALLEN W. PURDIN

Having been actively engaged in general farming and raising live stock on a scale as large as his facilities would allow from his youth, first, for a number of years under the direction and supervision of his father, and also for other men, and for a long time now on his own account; having conducted his operations in Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, and encountered different conditions and requirements in all of these states; and having had at least a taste of military service during the Civil War, Allen W. Purdin, an enterprising, progressive and therefore prosperous farmer of Linn county, Grantsville township, has had experience in useful labor and association with men in several widely separated places and in a variety of occupations and surroundings. He has profited by his experience in building up his career, and made all its lessons tell to his advantage.

Mr. Purdin is a native of Madison, Jefferson county, Indiana, where his life began on June 10, 1833. His father was Charles B. Purdin, who was born on February 28, 1796, and was a farmer and mechanic. He moved to Ohio with his parents when he was a boy, and with them found a new home in Brown county. There he was reared, educated and acquired an intimate practical knowledge of the two employments he followed through life. In 1819 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Duffy, and by this marriage they became the parents of twelve children, only three of whom are now living: Alexander, who resides at Purdin, in this county; Charles, whose home is in Muskogee, Oklahoma; and Allen W., whose dwelling is six miles north of Brookfield.

The last named, who is the interesting subject of this brief review, came to Missouri with his parents in 1871, and located with them in Howard county, where he remained four years. In 1875 the whole

family moved to Linn county, and took up their residence near where the village of Purdin now stands. The father donated the land for the townsite of this village, and in grateful recognition of his generosity, the people named the place in his honor. The father passed away in Linneus. His remains were buried in the cemetery at Purdin.

Since coming to Missouri, Mr. Purdin, the son, has always followed farming and been engaged in raising live stock. To both lines of his undertaking he has given careful study and close attention, welcoming any new suggestion in either that seemed good to him, and endeavoring by all the means at his command to keep abreast with the most advanced thought and most approved methods in both. As a result he has prospered and risen to the front rank as a farmer and stock man in his township, and is widely and favorably known for his enterprise and progressiveness in other parts of the county. For, while he is not demonstrative in reference to his work, his methods and the results achieved by them have attracted attention and fixed his reputation as one of the leading agriculturists in this part of the state.

Mr. Purdin is also highly esteemed as an enterprising and public spirited citizen, who can always be relied on to take his part and do his full share in promoting all lines of public improvement and aiding in the progress and development of the county to its highest standard of power in material productiveness and wealth, and its loftiest plane of intellectual, moral, social and civil attainment. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has served as one of the elders in the congregation to which he belongs during the last fourteen years. He also served ninety days in the Provisional Guard during the Civil War, being enrolled on the Union side of the great sectional conflict that came so near tearing our country asunder.

On January 1, 1858, Mr. Purdin was married to Miss Anna Lane, a daughter of William Lane, long esteemed residents of Chariton county, this state. Of the four children born of the union three are living: William E., who is a prosperous farmer dwelling on a fine tract of land one mile south of his father's place; and Charles and Elizabeth, who are still members of the parental family circle, and assisting their parents in the labors of the farm and its agreeable and hospitable household. All the members of the family stand well in the community and are highly esteemed for the uprightness of their lives, their interest in the welfare of their township and county, and their excellent examples as high-toned and estimable citizens.

WILLARD WOLFE

Having devoted the whole of his life from his youth to farming, and made a study of the business in all its bearings, Willard Wolfe, of Brookfield township, has become a master of his occupation and one of its best representatives in Linn county. Side issues have never diverted him from his main purpose, and his devotion has therefore been wholly given to that; and, as he has looked upon it as his work for life, he has been energetic and thoughtful in his efforts to secure the best returns for his labors and make his farm yield up its full tribute of productiveness in obedience to his masterly and persuasive hand as a husbandman.

Mr. Wolfe is a native of Knox county, Illinois, where his life began on March 16, 1870. He is a son of Warren and Sarah E. (Buck) Wolfe, and a brother of Frank M. Wolfe, postmaster of Marceline, in a sketch of whom to be found in this volume, the family history is given. He was but four years old when the family moved to this state, and as he grew to manhood, was educated, married and has passed all his mature years in Missouri, he is practically a Missourian, and is as devoted to the institutions, the people and the enduring welfare of the state of his adoption as he ever could have been to that of his birth.

No worthy undertaking involving the good of his township or county, or the benefit of their residents ever goes without his active and effective aid. No public interest of any kind in his locality fails to engage his attention and his energetic service in its behalf, and no mental, moral or social agency at work among its people for their betterment lacks his cordial and serviceable support. He is a public spirited citizen, even though a modest one, and the residents of the county warmly esteem him as such, in as great measure as they admire him as an excellent and representative farmer, whose work is a credit to the whole region in the midst of which it is carried on.

Mr. Wolfe was married on March 29, 1893, to Miss Lila J. Curtis, a daughter of T. J. and M. C. (Witt) Curtis, residents of Linn county for over fifty years. Eight children have been born in the Wolfe household, and all of them are living. They are: Inez, Jasper, Elmer, Earl, Ethel, Otis, Ralph and Grace. To the present time (1912) the family circle is unbroken, as all the children are still living under the shelter of the parental roof-tree.

In politics Mr. Wolfe votes with the Republican party and works for its success, but he is not an active partisan with any desire for the rewards of party service in the way of public office. He is a Republican

from the firm belief in the principles of the party, and works for it on the conviction that its supremacy would be the best thing for the county, the state and the nation, and in their welfare he is always deeply and intelligently interested. He and the members of his family are well and favorably known in all parts of the county and enjoy the good will and respect of all its people of every class and condition, which they fully deserve from every point of view and in reference to all the relations of life.

JONATHAN KNIGHT

From his boyhood this enterprising, progressive and successful farmer of Clay township, in this county, has been connected with the agricultural industry, and his zeal in it has been exhibited in four of the great commonwealths of the American Union. He was trained to it, has found it agreeable, has made it profitable, and has never sought any other occupation. And by studious attention to the needs of his calling and intelligent study of the land on which he exercises it, he has risen to high rank in it in this part of the country, and established himself in the judgment of the people around him as one of its ablest exemplars.

Mr. Knight was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on June 23, 1840, and is a son of William and Hannah (Fisher) Knight, also natives of that state. The father was born there in 1810, and grew to manhood there, obtaining his education in the district schools and at Wainsburg College. He was a Quaker in religious belief and belonged to families long connected with the branch of the Christian Church in which he held his membership. He farmed in Pennsylvania until 1863, then moved to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he bought a farm which he cultivated many years. He died in Oskaloosa in that county in 1897, having outlived by seven years his wife, who passed away in 1890. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters. Four of the seven are living, but Jonathan is the only one of them who resides in this county or the state of Missouri.

His paternal grandfather, whose name was also Jonathan Knight, was for a long time a farmer in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was chief engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where he died well advanced in years. He was a son of Able Knight, an Englishman by birth and for some time a resident of the island of Newfoundland, where he was a cod fisherman. From there he moved to Pennsylvania and turned his attention to farming, and in this occupation he passed the remainder of his life, dying at a good old age in Pennsylvania.

His son Jonathan, grandfather of Jonathan Knight of this sketch, was well educated and became a man of prominence and influence in Pennsylvania, representing his Pennsylvania district in the Congress of the United States in 1858 and 1859, or the term embracing those years, which was the stormy period, or breaking out of the Civil War.

In the national House of Representatives he had good standing, but he did not remain long enough to make a record of imposing character, for that takes time. It is set down to his credit, however, that he was always true to his convictions and faithful to his duty in every particular.

Jonathan Knight of our day and Clay township, like his father, grew to manhood and obtained his education in his native state. He began life for himself as a Pennsylvania farmer, but feeling a strong attraction toward the West, moved to Illinois in 1862, when he was twenty-two years old, and the next year changed his residence to Iowa. In 1877 he came to Linn county, Missouri, to live, and bought the farm which is now his home. He has improved this place considerably, putting up good buildings and fences, and by skillful cultivation has brought it forward to a high state of productiveness, besides making it attractive in appearance and condition.

On April 23, 1862, Mr. Knight was united in marriage with Miss Evelin B. West, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Neblic) West, whose family history is given in a sketch of Henry West to be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have four children, all daughters and all living. They are: Mary H., who resides at Utica, Livingston county, Missouri, and is the wife of J. Cady; Jennie E., the wife of W. R. Kent, whose home is near Osgood, Sullivan county, this state; Nora, who is a resident of Linn county and the wife of S. C. Kohn; and Alice E., who married Prof. W. L. Cochrane, who has been superintendent of several city schools and lives with him at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Mr. Knight has followed general farming and confined his attention to that except what little he has given to raising live stock on a small scale. He has always been deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his township and been one of its most useful and enterprising citizens in reference to public improvements and all other forms of development. He, and the members of his family, belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (he being an elder). They all take an active and helpful interest. He is well and favorably known in all parts of the county, and all over it he is highly respected as a good man, a progressive farmer and an excellent and steadily useful citizen.

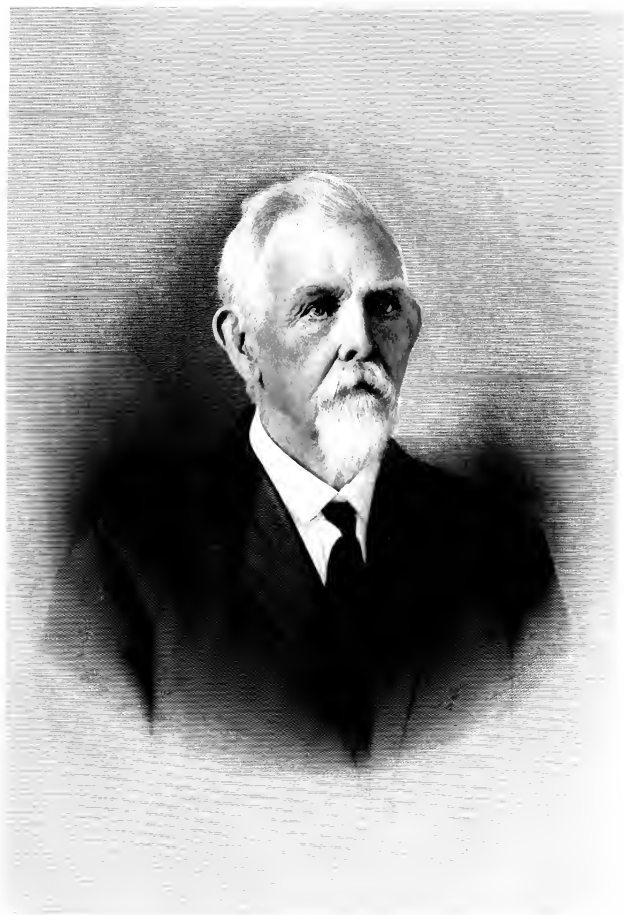
DR. HAMILTON DeGRAW

(Deceased)

By the death of the late Dr. Hamilton DeGraw there passed into the history of Brookfield and Linn county the record of their oldest citizen and the achievements of their most remarkable business man, financier and genuine philosopher. What he accomplished for the benefit of his home city and county in the way of development and improvement are part of their imperishable legacy from the past. The example of elevated and progressive citizenship, broad public spirit and unwavering domestic virtue which he gave the people of this region has enshrined his memory in their hearts, to live ever among them in perpetual vigor and fragrance, an incitement to generous endeavor, a watchword to the faithful, a stimulus to the flagging, an encouragement to the struggling and a bounteous benefaction to all.

Seldom, if ever, has the pen of the biographer a more engaging theme than the life story of a good citizen who has grown old in the service of the people around him, and has lived to see the fruit of his labors in their prosperity and happiness, and the established success of valued institutions, to whose creation and development he has essentially contributed. Such a theme is presented in the career of the late Dr. Hamilton DeGraw, of Brookfield, who passed from the scene of all earthly activity on Thursday morning, February 1, 1912, at the age of ninety-five years, one month and six days, with all his faculties clear and every mental and moral force vital and energetic until the day before his dissolution came.

Dr. DeGraw was a resident of Brookfield continuously from 1867 to the time of his death. He located in that part of the county, in fact, six years prior to the founding of the city, which took place in April, 1873, and during his long life in the locality there was scarcely a day in which he was not busy planning or executing some undertaking for the progress of the region and the enduring welfare of its residents. For his mind was very alert and active, the sweep of his vision was wide, his resourcefulness was comprehensive and his ideals were lofty and humanitarian. When he came to Linn county the whole region was largely still a wilderness, but he seemed to anticipate the future affluence of empire that was to distinguish it and hear in fancy the tramp of legions yet to march in and occupy and make the most of it; and all his projects were designed and his energies employed to further all movements tending toward its present high state of development.



Hamilton DeGraw

Dr. Hamilton DeGraw was born in Rockland county, New York, on Christmas day, 1816. During his boyhood his parents, who were in very moderate circumstances, moved to New York city, and there the doctor was reared and obtained his academic education in private schools. Soon after completing this he began the study of medicine to prepare himself for the profession he had chosen as his life's work, and which he so long and so conspicuously adorned. For two years he pursued his professional studies in the office of Dr. Robert Nelson, of New York, and then passed one year in the medical department of the state university, and one at the College of Physicians in Albany, the state capital, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1840. Here, then, came one of the pathetic incidents of his life. He had nothing in the way of worldly possessions as equipment for his advancement among men but his medical diploma, and was forced to borrow money with which to get back to his home. But the incident did not discourage him. It only stimulated his zeal and made him more determined than ever to make a successful career, which he felt within him he had the power to work out as well as the will to use that power for the purpose.

After his return home the doctor practiced his profession a few years in New York city, then abandoned it as a regular practitioner, although he never lost his love for it and always took a great and helpful interest in its advancement and that of the science which it represents. He had heard, however, the voice of great Nature calling her child to the field of labor for which she had designed him, and pointing him to a then distant portion of the country as one in which his services were greatly needed, and in which he could make them of great advantage to it and himself as well.

In 1856 he came to Missouri and Linn county to live, traveling from New York to Chicago and Quincy, Illinois, by rail, and from Quincy to Linneus by stage. In 1867 he moved to Brookfield, and there he passed the remainder of his days. Soon after his location at Brookfield he started the banking house of H. DeGraw, with himself as president, and his brother, the late Maj. W. H. DeGraw, as cashier. In 1882 he organized the Linn County Bank, to which he transferred the business of the DeGraw bank, and of this new institution Judge W. H. Brownlee was made president and Major DeGraw was continued as cashier. About twenty years later the Brownlee Banking Company was organized and Dr. DeGraw once more took charge of the Linn County Bank as president. He remained at the head of the bank for

about ten years and then, feeling somewhat the weight of years, he retired.

Dr. DeGraw was married in Hannibal, Missouri, in 1868, to Miss Mary P. Dick, who is still living. Two children were born of their union, their son Richard X., who, also, is living, and their daughter Myo, who died in childhood some thirty years ago. To all the interests of his family the doctor was sedulously attentive at all times. He had the courtly gallantry of the olden time toward his wife, and it was not a manner assumed, but flowed from his genuine and ever continuing affection, and was born of the sincere gentility of his nature. His treatment of his children, while impelled and guided by a high sense of duty, was yet full of the most tender solicitude for their comfort, happiness and enduring welfare.

The venerable man whose life story is here but briefly and imperfectly narrated lived fifty-five years in Missouri and nearly half a century among the people of Brookfield, and of all the men, women and children who knew him in his later years, there was not one who did not do him reverence. Living to near the century mark in years and being when he died so universally honored and revered, he could not but know how well the people among whom he had passed so long a period of usefulness esteemed him. He survived his own wake, so to speak, and overheard the judgment of posterity. While his course in life did not lie along the points and pinnacles of great affairs where History holds her splendid march, he discharged with fidelity and zeal and cheerfulness every public and private duty, and thereby contributed most directly and essentially to the welfare of his city and his fellowmen of every class and condition. The record he made and the example he gave will for generations to come be an inspiration to the young men of the community, and will teach them, while it incites them to action, that the best basis of true personal and lasting regard is high character, upright living and faithful attention to every claim of exalted, self-reliant and useful citizenship.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS

(Deceased)

The sudden and tragic death of this well known and highly esteemed citizen and progressive and successful farmer of Linn county on June 30, 1909, at the early age of forty-six years, threw the whole township of his residence into gloom and gave a shock to many persons in all parts of Linn county. On the date given, he was killed by a stroke

of lightning, a disaster that ended a life serviceable at the time and full of promise of far greater usefulness. For he was in full vigor, physically and mentally, and his plans for greater advancement and more considerable undertakings were just reaching their maturity.

Mr. Thomas was born in Linn county on April 18, 1863, and passed the whole of his life in this county. He was a son of John L. and Marjery Jane Thomas, natives of Illinois. They came to this county in 1855, and here the father took up a tract of wild land and made an excellent and valuable farm of it, remaining here until his death, which occurred in 1901. His widow is still living and now resides in Colorado. They were the parents of six sons, four of whom are living. The father succeeded in his operations in this county, and at his death was well-to-do and held in high regard in all parts of the county. He was a prominent and very devout and zealous member of the Baptist church.

His son Benjamin was reared and educated in this county, and when he began the battle of life for himself entered it in the occupation of a farmer, to which he had been well trained on the parental homestead. He never had or sought any other employment, but continued farming until his death, making steady progress from a small beginning and rising all the time in the confidence, approval and esteem of the public.

Mr. Thomas was married on February 17, 1885, to Miss Mattie Bowyer, a daughter of L. F. Bowyer and a descendant of one of the first families to locate in Linn county. The progenitors of the branch of the family that has lived in this county from the dawn of its history, William and Jesse Bowyer, with the family of the former, located on Locust creek in January, 1832, having come to this locality from Howard county. Soon afterward the men returned to Howard county and brought up the family of Jesse Bowyer. The first white child born in Linn county was Thomas Benton Bowyer, a son of this William Bowyer and his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Tyre, and the first female child born in Locust Creek township was a daughter of William Bowyer's brother Jesse. Mrs. Thomas is a direct descendant of the William Bowyer here alluded to.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were the parents of four children, all of whom are living: James F., Bertie F., Claude B. and Nellie M. Their mother is living also and still occupies the farm improved by her husband. She has managed it with skill and good judgment since his death, kept up the improvements with energy and carried on all its operations with the same vigor and success that he displayed. She and her children are among the most enterprising, public-spirited and progressive residents

of the township, and the people throughout its extent and in many other parts of the county hold them all in the highest esteem for their excellent characters, upright lives, cordial interest in the welfare of their home region, and genuine usefulness and worth in every way and in connection with every interest of the people living around them.

JOHN M. JONES

This successful merchant and former prominent and esteemed school teacher, who is one of the leading citizens of New Boston, Baker township, is a native of Linn county and has passed the greater part of his life to the present time (1912) within its borders. He was born at Bottsville, now Meadville, Linn county, Missouri, or near that town, on April 8, 1855. He has passed nine years of his life in Macon county and seven in Grundy county, but all the rest have been spent in Linn.

He is a son of Hardin and Susan J. (Yates) Jones, natives of Missouri and Kentucky, and they came to this county in 1852. The father was a farmer in both Howard and Linn counties. He was born on July 27, 1824, in Boone county, Missouri, and died on his Macon county farm in 1892. He was a Democrat in political faith and belonged to the Christian Church in religious fellowship. His parents, Christopher and Martha (Yates) Jones, came to Boone county in 1819, from the old Kentucky home of the family in the long, overland and oftentimes dangerous journey to the land which held out great promises of prosperity.

His father, Christopher Jones, commonly called "Kit Jones," came to the state first in 1818 and selected a home for his family in Boone county. He then went back to Kentucky for the other members of his household and soon had them located on the tract of wild land he had secured for his future use, improvement and enjoyment. He lived on the farm he cleared and improved until his death, which occurred in 1867. He also belonged to the Democratic party and served it loyally from the dawn of his manhood. In religious connection he was a Baptist.

He was born in Kentucky in 1796, and was therefore seventy-one years of age when he died. The mother, that is, the grandmother of J. M. Jones, was born in 1800 and died in 1884, at the age of eighty-four. They were married in 1819. Their son Hardin Jones, when he left home, took up his residence in Howard county, where he remained until 1852, when he moved his family to Linn county, as has been stated. Of the

five sons born to his parents, one of his brothers is the only one now living. He owns and cultivates the old family homestead in Boone county. There were also four daughters in the family, and all of them also are deceased.

J. M. Jones is one of seven children born in his father's household, five of whom are living; the other four being his brothers Robert W., Milton S., Christopher H. and Mrs. Corena F. Howard. He was reared on his father's farm in this county, and after completing his education taught school for a number of years. He was engaged in teaching school from 1874 to 1882, and then turned his attention to merchandising. In 1885 he sold his business and again taught school until 1887. In that year he once more entered mercantile life, and in this he has been actively engaged ever since.

While teaching in the winters of 1874 and 1875, Mr. Jones pursued special courses of training at the Kirksville State Normal School during his vacations. He is connected with the Christian Church in religious affiliation, with the Masonic order fraternally and with the Democratic party in politics. In each of these organizations he takes an earnest interest and in all their proceedings he is an active participant. He is devoted in his loyalty to them all and at all times ready and willing to render them any service in his power.

On December 28, 1876, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Davis, a native of Linn county born on March 2, 1858. Her parents moved to Macon county in her girlhood, and for a number of years she had her home in that county, and it was there Mr. Jones became acquainted with her and they were married. They have three children: Susan, who is now the wife of Dr. W. W. Ellis, of Marcelline; Harvey V., one of the two sons, who resides in Bucklin; and Elmer O., the other son, who is a law student in state university in the city of Columbia, Missouri. The wife and mother is still living.

Mr. Jones takes an unusually warm interest in the progress and further development of the township and county in which he lives, and supports with ardor and intelligence all worthy undertakings for their improvement and the substantial and enduring welfare of their residents. He is a gentleman of influence, and is useful to the county not only by what he does himself, but also through the forces awakened and put to work by the force of his example. The people of Baker township look upon him as one of their best and most representative citizens, and this estimate is the one placed upon him generally throughout the county.

THOMAS D. EVANS

Born of a military family and a direct descendant of a soldier in the Revolution and a soldier in the War of 1812; himself a member of the state militia during the Civil War and taking part in several of its lighter engagements; filling several important civil offices with credit to himself and advantage to the people, and for a period of forty-three years engaged in cultivating his Parson Creek township farm, which is still his home, Thomas D. Evans has a fine family record and has himself been a man of great usefulness to Linn county and is held in the highest esteem for the services he has rendered and the high character, fidelity to duty and elevated citizenship he has always shown.

Mr. Evans was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on September 6, 1844, and is a son of William and Paulina (Cornelison) Evans, also natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer and during the Civil War adhered to the side of the Union, although he had a brother in the Confederate army under General Sterling Price. Another of his brothers was killed in the Mexican War. He and his wife both died in Linn county. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living.

The grandfather, John G. Evans, served under General William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812, and took part in many of the battles of that second conflict with the mother country, especially those against the hostile Indians. The great-grandfather, Edward Evans, was a Virginia planter of prominence in the early history of the state and its later colonial history. When the war of the Revolution began he went promptly to the front in defense of freedom and independence of Great Britain, under the command of Washington, and continued in the struggle until victory crowned the American arms through the genius of the great captain at their head and the loyalty, heroic courage and patriotic ardor of the troops which he commanded. The family is of Welsh descent, five brothers coming from Wales to the United States in colonial times. Two of them settled in Virginia and the other three in Tennessee and Kentucky.

When Thomas D. Evans was twelve years old his parents moved to Pettis county, Missouri, from their "old Kentucky home," and in that county and the adjoining one of Saline they resided until 1864. During the Civil War their son Thomas D. was enrolled in the Sixty-second Regiment, Missouri State Militia, and was in active service four months. His military experience, however, was confined to this state and led him into none of the leading battles of the conflict. But he participated in the fight at Marshall, Saline county, and a number of skirmishes.

In 1864 he located at Meadville, this county, and opened the first store at that place. He continued merchandising five years, and during that period served as postmaster of Meadville and also as depot and express agent for the railroad. In 1869 he moved to the farm on which he now lives in Parson Creek township, which comprises 240 acres of well improved land of high productiveness, and which he manages with great skill and success, making every acre that is under cultivation yield an abundant return for the care and labor bestowed upon it.

From 1882 to 1886, inclusive, Mr. Evans was a member of the county court, and in 1890 was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature. He served two years in that body, but was defeated in an effort to secure a second term. He has always been a Democrat in his political faith, and his allegiance to his party has ever been of the most pronounced character. In all its campaigns he has taken an active part and rendered its candidates energetic and effective service.

On June 30, 1868, Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Botts, a daughter of Seth and Elizabeth (Littrell) Botts. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Edwin E., Seth D., William B., Walter E. and Adella. Mrs. Evans' father was a pioneer of Linn county, and died here at the advanced age of eighty-seven. During the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant in Captain Hamilton's company and took part in the battle of New Orleans.

Mr. Evans is one of the best farmers in Parson Creek township, and one of its most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. He has long been in the van of the forces for improvement, and has been both energetic and judicious in his support of undertakings for the advancement of his township and the whole county. As a public official he made a wide reputation for his uprightness and intelligence, and his strict attention to the duties devolving upon him in office. In all the relations of life his course has been upright and commendable, and his example to the people around him has been helpful and stimulating. Throughout the county he is regarded as one of its best and most representative men.

OSCAR L. POLSON

Easy and convenient banking facilities are very desirable in every community for the accommodation of the people, and when they are provided in ample measure to meet all requirements, and managed with a spirit of progressiveness and liberality that takes into consideration the power of expansion in the community and the disposition of its

people to use that power, they form one of the most potential agencies for progress and improvement that can be furnished. When the banking arrangements of a town keep pace with its needs they are good. But when they lead the march of improvement and quicken and direct the public spirit of the town they are of the greatest possible service and worthy of all commendation.

The Farmers State Bank of New Boston, this county, under the direction of O. L. Polson, who has been its cashier since 1908 and its organization was in 1905, has been a leader of progress and improvement in Baker township, and in its beneficent operations has been of great service to the people of the township as a whole, and to many individual residents and interests in particular. It has been studious of the needs of the township and quick in responsiveness to meet them, and liberal in its policy in doing so.

Mr. Polson is a native of Linn county, Missouri, born on June 22, 1885. He was reared on his father's farm and obtained a good academic and business education, attending first the district schools, then a business college, and finally the State Normal School in Chillicothe. After completing the normal course of instruction he taught school two terms, one in Adams, Washington county, and one at New Boston. In 1908 he was elected cashier of the Farmers State Bank, and he has occupied that office continuously ever since.

On December 25, 1910, Mr. Polson was united in marriage with Miss Vera Edna Lile, who was born in Macon county on December 3, 1888. Her parents, J. Frank and Eliza (Ratliff) Lile, are residents of Macon county and living retired at Ethel, Missouri. Fraternally Mr. Polson is a member of the Masonic lodge in Bucklin. He has taken a very active interest in all matters involving the progress and improvement of his township and the welfare of its residents, never withholding his aid from any worthy and desirable enterprise which would help to promote these objects, and always working for them with intelligence guided by good judgment. His practical and fruitful public spirit has been highly appreciated by the people, and he is very popular among them, being regarded throughout the township as one of its best and most useful citizens.

He is a son of John and Mary (Nelson) Polson, who are both natives of Sweden and who came to the United States about the close of the rebellion. Both parents are living on a farm north of New Boston of 400 acres, well improved. He is a director of the bank and J. Frank Lile is president of the same.

CITIZENS BANK OF LINNEUS

The men of nerve and enterprise who conduct the industries of magnitude in and around Linneus, and the citizens of Linn county of ordinary means, who conduct their operations on a small scale, are alike fortunate in having available for their needs banking facilities ample in scope, responsive in action and adapted to specific wants. Such facilities are furnished by the banking institutions of Linneus, which have come forth from the flame of every financial trial untarnished, and have for years maintained, wherever they are known, a high reputation for financial soundness, prudent and skillful management, a spirit of liberal accommodation and abundant resources for every requirement.

Among these banking institutions the Citizens Bank of Linneus is easily in the front rank. It was founded on January 8, 1905, with a capital stock of \$30,000, and on a basis so practical and adaptable to needs that it has never yet been required to enlarge its capitalization, although its business has largely increased, and its operations have been magnified to include features not considered at the time of its organization. It has kept pace with the progress and development of the community, notwithstanding the unexpected demands made upon its resources.

The first official staff of the bank included men of mould, capable of dealing with the situation that confronted them, and guiding the new institution out into the open sea of large operations and general usefulness. They were: E. G. Fetty, president; R. B. Lambert, vice president; Melvin Gibson, cashier, and W. T. Ball, assistant cashier. Judge Fetty continued to serve as president until his death in 1909, after which H. C. Taggart was chosen to fill his place for a short time. At the end of the period for which Mr. Taggart was elected, A. B. Bond was made president, and has occupied that office ever since. He is still president of the bank, and the other officers are: Marcus B. Fetty, vice president; W. P. Thorne, cashier; M. E. Fosher, assistant cashier; and A. B. Bond, H. C. Taggart, Dr. J. Gooch, J. L. Kirby, M. B. Fetty, W. P. Thorne, T. S. Stephenson, R. B. Lambert and J. P. Fell, directors.

The bank does a general banking business, including every feature of present day banking operations, and has abundant resources for all the requirements of its trade, as will be seen in the statement of its resources and liabilities to be found at the end of this article. From the beginning of its life it has endeavored to be of service to the city and county in which it is doing business, and to the people living in

them. The measure of its success in carrying out this laudable desire is to be inferred from the universal appreciation in which it is held.

William P. Thorne, the cashier and active manager of the bank, and one of the leading and most representative citizens of Linneus, is a native of this county, and was born on a farm three miles north of Linneus on March 22, 1860. His parents were Samuel and Elender (Sutherland) Thorne, the former a native of Kentucky, born near Lexington in that state, and the later of Virginia. The father was a farmer who came to Linn county in 1840 and stuck his stake and founded his home on a tract of wild land, which he improved by his industry and enlarged by his enterprise and subsequent purchases until it embraced 750 acres, all of which he owned at the time of his death in 1903, he having survived his third wife, who died in 1900, three years.

He was married three times. His first wife was a Miss Chaplin, who bore him three children, two of whom are now living in this county. She died here in 1851. His second marriage was with Miss Elender Sutherland, the mother of William P. Thorne. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living, and three of them reside in Linn county. The third union was with Miss Melissa Fore, a native and life-long resident of Linn county. By her marriage with Mr. Thorne she became the mother of one son and two daughters, all of whom survive her. The family was of English origin on the father's side, and its living representatives admirably exemplify the best traits of the race from which they are descended.

William P. Thorne was reared and educated in Linn county, Missouri. He was a farmer until 1904, when he was forty-four years of age, then became interested in a leading way in the Citizens Bank, and from that time to the present has been its manager and controlling force. In connection with its affairs he has exhibited business capacity, breadth of view and progressiveness of a high order, and contributed materially and essentially to its present standing and high rank in the estimation of the public.

On December 3, 1882, he was married to Miss Emma Pratt, a native of Linn county, and a daughter of Henry and Iblin (Connelley) Pratt, who are recognized as among the leading citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Thorne became the parents of three girls, one of whom is living—Effie, who is the wife of O. W. Croy, discount teller of Tootle-Lemon National Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri. Her father has served as township trustee and collector, and was, in one campaign, a candidate for the office of county treasurer, but was defeated by a small majority. He is a Democrat in political faith and allegiance, an Odd

Fellow, Woodman and a Royal Neighbor in fraternal life, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in religious affiliation. In the congregation of the last mentioned organization to which he belongs, he has been one of the stewards and the treasurer of the board for a number of years.

FREDERICK L. FITCH

Tracing his ancestry in this country back to early colonial times in New England, and far beyond that period in old England; numbering among his forefathers in the United States men prominent in every walk of life and every field of useful endeavor; with his family name honored in many states in industrial, mercantile, civil and military circles, and his family record furnishing many glowing examples of high emprise, Frederick L. Fitch, of Linneus, has had many incentives in the career of his forbears to elevation of citizenship, enterprise in business and industry in whatever he has undertaken. But he has not needed them as a stimulus to his own force of character and native qualities of manhood, for these have been sufficient to lead him to make the most of his opportunities at all times, and to succeed in whatever he has undertaken.

Mr. Fitch is a native of Delaware county, New York, where his life began on January 25, 1866. His parents, Lyman M. and Elizabeth (Green) Fitch, were also natives of the state of New York, the former born in Delaware county and the latter in Broome county. The father was a farmer and live stock and dairy man, following the pursuits indicated for many years in his native state and county. In 1890 he came to Missouri and located in Kansas City, where he lived until his death in 1908. The mother died in that city in 1900. In the opening of his career the father was a merchant, but the greater part of his time from the age of twenty-five or thirty was given to cultivating the soil, raising live stock and conducting the operations of his extensive and profitable dairy business. He and his wife were the parents of five sons and one daughter. All of the children are living, but only two of the sons are residents of Missouri.

The grandfather, Nathaniel Fitch, was born and reared in Connecticut. He was a tavern keeper and merchant in that state, but in his young manhood moved to Delaware county, New York, where he was a pioneer. He followed merchandising in that county, also, and died there. His offspring numbered five, two sons and three daughters. Of the five two are living, one of the sons and one of the daughters. Thomas Fytche, the founder of the family in this country, came over

from England in 1638 and located in Connecticut. He was the ancestor of former Governor Fitch of that state.

Frederick L. Fitch was reared and educated in his native county, and for three years after leaving school engaged in farming and butchering. In 1887 he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Kansas City, and there for a period of six years he was engaged in the grocery and meat trade. In 1893 he moved to Linneus and started a meat market in the city and a farming enterprise in the country. In 1905 he bought the farm he now owns, and on this he has erected the most imposing and attractive country dwelling house and other buildings in the county.

Mr. Fitch has taken a cordial interest in all phases of the general life of Linn county since locating here, and has done all he could to promote its progress and improvement. No undertaking of value, in which the further development of this part of the state or the welfare of its residents is involved, ever goes without his active, intelligent and serviceable support, and the people esteem him as one of their most public-spirited and progressive citizens. He is one of the vice presidents of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Linneus and connected with other fiscal enterprises of great value to the community.

Mr. Fitch was married on May 24, 1893, to Miss Mary Williams, a daughter of John R. and Carrie (Gibbs) Williams, who have been residents of Linn county for fifteen years. No children have been born of the union, but the household is not desolate for want of them, as Mr. and Mrs. Fitch seem to have adopted the community as an object of their special care and solicitude, taking under their wing in a measure every good agency at work among its people for their betterment, and giving them all intelligent and energetic support. They are well known throughout the county, and in all parts of it are looked upon as fruitful forces for its good, ornaments to its citizenship, bright stars in its social firmament, and most estimable persons in every way.

ALEXANDER BRINKLEY

This esteemed citizen and progressive farmer and stock breeder of Locust Creek township is regarded on all sides as one of the most sterling, reliable and useful men in Linn county. In his citizenship he is attentive to every requirement for the enduring welfare of the people of his township and county. In his farming operations he is up to date in theory and methods. In his live stock industry he is one of the leaders toward the highest and best results; and in every relation of life he

is commendable for his strict integrity, stern sense of duty and responsiveness to every demand growing out of his relation to the community.

Mr. Brinkley is not a native of Missouri but has lived in the state ever since he was ten years old, a period of fifty-three years. He obtained his education in the schools of Linn county, acquired his social habits in association with its people, accumulated his estate by industry in its activities, and attained his hold on the confidence and esteem of the people by taking an active part in public affairs in furtherance of their interests. He is therefore in close touch and full sympathy with his environment, and a thorough Missourian in everything but birth.

His life began in Lee county, Iowa, on March 8, 1848, where his parents, William B. and Elizabeth Jane (Hamilton) Brinkley, were then living and operating a farm. In 1858 they moved to Missouri and took up their residence in Linn county on a farm about four miles northwest of Linneus. They readily adapted themselves to their new conditions and surroundings, and soon became known as among the progressive and resourceful farmers and live stock breeders of that portion of the county.

Their son Alexander was educated in the country school near his home, and made such good use of his limited opportunities of attending it that he was able to become a teacher himself, and for two years rendered acceptable service to the public in the management of a country school, such as had unsealed the fountains of knowledge and mental development for him. His pedagogical services were rendered at Botts' schoolhouse near Meadville, and, although it is many years since he performed them, they are still remembered with appreciation and approval by those who were the beneficiaries of them, all of whom agree that they were conscientiously given.

The profession of teaching did not, however, suit Mr. Brinkley's aspirations, and he returned to the pursuit for which he had been trained under the exacting tuition of his father. He became a farmer and has ever since adhered to that line of effort, coupling with it advanced operations in breeding Percheron horses of a high grade. In both lines of his undertaking he has been successful in a financial way and in making an excellent reputation for himself, both as a farmer and a breeder.

In his political faith and activity Mr. Brinkley is affiliated with the Republican party, and while he has never been desirous of a political office for himself, either by appointment or election, he has given his party energetic and effective service in all its campaigns. He has also been cordial and earnest in his interest in the Old Settlers' Association,

and in 1909 and 1910 served as its president and the controlling force in arranging for and conducting its annual reunions for those years.

Mr. Brinkley united in marriage with Miss Nancy Hannah Withrow. Five of the children born to them are living: Dr. F. O. Brinkley, of Stonewall, Louisiana; William P., who is living on the home farm; Charles A. and Joseph A., of Seattle, Washington; and Milo H., of Poughkeepsie, New York.

THEODORE A. HANSMANN

Although born in the neighboring state of Iowa, Theodore A. Hansmann, one of the leading citizens of Bucklin, this county, has been a resident of the town of his present activities during nearly the whole of his life to the time of this writing (1912). And although he began life for himself as a farmer, he has been one of the leading merchants and bankers of the same city during the greater part of his manhood. But he was trained to mercantile life, for his father was engaged in it throughout the whole period of the son's minority, and the latter was in constant touch with trade until he reached his maturity. His return to it on his own account at an early time in his manhood was neither to be wondered at nor unwise, as his success in merchandising fully demonstrates.

Mr. Hansmann is a native of Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, where he was born on November 12, 1863. His parents, Herman and Rosalie (Isaar) Hansmann, were Germans by nativity. The father was a merchant in his native land and after his arrival in this country until his retirement from all active pursuits. He came to the United States in 1854 and located first in Minnesota, where he remained three years. In 1857 he moved the family he then had to Anamosa, Iowa, and there he was engaged in business ten years. In 1867 the family came to Bucklin to live, and here the father conducted a mercantile establishment eight years. At the end of that period he moved to Kinderhook, Pike county, Illinois, but in 1878 returned to Bucklin, and has since resided in this state, making his home with his children since the death of their mother in the spring of 1889. They had three sons and one daughter, but their son Theodore is the only one of the four whose home is in Linn county, although all the others are living.

The father, following the custom and law of his native country, served for some years in the German army, and took part in the war of 1848, in which many Germans of subsequent prominence distinguished themselves, some of whom afterward suffered expatriation when their



Wm. P. Brewster

cause was lost by the triumph of the other side. Mr. Hansmann, the elder, was not of this number, as he came to this country of his own accord and not on account of any political prescription against him.

Theodore A. Hansmann was but three years old when his parents first moved to Bucklin. He grew to manhood here and was educated in the public schools. After leaving school he engaged in farming until he was twenty-six years old. He then gave up that pursuit and moved back to Bucklin, where he at once formed a partnership with W. E. Story in the hardware trade. Mr. Story died three years later, and since then Mr. Hansmann has successfully and profitably conducted the business alone. He has also been president of the Bank of Bucklin for some years, and has stood high in business circles from his start in merchandising.

On February 15, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Sanford, a native of Linn county and daughter of Edward Sanford, who came to this county in 1868. Four children have been born of the union, all of whom are living. They are: Louise E., Carl S., Herman M. and Helen M. In politics the father is a Republican, but he has never held a political office. He has been a member of the Order of Odd Fellows continuously for twenty-three years. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian church. Both are well known and highly esteemed throughout the county, as they have been public-spirited and progressive in the service of the people and ornaments to Bucklin and Linn county citizenship.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. BROWNLEE

The death of this venerable and venerated citizen and professional man, whose end came on January 10, 1909, in Brookfield, Linn county, of which he had been a mature resident for forty years, prominent in his profession and as a banker during the greater part of the time, and who was always an ornament to the citizenship of his locality, cast the gloom of a heavy bereavement over all classes of the people in this county and other parts of the state of Missouri, as he was well known and highly esteemed throughout its extent. His remains were laid to rest with every demonstration of popular respect and affection, and many glowing tributes were paid to his high character, great ability, benevolence of disposition and other traits which made him one of the most beloved and honored men in the state.

The action taken at a meeting of the Linn County Bar held on Friday evening, February 19, 1909, gave, perhaps, the best estimate of his

worth and the causes of the universal esteem bestowed upon him. The meeting was called for the purpose of paying homage to the lives and characters of the departed jurist and Col. James A. Arbuthnot, another distinguished citizen and business man of Linn county.

Maj. A. W. Mullins was made chairman of the meeting, and nearly all the lawyers had something to say in the way of tribute to the lives of the departed patriots of the bar in consequence of their summons to that Higher Court over which the Great Judge presides. At the close of the meeting, in which there were so many expressions of beautiful thought, the following resolutions were adopted:

“Since the last term of court in this county, death has visited our ranks and has taken from us our revered and beloved brother, Judge William H. Brownlee, therefore, be it

“Resolved, That the Linn County Bar Association and the legal profession in this state have lost one of their most distinguished and able members; the people have lost a generous, noble and honest man, and the family of the deceased a kind and devoted husband and father.

“His transcendent ability and profound knowledge of the law, his wonderful sagacity and intuitive knowledge of human nature, pre-eminently fitted him for the most exalted station in private or public life, while his uniform kindness of heart to all, and especially to the younger and struggling members of the bar, and to the needy and oppressed everywhere, made him dear to the hearts of all who knew him.

“That in the death of Judge Brownlee the members of the bar have sustained an irreparable personal loss, and while we bow our heads in sorrowful submission to the mandate that must surely come to us all, yet we will ever cherish in affectionate and grateful remembrance the genial, grand, noble character of our departed friend.

“That we sympathize with his family in their great sorrow.

“That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this court, and that a copy be furnished the family of the deceased, and the press of Linn county for publication.”

Judge Brownlee was born in Indiana and admitted to the bar at Princeton in that state, having been graduated from the law department of the university at Bloomington about 1855. He practiced his profession at Princeton for a short time, then came to Missouri in 1857, making the journey overland from Champaign, Illinois, where he conferred with Abraham Lincoln about the choice of a location. He was accompanied by George W. Thompson to Brunswick, Chariton county, and from there he traveled on foot to Milan in Sullivan county,

where he located a Mexican war land grant given to his father, John Brownlee, for his services in an Indiana regiment in our short, sharp and decisive contest with our sister republic on the south of us. The father was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and served in the War of 1812 from that state. He died in Indiana in 1855.

Judge Brownlee began practicing law in this county at Linneus, where he was associated with George W. Thompson until about 1868. The next year he moved to Brookfield, and here he passed the remainder of his days. He had a broad and comprehensive mind, which was fully capable of dealing with several lines of activity at the same time. And he found an outlet for his surplus energy in the banking business, becoming one of the early bankers of Brookfield as the successor to T. D. Price & Company, the firm name becoming later Price & Brownlee, and still later Price, Brownlee & DeGraw. The judge was the first president of the Linn County Bank, and held that position until 1893, when he founded the Brownlee Banking Company.

Judge Brownlee was a Democrat in politics and one of the wisest counselors and shrewdest leaders of his party. In 1860 he was elected judge of the probate court of Linn county, which office he held until 1864. Six years later, in 1870, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and this office he also filled with great credit to himself and benefit to the county for a period of four years. At the end of that time he declined a re-election, and devoted his attention to his profession off the bench and his other extensive business operations.

In summing up his career as a professional man too much stress could scarcely be laid on his extensive, accurate and profound knowledge of law, his excellent judgment and his great ability, fairness and eminent qualities in all respects as a judge. He was often called upon to act as a special judge in prominent cases, and was very seldom reversed by a higher court. He made no pretensions to oratory, however, and did not try many cases as an advocate in the courts, his greatest value to litigants being as a counselor. But he was as generous as he was able and frequently made no charge for giving advice.

The judge has two sons and two daughters living in Brookfield, where his widow also resides. The two sons, Walter and Richard, are now carrying on the banking business founded by their father, and so long and wisely managed by him. They also are excellent business men, and have high rank in the business world and the social and public life of their community. They are worthy exemplars of the virtues that adorned their father in all the relations of life, and as highly esteemed in their way as he was in his.

The virtues of the father were aptly enumerated and described in the press of his home city at the time of his death. In a tribute to him, full of cordiality and warmth of feeling, the Brookfield *Argus* said:

“Those who were familiar with the life and character of William H. Brownlee, who have known him as husband, father, neighbor, counselor and friend, attest best to the gentleness of his being, the kindness of his heart. For years, for three or four decades, he has been to legions in this community, adviser and benefactor. It was a part of his life to be doing little acts of kindness which he was not prone to herald. A thorough optimist, his presence was a sort of benediction to those with whom he came in contact. Ever of an even temperament, he was never disposed to retaliate for real or imaginary ills. The democracy of heart of Judge Brownlee was as broad as his charity for the unfortunate. In manner he was a cavalier, a veritable ‘gentleman of the old school,’ having acquired the charm of gentility in that epoch when men could take time from business to do so. This pioneer loved companionship; the association with friends, but, first and foremost, he loved his home. There was his haven, his solace, his restful retreat; there was his chiefest interest. He belonged to no fraternal orders save that of homecraft, to no club save that where wife and children dwell. There it was that his influence, his gentleness, his kind indulgence, showed forth in a character that will make his memory cherished by those who knew him best and loved him most.

“While this departed pioneer, this distinguished citizen who has been gathered in the harvest, applied himself to banking for the past thirty years, his ideals were far above those simply of money-getting. He looked upon money only as a means to an end, for the comforts, the culture, the pleasures it would bring.”

The Brookfield *Gazette*, commenting on his exact and comprehensive knowledge of the law and the principles which underlie it, paid him this high but just tribute:

“We once heard one of the ablest lawyers who ever practiced at the Linn county bar say that no man who has been engaged in the practice of that profession in Linn county had a more thorough and broader knowledge of the law, from its basis and elementary principles upward, than Judge William H. Brownlee. That he possessed a thorough and complete knowledge of the law was fully demonstrated while he was judge of the Linn county court of common pleas, as no decision made by him was ever reversed by the supreme court.”

These comments of the press admirably epitomize the whole case.

GEORGE L. JOYCE

A prominent and influential attorney and counselor at law, and an enterprising and wide-awake real estate dealer, and taking an active and helpful part in local public affairs, George L. Joyce, of Bucklin, this county, is one of the leading citizens and most energetic business and professional men in that portion of the county in which he lives, and which has the benefit of the principal part of his intelligence and legal knowledge in zealous endeavors for his own advancement and that of the locality of his home in the promotion of the general welfare.

Mr. Joyce is a native of Linn county and received a large portion of his academic training in its schools. He was born on his father's farm four miles east of Linneus on December 6, 1867, and was reared to manhood there. After completing the curriculum of the public schools in the neighborhood of his home he attended the State Normal School at Kirksville for special instruction that would prepare him to teach school, and he subsequently pursued a thorough course in training for business at the Gem City Business College in Quincy, Illinois.

After completing his scholastic training in these several lines he taught school for a number of years and while doing this also studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1898 and at once began the practice of his profession at Bucklin, where he had been superintendent of schools for two years. He has since added dealing in real estate and loans as a side line to his business, and has prospered in all three departments of his work, standing well at the bar and in the estimation of his professional brethren, and being one of the most enterprising and successful real estate and loan men in his part of the county.

Mr. Joyce is a son of Edward and Lowvicy (Burton) Joyce, the former a native of County Cork, Ireland, and the latter of the state of Kentucky. The father came to the United States as a young man, and on landing in the city of New York soon found employment in railroad construction work in New York state. This was in the forties, and he made his way westward by gradual stages, working from place to place, and finally arriving in Linn county in 1844. Here he took up a tract of government land which he improved into a good farm, on which he died in 1888. The mother is still living. They were married in Illinois and became the parents of fourteen children, thirteen of whom, seven sons and six daughters, grew to maturity. Of these ten are living, and all but one of them are residents of Linn county, where the mother also has her home.

George L. Joyce was married on November 21, 1907, to Miss Blanche Pancost, a daughter of Lester E. and Serena Pancost, esteemed residents of Chariton county, Missouri, for many years, but now living in Marceline. Mr. and Mrs. Joyce have one child, their son Maureece. His father has been active in local politics and attained considerable influence in public affairs in his township and throughout the county. He is a member of the Democrat party, and in all campaigns renders it effective service in helping to uphold its principles and aid its candidates to success in the elections. He is connected in religious ties with the Christian church. He is universally regarded as an excellent citizen, with high ideals of duty and a cordial and serviceable interest in the progress and improvement of his township and county, and at all times ready to aid in promoting their welfare and that of their whole people. He is a representative man in his community and is accorded high rank among its residents.

CLARENCE M. KENDRICK

One of the most esteemed and influential citizens of Marceline in Linn county is Clarence M. Kendrick, a leading lawyer there, and a man of great public spirit in reference to the substantial and enduring welfare of his city, county and state in every way. He has shown his interest in the progress and improvement of his locality by practical service in behalf of its residents, and they appreciate his efforts to add to their comfort and enjoyment, as is well known by the high standing he has among them and the honors they have bestowed upon him.

Mr. Kendrick was born in Carroll county, Missouri, on January 29, 1865. His parents, Morton G. and Sarah E. (Wilson) Kendrick, were natives of Kentucky. The father was a stone cutter and worked at his trade many years in this state. His parents brought him to Missouri in 1839, while he was yet in his childhood, and located in Clinton county. He attained his manhood in Carroll county, and moved to Linn county in 1891, locating at Marceline, where he still resides, retired from active pursuits. During the Civil War he was a soldier in the Union army, serving four years in the Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. His regiment took part in the battle of West Point, Virginia, in May, 1862, and aided greatly in winning a decisive victory for the Union cause. It was also in many other engagements, in all of which Mr. Kendrick participated. In the peace and comfort of his present life his wife shares fully, as she is still living. Two of their

children are also living, their son Clarence M. and their daughter, Mrs. H. C. Webster, who has her home at Braymer in Caldwell county, this state.

The great-grandfather of Clarence M. Kendrick was John S. Kendrick, who was born in Virginia, moved from there to Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1839, locating in Clinton county, where he died well advanced in years. When the gold excitement over California was at its height in 1850, he crossed the plains to that state accompanied by his grandson, the father of the interesting subject of this brief review. They remained in the gold fields one year, then returned to Missouri. William Kendrick, the grandfather of Clarence, also came to Missouri in 1839. For many years he operated a stone quarry in Carroll county, where he died.

Clarence M. Kendrick grew to the age of sixteen in Carroll county and secured his academic education in the public schools. He learned the printing trade, and after serving his apprenticeship worked at the craft eight years, setting type in the leading newspapers of Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Louis. He studied law in Kansas City under the direction of John Burgin, and on the suggestion of Judge Clarke of that city decided to locate at Marceline. He did this in 1891 and was admitted to the bar by Judge Brownlee in 1892. He began practicing the same year in Marceline, and that city has been his home ever since.

From 1893 to 1902 Mr. Kendrick was editor of *The Mirror* in Marceline, and he has also served fourteen years as city attorney. He was elected to the state legislature in 1900, and there he served one term with credit to himself and benefit to Linn county and the state of Missouri. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Freemason of the thirty-second degree, and also belongs to the Order of Knights of Pythias. He has a large practice in his profession, is an orator of note on the hustings and at the bar, and is held in high regard for his pronounced and effective public spirit, which has helped to bring about many valuable improvements in the city and township of Marceline. In this line of activity he has been conspicuous in his enterprise in helping to push forward the paving of the city streets, providing the community with an abundant supply of good water and establishing the City park, which is a source of great pride and pleasure to everybody living in the township. In fact, there is no manner in which the interests of the people of his locality can be advanced as to which he is not far-seeing and energetic, doing great work himself and stimulating others to action by his influence and the force of his

impressive example. He is essentially a builder of progress, and every commendation bestowed upon him as such and as a citizen has been justly and fully deserved.

IRVIN OGAN

(Deceased)

The mastery of Man over Nature, in all its phases, is an inspiring theme, which, because of its familiarity, often loses its force. Readily enough we perceive and acknowledge the grandeur of the great army which some chief or despot assembles and draws out to feed his vanity by display or his ambition by conquest; but the larger and nobler armies, whose weapons are the ax, the mattock and the spade, which overspread the hills and line the valleys, until through their rugged skill and persevering efforts a highway of commerce is opened where late the panther leaped, the deer disported—is not theirs the nobler spectacle—more worthy the orator's apostrophe, the poet's song? Consider the irregular but persistent advance of the pioneers of civilization in our country! Onward, still onward, they have swept, and still before them have bowed and vanished all obstructions to their progress! In the eye of a true discernment, what host of Xerxes or Cæsar, of Frederick or Napoleon, ever equaled this in majesty, in greatness of conquest, or in true glory? It opened up America to settlement and productiveness, and made our country what it has been aptly called "The last great charity of God to the human race."

One of the advance guard, if not a division commander, in this mighty army of peaceful conquest was Irvin Ogan, the first permanent settler in what is now Clay township, Linn county, Missouri. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Jones, and who were both born in Mason county, Kentucky, came to Linn county from Boone county, this state, in 1835, and located on a tract of wild land in Parson Creek township. The next year, however, they moved to Clay township and the husband took up from the government a tract of land in Section 13, Township 58, Range 22, which is within the presents limits of Clay township, and is occupied and farmed by their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Sidebottom, a sketch of whom is published in this history.

They cleared this land and brought it to a fair state of productiveness during their lives, the remainder of which was passed on it as their home. The mother died on this farm on January 28, 1882, and the father in 1887. He was a man of considerable prominence and

influence in the early history of Linn county, serving its people in a number of township and county offices and finally representing its residents in the state legislature in 1840. He declined a second nomination. On one occasion when he was a candidate for the office of justice of the peace in Parson Creek township he received every vote that was polled for this office in the township.

Mr. Ogan was one of the renowned hunters of his day in this locality, but while he had a large score of trophies of the chase to the credit of his steady hand and unerring eye, he was also very serviceable in ridding his township of wolves which made it almost impossible for any of the settlers to raise lambs or pigs, so numerous and voracious were these predatory beasts of prey. He and his brother James, who was also a Nimrod of the greatest repute, killed about one hundred of them and by this means gave the herds and flocks of the pioneers in the locality comparative safety. They also brought down deer and wild turkeys without number, and frequently carried home the carcass of a bear to replenish the larders of the settlement, while they added to the adornment and comfort of their cabins with the pelts. There is a tradition in the township, too, to the effect that no fox however old and wary, was too cunning for their skill.

The Ogan brothers aided very materially in founding the civil, educational and social institutions of Clay township, and had potential influence with reference to such things in all parts of the county. They were also of great service in starting the industrial activities of the region and making the required preparations for their further development and expansion. In every phase and form of the life of this part of the state they took an active part, and their wisdom and breadth of view were important factors in starting progress on right lines and toward the most wholesome improvement and desirable ends. The people of Linn county hold their names in sincere veneration, appreciate their services as of great value and point to the examples of elevated and progressive citizenship which their records furnish as worthy of all emulation.

JUDGE A. B. BOND

For more than fifty-three years this eminent citizen of Linn county has lived within its limits, taken part in its industries, helped to administer its public affairs at different times and in various capacities, adorned its social and civil life, and in every way open to him helped to promote its progress and development. He came to the county as

a boy of twelve, and has lived here ever since, and from the time when he left school has been industriously and profitably engaged in farming. He has proven himself worthy of the highest esteem in public and private life, and the people of the county hold him in the estimation he has shown he deserves, and they do this in all parts of the county.

Judge Bond was born in Harrison county, Virginia, now West Virginia, in 1847, and in 1859 accompanied his parents to Missouri and Linn county in their long, wearying and oftentimes dangerous journey across the country with wagon teams. He is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Peyton) Bond, also natives of Virginia, as it was when they were born, undismembered as yet by the keen edge of the sword of civil war. The father was a planter in the "Old Dominion," and a farmer after his arrival in Missouri. He located on a tract of unbroken wild land north of Brookfield, which he broke up and transformed into a fine farm. He sold this in 1864 and moved to where the town of Purdin now stands. There the mother died in 1889 and he in 1891. They had two sons, both of whom are living.

The father was a Democrat of pronounced convictions and firm faith in the principles of his party. He was prominent in its councils in his native state and rose to a position of leadership in it in this county. He was also one of the most prominent and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in this part of the country. His father, Levi Bond, grandfather of the judge, was also a native of Virginia and a planter in that state, and died there at a good old age. He was of Scotch ancestry, and in his life and achievements manifested many of the salient characteristics of the remarkable race from which he sprang.

Judge A. B. Bond grew to manhood in this county and obtained his education in the primitive schools of his boyhood, which were conducted in houses rudely constructed of logs and furnished with slab benches. They lacked scope and equipment, and their methods of teaching were far behind those of the present day. But they were veritable temples, and in them Liberty received her purest worship, and through them, also, though in humble and lowly guise, she secretly breathed her strength into the heart and sinews of the nation.

While attending school and after completing his education according to the facilities he could command, the judge worked on his father's farm until he attained his majority. He then began farming on his own account, and he followed this occupation steadfastly and with increasing prosperity until a few years ago, when he retired to

some extent from all active pursuits, although he is still connected with the management of his fine farm of 350 acres. This was wild land, virgin to the plow, when he took possession of it. He cleared it, broke it up and reduced it to systematic productiveness, and he also improved it with good buildings, making it one of the choice country homes of the township in which it lies.

On December 6, 1871, Judge Bond was united in marriage with Miss Hester Schrock, a daughter of Isaac and Charlott Elizabeth (Burns) Schrock, long highly respected residents of Sullivan county, where the marriage was solemnized. Mrs. Bond is still living, but no children have been born in the household. She is a lady of force and breadth of view, and held in high esteem as one of the most serviceable and influential matrons of the community in which she lives, although altogether modest and unassuming in her demeanor, and shrinking from prominence of any kind.

The judge has served in various local offices, and in 1908 was elected to the one that gave him his title. In that year he was chosen county judge, but at the end of his term he retired from further public service. He is president of the Citizens Bank of Linneus, and director of the Bank of Purdin, of which he was one of the founders. He is also one of the directors of the Purdin Mercantile Company. He and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and active in all its good works. No citizen of Linn county is more highly esteemed, and none deserves to be.

WILLIAM W. SIDEBOTTOM

The patronymic of this enterprising, progressive and successful farmer of Clay township, Linn county, runs like a veritable thread of gold through the early chronicles of this part of Missouri, and wherever it appears speaks credit for itself and benefit for the region. It is connected in a leading way with every phase of the life of this section, religious, civil, social and industrial, and dignifies and adorns them all. The founder and patriarch of the family in this part of the country was Rev. Robinson E. Sidebottom, the history of whose life is given in a sketch of his son Eugene Sidebottom to be found elsewhere in this work.

William W. Sidebottom was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on January 1, 1849, and brought to Missouri by his parents in 1857, when he was but six years old. From that time to the present (1912) he has been continuously a resident of Linn county, where his brothers,

Eugene and James H. Sidebottom, whose life stories are recorded on other pages of this volume, have also long been residents. He was educated in the schools of his boyhood, which were housed in log structures rudely furnished with slab benches and wanting in almost all the other sources of physical comfort, as they were in everything in the way of instruction beyond the elementary branches of learning.

Mr. Sidebottom assisted his father and brothers in breaking up the wild land on which the family located on their arrival in the county, remaining at home with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-seven. This was in 1876, and the next year he was married to Miss Mary J. Ogan, a daughter of Irvin and Rebecca (Jones) Ogan, the earliest settlers in Clay township, who came to Linn from Boone county in 1835 and located on a tract of land in Parson Creek township, from which they moved the next year to the land which is now owned, occupied and cultivated by their son-in-law and his wife. A brief account of their lives appears elsewhere in this history, and shows their early connection with the affairs of the county.

After his marriage Mr. Sidebottom moved to his present farm, and to the improvement and further development of this he has ever since given his attention in an energetic and thoughtful way, studying its needs, observing its manifestations, heeding its suggestions, and making the most of its possibilities in every direction. He has also given some care to breeding and feeding live stock for the markets, and while he has carried on this branch of his business on a small scale, he has so ordered it that he has made its products creditable to himself and his township and its operation profitable to a very gratifying degree.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidebottom have two children living, their daughter Willie Esther, who is the wife of E. V. Wilkinson of Livingston county, and their son Lawrence E., who is a resident of Linn county, and one of its most highly respected citizens. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the children also lean to that denomination. All the members of the family are recognized as persons of high character, upright living and productive public spirit. They take great interest in the progress and improvement of their several communities, and do everything in their power to advance the welfare of their residents.

In political relations Mr. Sidebottom is a Republican with firm faith in the principles of his party, but he has never been an active partisan, and has never held or sought a political office of any kind. He serves the state well and wisely in his industries and in the faith-

ful performance of all the duties of citizenship, and that fully satisfies his sense of public duty.

C. E. KELLEY

This gentleman has a special interest in the welfare of Linn county, Missouri, and by his sturdy and serviceable devotion to the good of its people has made himself one of the county's most substantial and highly esteemed citizens. His special interest in the county arises from his having been born in it and reared and educated among its residents, and in part also from his having been from his youth engaged in the leading industry of the locality of his home as a general farmer.

His life began in Yellow Creek township on February 2, 1861, and his father, B. A. Kelley, was also a native of Missouri, born in Calloway county on October 5, 1839. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary White, was not, however, a Missourian by nativity, but was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, on March 10, 1839. They were prosperous farmers and their son, C. E. Kelley, was reared on the home farm, in this county, to which his parents moved prior to his birth. He obtained his education in the country school near the farm, and as soon as he was able began farming for himself.

Mr. Kelley's grandparents were Francis and Mary (Pace) Kelley, who were born and reared in the vicinity of Frankfort, Kentucky, and moved to Missouri at an early date, passing the remainder of their lives in this state. They, also, were farmers, and persons of prominence in the community in which they lived. It is therefore not to be wondered at that the subject of this brief memoir should feel a very warm attachment to Missouri, since his family have lived in it and drawn their stature and their strength from its fruitful soil for three generations.

C. E. Kelley took to farming naturally, and he has never pursued any other occupation except for a time to render the county excellent service as county treasurer for two terms extending from 1896 to 1898 and from 1898 to 1900. As he has always been an active working Democrat and taken great interest in the success of his party, he was also its candidate for judge of the eastern district of his county in 1902, but owing to the preponderance of the other party in the district at the time, he was not successful in the election. This, however, did not dampen his political ardor or render him less active in seeking to promote the welfare of his party and the triumph of its prin-

ciples and candidates, for which he has continued to work through all the subsequent years of his life. A few years after the time of his candidacy for judge he was nominated for the lower house of the state legislature, but was again defeated, George W. Martin of Brookfield being chosen over him at the election after a very spirited campaign.

In fraternal relations Mr. Kelley is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows and that of Modern Woodmen of America. He has also been for over thirty years a member of the New Garden Baptist Church in his township, and been one of its trustees for a long time. His devotion to his church and church work has been very strong and his zeal in behalf of the congregation to which he belongs has been fervent and effective, giving him high standing in the church as one of its most useful and estimable members, always ready for any duty he can perform or any service he can render for the good of the cause of religion in general and his own sect in particular, counting no effort on his part too great if it brings results.

Mr. Kelley was married on August 1, 1883, to Miss Lily D. Ridgway, a daughter of George W. and Melinda (Hardy) Ridgway, and the granddaughter of Thomas and Sally B. (Ridgway), natives of Kentucky and early arrivals in Missouri, locating in Linn county after a short residence in Howard county. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have five children living and five grandchildren. The children are: Floella, the wife of M. D. Coster, who has one child; Harry E., who is married and has three children; Leslie G., who is also married and has one child; Gladys, who is the wife of F. W. Maddox; and Gilbert, who is still living at home with his parents. All the members of the family are highly respected for their genuine worth, the elevated tone of their citizenship and their upright and useful lives. The people everywhere who know them esteem them cordially as representatives of the most sturdy and sterling manhood and womanhood of the county in which their years have passed to the present time.

CHARLES R. BURRIS

Nearly two-thirds of the years the interesting subject of this brief memoir has lived have been passed in Linn county and on the farm which is now his home. He came to it with his parents when he was fifteen years old and has never known any other home except six years spent in Oklahoma since then. From it he completed his education at the neighborhood school; on it he finished his training as a

farmer; here he attained his majority and began his life work as a tiller of the soil; and here, also, he has continued his operations as such to the present time. His life on this farm has been an open, industrious and faithful one before the people, and has brought him their good opinion as a farmer and their esteem as a citizen. The residents of Clay township know him well and have naught but good words to say of him in every relation of life.

Mr. Burris was born on October 17, 1863, in Boone county, Indiana, and is a son of Robert T. and Louisa A. (Caldwell) Burris, also natives of that state. The father's life began in Boone county, that state, in 1835 and he was reared and educated there. There he was married, also, and there he farmed until 1878, when he moved his family to Linn county and located on the farm now occupied by his son Charles. He erected all the buildings and made all the other improvements on the place, and lived on it and at Meadville and in Linneus until his death, which occurred in January, 1911, moving off when he retired from active pursuits.

During the Civil War he was a soldier in the Union army, in the Seventy-second Indiana and Forty-fourth Indiana, for two years. His regiment was a part of the mounted infantry, and he was in the portion of it detailed to scout duty. He also saw considerable active service in the field, and met every call to duty with ready responsiveness, a spirit of genuine courage and a willingness to face whatever was before him without regard to consequences. The mother is still living. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, all now deceased but their sons Charles and Elmer. The father was a leading member of the Presbyterian church and an elder for a number of years in the congregation to which he belonged, and which he rendered faithful service.

The grandfather, Thomas M. Burris, was born and reared in Kentucky, and in his young manhood moved to Boone county, Indiana, where he was a pioneer. In that county he took up a tract of government land on which he passed the remainder of his life, improving it into an attractive and valuable farm, on which he died at a good old age, standing well in his community and enjoying the regard and good will of all its people. He and his wife had eight children, four sons and four daughters, two of the eight being still alive. He was a blacksmith and farmer, and a scion of families long domesticated in Scotland.

Charles R. Burris lived to the age of fifteen in his native county and began his education in its public schools. He came with his parents to Linn county in 1878, as has been noted, and remained at home until

he reached the age of twenty-three, assisting in the work on the farm. He then taught school four years, at the end of which he returned to the farm, on which he has been settled ever since. For five years he also conducted a meat market in Linneus.

On August 12, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Withrow, a daughter of James Withrow, one of the pioneers of Linn county and for a number of years county surveyor. By this marriage Mr. Burris became the father of two children, one died in infancy, and his daughter Bessie, who is now the wife of T. E. Proctor of Gage, Oklahoma. Her mother died in 1891, and in 1894 the father married a second wife, joining himself with Miss Sadie E. Boone, a native of Missouri. Her parents came to Linn county in 1866. Of this marriage one child has been born, Lillian Ruth Burris, who is still living at home with her parents.

Mr. Burris is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. Although modest and undemonstrative by nature and in manner, he has been a man of force and influence in his township because he has shown genuine worth and manifested a cordial, intelligent and helpful interest in its progress and improvement and the enduring welfare of its people. He has always been a warm supporter of projects undertaken for the promotion of its advancement or the accomplishment of any good purpose. No man in the township is more highly esteemed, and none deserves to be.

JOHN F. WOOD

With 640 acres of good farming land, well improved and under an advanced state of cultivation, and conducting in connection with his farming operations a flourishing live stock business, John F. Wood of Clay township is one of the most prosperous and progressive men in this part of the county of Linn, and stands well among the people as a leading and very serviceable citizen. His industries are valuable to the township and county of his residence, and his attention to all public interests is always zealous and productive of good.

Mr. Wood was born in Appanoose county, Iowa, on December 5, 1861, and is a son of John and Augusta (Woodward) Wood, both born and reared in Indiana. The father was a farmer during the greater part of his life, but he enlisted in the army for the Mexican War and went through that short, sharp and highly beneficial conflict. He joined a company raised in Indiana and followed the flag of his country from the beginning to the end of the war, taking part in several of its bat-

tles, and receiving a wound at that of Vera Cruz, which disabled him for the service for a time. But when he recovered he re-enlisted and was in at the death, entering the city of Mexico with the triumphant army of General Scott.

He moved to Iowa in the early fifties and located government land with the warrant he secured for his services in the war, choosing a tract on Soap creek near where the town of Moulton now stands, and there for a number of years he operated a saw mill. In 1864 he came to Linn county and took up his residence on a farm in Jackson township, where he died in 1908, and his wife in 1897. They had four sons and four daughters, and of the eight three of the sons and one of the daughters are living. The father was a great rifle shot and hunter, and kept his larder stored with the fruits of his skill. For wild game was abundant in the county at the time of his location in it, and he knew as well as anybody where to find it and how to get it. He was also a devout and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and always attentive to his duties as such.

The grandfather, James Wood, moved to Indiana from Kentucky, and his wife, Priscilla Wood, was near the Pigeon Roost Indian raid when it occurred in the latter state. Her remains are buried in Linn county. She and her husband were valued pioneers in at least two states and saw a great deal of the hardships and dangers of frontier life in each of them. But they were of heroic mold and bore all the trials of their lives with commendable courage and fortitude.

John F. Wood was reared to manhood in Linn county and obtained his education in its public schools, he being but three years old when the family moved to this county. He began life for himself as a hired man, but soon afterward changed his residence to Arizona, where for six years he was engaged in mining and the cattle industry, and did much in operating pack trains in that part of the country. In 1880 he returned to Linn county, and here he has lived ever since. As has been noted his farm comprises 640 acres, and he handles live stock on a large scale, raising mostly cattle and hogs, conducting every department of his business with great enterprise and success and making them all profitable to him.

Mr. Wood was married on April 12, 1891, to Miss Emma B. Powell, a daughter of Andrew Powell, a pioneer of Linn county who settled here about 1840, coming to the county from Boone county, Missouri, but being a Virginian by nativity. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have six children: Walter A., George W., Ethel S., Bertha G., Augusta M. and Julius F. Their mother died on December 25, 1910. She was a mem-

ber of the Presbyterian church, while he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

In his political faith and allegiance Mr. Wood is a member of the Democratic party, and is loyal to his convictions in reference to public affairs. He has not been a very active partisan, and has not sought any public offices, but he has served as school director for a number of years. In the progress and improvement of his township and county he is always warmly and practically interested, aiding in the promotion of all worthy undertakings involving the welfare of the people. He is well known all over the county, and in all parts of it stands well in the regard and good will of its residents, who look upon him as one of the county's most enterprising and estimable citizens.

JOSEPH A. PERRY

This prominent and prosperous farmer of Clay township is a native of Linn county and has passed the whole of his life to the present time (1912) within its borders. He was born in Jackson township on December 9, 1870, was reared and educated in the county, married here and has been engaged in farming from his youth. So that all he is a product of Linn county, all his interests have grown and flourished on its soil, it is the shrine of his domestic life, and everything promotive of its welfare has been an object of solicitude to him and enlisted his earnest and effective aid.

Mr. Perry is a son of Henry C. and Surepta (Smith) Perry, the former a native of Audrain county and the latter of Linn county in this state. The father was born in 1844 and brought to Linn county by his parents in his childhood. He grew to manhood in this county and obtained his education here. In November, 1861, when he was but seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Union army, being enrolled in Company F, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Rin Morris, under whose command he served until he received his discharge in December, 1864, in Savannah, Georgia, after three years of very active and exciting service.

He participated in the battle of Shiloh and was taken prisoner there. For a short time afterward he suffered all the horrors of Andersonville prison, and while confined in that awful place his weight went down to ninety pounds. But he was soon exchanged and again in active field service, taking part in the great battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. After that he went with Sherman to the sea and had a share in all the engagements of that memorable and waste-

ful expedition. He was also in the battle of the Wilderness, where Death reaped a great harvest of noble young men on both sides of the sanguinary conflict.

After his discharge from the military service he returned to Linn county and farmed here until his death, which occurred in 1903. He and his wife were the parents of four sons and four daughters. Three of the sons and two of the daughters are living, and all but one of the sons reside in Linn county. The father was a justice of the peace for many years, and was long a devout member of the Baptist church. He was a man of influence in the township and county, and was highly esteemed.

The grandfather, whose name was also Joseph A. Perry, was a Virginian by birth. He came to Missouri and located first in Audrain county, then moved to Sullivan county, and about 1847 changed his residence to Linn county. He operated the old Austin mill on Locust creek for a number of years, making lumber and shingles and grinding corn. The end of his useful life came in Linn county in 1871. He married with Miss Harriet Talley. She was born in Audrain county and met her death in a railroad wreck in 1883, a sad and sudden ending of a very useful life.

The grandfather also served during the Civil War in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, being in that regiment four years fighting and marching side by side with his two sons, Henry and James W. Like his son, Henry, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh and confined in Anderson prison for a time. After his exchange he immediately went back into the active service and took part in all the battles and marches to the end of the war in which his regiment was engaged. In 1849 he crossed the plains with ox teams in search of fortune in the gold fields of California, and remained in that state a number of years.

Joseph A. Perry, the immediate subject of this review, has lived in Linn county all his life to this time. He was married in this county in 1896 to Miss Nellie C. Wilson, a daughter of Enoch G. and Annie (Marple) Wilson. Six children have been born of the union, all of whom are living. They are: Orlena S., Amy F., John F., Emogene Marie, Elzora and Nellie E. The father has served as constable and tax collector for six years, and as a member of the school board for a number of years. In religious affiliation he is a Baptist, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He represents the third generation of his family that has lived in Linn

county and labored for its growth and development, for all its civil institutions and the best interests of its people in every way. The record of the family is an honorable one in all respects, and the people of the county have paid its members in their day and generation the tribute of respect that is always due to genuine worth, elevated citizenship and useful service.

HENRY TOOHEY

Called from the scenes of his earthly labors at the early age of fifty-two years, when all his faculties were in full power and usefulness and all his plans for his own advancement and the good of the people around him were moving forward in steady and fruitful triumph, the late Henry Tooley left the whole city of Brookfield and county of Linn to mourn their loss in his untimely death, and dazed by the suddenness of the dispensation of Providence which called him to the higher life. He died of pneumonia on Monday morning, April 24, 1911, after an illness of only four days.

It is a pleasing though melancholy task to place on record in a permanent form a brief account of his career while the recollection of its trials and conquests is still fresh in the public mind, and to pay tribute to his character, citizenship and achievements, which are a source of comfort to his surviving friends and of inspiration to those who are struggling after him, in whose memory they still linger with a celestial fragrance and an influence productive of good in many ways.

Mr. Tooley was born at Thayer, Linn county, Missouri, on January 19, 1859, and was a son of Patrick and Bridget (Dixon) Tooley, the former a native of County Mayo, Ireland, born in 1823. The father came to the United States in 1839 with his parents and brother and sister. The family located at Mount Morris, Livingston county, New York, and there the youth of sixteen grew to manhood and supplemented in the public schools the scholastic training he had received in his native land.

He did not linger long at the schoolroom form, however. He saw the great world before him with urgent claims on his time and ability, and became eager-hearted to be "in among the throngs of men" and bear a hand in their great work of accomplishment and development. At an early age he began contracting in construction work, and also kept a hotel in Buffalo, New York. Later he followed boating on the great lakes and the New York canals for a time, making a success of everything he undertook.



H. Govey

One of his first contracts was on the Genesee Valley canal, to the building of which he made material and appreciated contributions. Afterward he secured large contracts on the Erie Railroad and for widening the Welland canal. By the time he completed these he heard the voice of the Great West proclaiming its need of men of his caliber, and he hearkened to the plea. Coming West, he took large contracts in the construction of the Ohio & Missouri Railroad in Illinois. In 1856 he built twenty-one miles of railroad in Callaway county, Missouri. Within the same year he located in Linn county and founded the old town of Thayer. About this time he also completed thirteen miles of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. In addition to these varied and exacting engagements, he conducted a large general store and was occupied in freighting from Brunswick and points in Macon county. His business was extensive and had many features in its wide variety. But he gave every department of it close and careful attention, and made it all tell greatly to his advantage.

During his residence in New York state he was united in marriage with Miss Bridget Dixon, and by this marriage they became the parents of nine children, three of whom are living: Gus; a resident of Brookfield; Stephen, who lives in St. Joseph, and Mrs. Kate Griffin, whose home is in Kansas City, Missouri. The mother died in 1866 and the father in May, 1899. He was a Catholic in religion, a Democrat in political faith and action, a genial, companionable and stimulating man in social life, and is yet well remembered as one of the best and most useful citizens of the county and held in high esteem for his valuable services to the people wherever he lived and labored for the general welfare.

Henry Tooley was reared in this county and obtained his education in its public schools. His scholastic opportunities were, however, very limited, as at a very early age he began the battle of life for himself as a clerk and salesman for his uncle, James Tooley, whom he served with fidelity and ability for several years. His mother died when he was but seven years of age, and when he was fourteen he located at Brookfield, where he soon secured employment in the store of H. Emanuel & Company, thus following his natural bent, which was toward mercantile life, and for this he had such decided talent that he rose rapidly in its domain toward the first rank. It was manifest early in his career that he was a born merchant and possessed real genius for his chosen occupation. In the course of a few years he became the practical head and real guiding spirit of the establishment he had entered at the bottom of the ladder, and soon afterward became

a member of the firm of Hartman & Tooev, of which Mr. S. P. Hartman was the nominal head but Mr. Tooev was the inspiring and directing force.

This is in brief the outline of the career of this fine specimen of Missouri manhood and business enterprise. Of the struggles and difficulties involved in that career; the obstacles in the way of the aspiring young man and his mastery over them; his wealth of resources for every requirement and readiness for all emergencies, and the substantial triumph he won over every obstruction to his progress, the community which witnessed his labors and shared in their benefits need not be told. Neither need its people be reminded of the uprightness of his private life, his strict integrity in business, his quick and responsive enterprise in reference to all matters involving the enduring welfare of the city and county of his home, or the obliging disposition, the courtesy, the grace and the consideration for others which distinguished him in social life.

The record of their esteemed citizen and leading merchant is an open book before them, and they are familiar with every paragraph inscribed on its pages. How well they knew him and how highly they regarded him was well shown by their grief over his early death and the universal honor bestowed upon him at the burial of his remains. He had no political ambition for himself, but was a devoted member of the Democratic party and zealous at all times for its welfare. In fraternal life he belonged to the Knights of Columbus and the Order of Elks, and in religious faith and practice he was a firm and consistent Catholic.

Mr. Tooev was married in 1887 to Miss Hattie Rider, a daughter of the late C. P. and Julia (Austin) Rider. The fruit of the union was one child their daughter Josephine, who with her mother, survives the father and has her home in Brookfield. The wife and daughter are among the most esteemed residents of the city, and they all are richly deserving of the regard and good will in which they are held by all classes of the people in the city. They are faithful to every duty, as was the head of the house during his life, and like him, they disseminate genial sunshine and the force of a good example in each case all around them.

HIRAM K. BARGAR.

For the full period of forty-seven years Hiram K. Bargar, president of the Peoples Bank of Meadville, has been a resident of Linn county and one of the forceful factors in the aggregate of its

productive potencies. He came to the county a young man twenty years of age, and during the next thirty-seven years was energetically and profitably engaged in farming on a tract of land he took up from the government in its state of primeval wildness, and which by industry and steady application he transformed into one of the best farms in Parson Creek township.

Mr. Bargar is a native of Harrison county, Ohio, born on January 21, 1845. He is a son of John and Eliza (Gatchell) Bargar, natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and a brother of Henry C. Bargar, in a sketch of whom, on another page of this volume, the family history is briefly told. While he was yet quite young the family moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood and obtained his education, attending the country school near his home for the purpose.

After leaving school Mr. Bargar farmed in Tuscarawas county until 1865, then, in December of that year, came with his brother Jacob to Missouri. The brothers located in Linn county and bought a considerable tract of wild land, which they farmed together for six years. At the end of that time they divided the land, and each still owns the part he took at the division. Until ten years ago Hiram was engaged in general farming and breeding Shorthorn cattle. In 1902 he retired from farming and moved to Meadville, where he has ever since had his home.

Mr. Bargar was married in 1868 to Miss Esther Sproull, also a native of Ohio. They have no children, but they seem to have adopted the community in which they live as the object of their solicitude. For there is no undertaking designed to promote the welfare of its people in any way in which they are not zealous and energetic participants, and all their efforts in this behalf are guided by intelligence and impelled by a high sense of duty and comprehensive breadth of view.

When the Peoples Bank of Meadville was founded, Mr. Bargar was one of its leading promoters and was chosen president at its organization. He has held this office and directed the policy of the institution from the start, and under his wise and prudent management it has flourished and grown strong in its resources and in the confidence and regard of the people of the whole county. In the development and improvement of Parson Creek township it has been of great service, and toward individual patrons it has always been liberal and considerate. And thus it has helped the region in which

it is located and does business in both the public and the private life of its residents.

In the fraternal life of the community Mr. Bargar has long been prominent and serviceable as a member of the Masonic order. While he seldom takes any part in political contests of any kind, he is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party and gives it his support in all national and state campaigns. In reference to local interests he looks solely to the welfare of the people, and bestows his suffrage on the candidates he believes most likely to work for that. He is broad-minded and liberal in his views on all questions which divide men in opinion, and as tolerant toward the convictions of others as he is firm in his own. Every form of activity for good has his earnest practical support, and every duty of citizenship receives his careful and conscientious attention. Linn county has no better man within its borders, and none who is more universally esteemed.

JAMES D. HATFIELD

One of the best known and most highly esteemed farmers of Locust Creek township in this county, and one of its most sturdy and representative citizens, James D. Hatfield has won the station in the regard of his fellow men to which his merit entitles him, and the goal, in that respect, toward which he has been working throughout his quiet, unostentatious but very creditable and useful career. He has always performed his duty faithfully in all the relations of life, giving his own affairs close and careful attention, and ministering in the full measure of his power and opportunities to the growth, progress and improvement of his township and county.

Linn county has an especial claim on the interest and regard of Mr. Hatfield. It is the county of his birth and has been the seat of all his operations. And, although these have been wholly in the unobtrusive domain of general farming, they have been valuable to the county in at least the same proportion in which they have been profitable to him. His life began on May 10, 1871, and he is a son of William Henry Harrison and Ruth A. (Beckett) Hatfield, who were married on June 15, 1865.

The father was born in Ray county, Missouri, on September 20, 1841, and moved to Linn county with his parents in 1853, when he was between twelve and thirteen years of age. He was reared on his father's farm, and was about to begin farming on his own account when the terrible storm cloud of the Civil War burst over our un-

happy country. At that time, when the integrity of the Union was endangered, he deemed that his path of patriotism lay in the direction of the army of defense, and he promptly enlisted in Company F, First Missouri Cavalry.

He was in the service three full years and took part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. He was many times in the very midst of a deluge of death, but he escaped unharmed, and when mustered out of the army returned to his Linn county home. From then to the end of his life he was actively and profitably engaged in general farming, and the performance of his duties as a worthy man and good citizen deeply interested in the welfare of his county and its people.

He died on February 7, 1910, and his remains were buried in the Beckett cemetery. By his marriage to Miss Ruth A. Beckett, which took place, as has been stated, on June 15, 1865, not long after his return from the war, he became the father of seven children, but three of whom are living: James D., his brother Walter Van Buren, and his sister Mary, who is the wife of Charles Palmer, of Eureka, Montana. James and Walter are joint occupants and cultivators of a farm of 110 acres four miles south of Linneus.

James D. Hatfield was reared and educated in Linn county, and has passed all the years of his life to this time (1912) within its borders. He has been a farmer from his youth and has studied his business to great advantage, applying the most approved modern methods to his work, and thereby greatly increasing the returns for his labor and giving force to his influence and example for progressiveness. He was married on June 29, 1904, to Miss May Chittum, also of this county.

Walter Van Buren Hatfield, the only brother of James, and his partner in conducting the farm, was born in Linn county on July 27, 1875, and from childhood his life has run parallel with that of his brother. He, too, has been a farmer ever since he was old enough, and has also been enterprising and progressive in the industry. He is active, energetic and knowing as a farmer, has public spirit and breadth of view as a citizen, and enjoys wide and well-founded popularity socially. He and his brother are members of the Order of Odd Fellows and take an active part in the work of the lodge to which they belong. On October 6, 1901, he was married to Miss Edith G. Logue, a native of Linn county. They have two children, their sons Harry L. and Joel James, who will probably be reared as farmers, too, and trained to follow in the footsteps of their father and his forefathers

for many generations, since farming is coming to be one of the most scientific and expansive of all the ordinary industries among men, and is likely to soon engage the best minds of the country, and pay them well for their attention to it.

EDWARD RICHARD McDONNELL

The first born of the five sons and only children of a very thrifty family, whose members, although they have all reached maturity and are in business for themselves, still all work together for their common good, with their father as general superintendent of their labors, Edward R. McDonnell, of Jefferson township, in this county, is a very interesting man, both in himself and in his unusual association with the other members of the family, and also in the striking example he and they give of the value of the unity of effort in a common cause.

Mr. McDonnell is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, where he was born on January 17, 1866, and the son of Alexander and Ellen (Dempsey) McDonnell, both of the same nativity as himself. The father was born in January, 1821, and was a farmer and jobber. The mother is the daughter of Joseph Dempsey, a man of local prominence in the county of her birth, and prosperous according to his circumstances and opportunities.

In 1867 the father determined to move his family to this country, where he believed he would find better chances in life for himself and his offspring than his own land gave any promise of, and accordingly he braved the stormy Atlantic in pursuit of his hopes. The expatriated voyagers landed in New York, where they remained two years. But the father had not come to the United States to be kept cooped up in a big city; and decided to seek some locality in the West where he could enjoy the larger and more open life of a vast expanse, with all of its awakening industries crying aloud lustily for help in their development.

In 1869 he came to Missouri and took up his residence on a farm one mile and a half east of Clarence in Shelby county. He remained on that farm twenty years, making a good living for his family and gradually accumulating an estate of value. In 1889 he moved to Linn county and located about a mile and a half southwest of Laclede, where he is still living. The earnestness of his purpose in determining to make his home in this country for the remainder of his life was shown by the fact that as soon as he could, after his arrival on this side of the water, he took out his naturalization papers and became

a citizen of the United States. As such he cast his first vote for General Grant for president in the national election of 1868. The party he then joined he has adhered to ever since.

In 1864 he was married to Miss Ellen Dempsey, and by this union became the father of five children, all sons and all living. They are: Edward Richard, whose farm is two miles and a half north of Laclede; Joseph, who is a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and has his home in Brookfield; John Thomas, who lives a mile and a half southwest of Laclede on a fine farm; James William, who is also a farmer, and lives on the family homestead near his brother John Thomas; and Alexander, who is living on the home farm with his father and his brother James William. The father and brothers together own 980 acres of land in Linn county, and the father is the general manager of the cultivation of all of it.

Edward R. McDonnell was about three years old when his parents brought him to Missouri. He was reared and educated in Shelby county, and as soon as he was old enough engaged in general farming, and to this line of endeavor he has adhered faithfully ever since. He and his brothers are industrious, skillful and progressive farmers, and they get good returns for the labor and intelligence they bestow on their land. Their farms are models of judicious improvement and advanced cultivation, being reckoned among the best in their township, and worthy of all the praise they get.

Mr. McDonnell looks after his own business with the closest attention to every detail, and applies to it all the information he can get from reading, observation and reflection. To the affairs of his township and county he gives the same kind of attention with the view of aiding with all his power and according to his best judgment in promoting their further progress and development and securing the best conditions he can for the enduring welfare and highest improvement of their people. He supports effectively all worthy undertakings which involve these results, and his help is always valuable and highly appreciated.

On April 16, 1902, he was married to Miss Katharine Carroll, a daughter of Thomas Carroll, of Quincy, Illinois. The five children born of the union are all living. They are Alexander Thomas, Edward Joseph, James William, Richard John and Ellen Katharine. The parents are well esteemed in all parts of the county for their industry and frugality, their strict uprightness in all the relations of life, their engaging social qualities, and the sterling character and genuine usefulness of their citizenship. They are warmly interested in all the agen-

cies at work among the people for their betterment, and manifest their interest in the most practical and beneficial way. They are fine types of the sturdiest manhood and womanhood of Jefferson township, and are everywhere admired and commended as most worthy and estimable persons.

M. G. STURTEVANT

M. G. Sturtevant, who is one of the prominent and progressive, and therefore highly successful, farmers of Linn county, is admirably located on the old family homestead of 275 acres of the best farming land in Locust Creek township, about seven miles north of Brookfield, where he carries on extensive farming operations, and owns one of the most comfortable and attractive of all Linn county rural homes. He is looked up to by his neighbors and acquaintances as a model farmer, whose example in modern scientific agricultural methods is well worthy of imitation, and cannot but be profitable in practical application to their own farming industry.

Mr. Sturtevant was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, on October 5, 1861, and was nine years old when his parents, Lyman and Elsie Jane (George) Sturtevant, moved from his native state to Missouri and took up their residence on the farm which he now owns and cultivates. He is a brother of Eugene Sturtevant, in the sketch of whose life, elsewhere in this volume, the family history will be found briefly outlined.

The immediate subject of these paragraphs obtained the greater part of his education in a country school in this county, and began farming on his own account soon after he left school. He has conducted his operations with great enterprise and progressiveness, and made them tell greatly to his own advantage and also to the benefit of the country around him by the spirit of progress they have awakened and kept in action for many years throughout the township in which they are carried on.

Mr. Sturtevant was married in November, 1887, to Miss Alice Murrain, and by this union has become the father of three children, all of whom are living. They are: Georgia, the wife of C. B. Cleveland, whose home is about five miles north of Brookfield; and Laura Esther and Charley Orie, who are still living at home with their parents and adding to the brightness, warmth and attractiveness of the parental family circle.

The father gives great attention to matters of public improvement

in his township and county, and is always zealous in behalf of the best interests of their people. He is not an active partisan in politics, a dogmatist in religion, or a controversialist on any subject. He is tolerant of the views of others, and gives cordial mental hospitality to any suggestion that seems of value, no matter what source it comes from, and systematically applies his intelligence, the result of his observation and reflection, to the affairs of his locality with no view but that of securing the best results of every project started and every effort made for the good of the region and its inhabitants. He is an excellent citizen and universally esteemed as such, not only throughout Linn county, but in all other localities where his sterling qualities are known.

JOHN R. FAIN

(Deceased)

Although he was nearly sixty years old when he died, the late John R. Fain, of Locust Creek township, Linn county, was at the height of his power and full of vigor, and gave promise of many years of active service to his family and his community before he was fatally stricken. His death occurred on April 3, 1909, when he was just fifty-nine years and seven months of age, but he had already achieved enough in his struggle for advancement among men to entitle him to high regard as a forceful and enterprising man, and had exhibited public spirit and enterprise in reference to the progress and development of his township and county, and the elevation and improvement of their people, of a character sufficiently valuable to give him a place among the best and most useful citizens of this part of the state.

Mr. Fain was born in Howard county, Missouri, on September 3, 1849, and was brought to Linn county by his parents in 1852, when they determined to make this county their home. After completing his education with such facilities as were available to him, he became a farmer, following the occupation of his ancestors for many generations, and by industry, thrift and good management, rose to the first rank in the county in the extent and profitable results of his operations.

On June 8, 1872, he was married to Miss Ellen Beckett, of Linn county, and by this union became the father of four children, three of whom are living, Frank, Lesbia and Edith, and all of them still have their home with their mother. The father's death was universally deplored, and his remains were consigned to their last resting place, in the Beckett private burying ground, amid many manifestations of

esteem from all classes of the people among whom he had lived and labored for so many years.

The Fain family resided for several generations in Tennessee, and John Fain, Sr., the father of John R., was born in Wilson county of that state on May 19, 1812. He subsequently lived with his parents in Buncombe county, North Carolina, Habersham county, Georgia, and again in Tennessee, but this time in the eastern part of the state. In 1831, when he was but nineteen years of age, he came to Missouri to live, and located on a farm in Howard county. There he remained and cultivated his land until 1850.

About that time the voice of a siren broke forth upon the world and set millions of its inhabitants in many lands on fire with eagerness and hope. This was the voice of California informing mankind that her rivers, hills and mountains were teeming with gold, and calling upon all who wished a share of the treasure to come and get it. John Fain, Sr., hearkened to the call, and, in company with five of his neighbors, crossed the plains to the gold fields with ox teams. He was fairly successful in his venture, and continued his mining operations until 1852, when he met with a serious accident which crippled him for life. A heavy timber fell on one of his ankles and crushed it so badly that he never recovered the use of it.

He then determined to return to his Missouri home and rejoin his family, making the trip by water down the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Panama by land, and again by water up the Mississippi and Missouri to the place of debarkation nearest to his residence. He had accumulated about \$3,000 during his stay in California, but owing to the excessive cost of medical attendance and necessary remedies for his wounded limb, he arrived at his home with only \$1,200.

He at once moved his family to Linn county and took up his residence on a farm in Jefferson township, where he became one of the most enterprising, progressive and prosperous of all the farmers in that portion of the county, and one of the township's most prominent and influential citizens, being as enterprising and progressive for the locality in a general way as he was for himself, and devoting a great part of his energy to promoting its development and improvement.

He was married in 1835 to Mrs. Catherine Davis, whose maiden name was Hall. Three of the nine children born to them are living: Benjamin, who makes his home with the family of his late brother John R.; Thomas J., a resident of Silt, Colorado; and Sarah Jane, the widow of William Beckett, of Seagoelville, Texas. Their mother

died in 1876, and some time afterward their father contracted a second marriage in which he was united with Mrs. Rebecca (Peacher) Stearns, of Howard county in this state.

MARCELLUS E. WARE

This venerable son of an esteemed pioneer of Linn county, and who was brought to the county when he was but two years old, has lived here seventy-four years, and from his youth has been engaged in farming except a period of a little over three years, which he passed in the Union army during the Civil War. The martial life and the defense of his country in times of danger came to him naturally, for he is from a family of soldiers, his father and one of his uncles having fought in the War of 1812.

Mr. Ware was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on July 7, 1836, and is a son of William and Harriet (Lockett) Ware, natives also of that county. The father was born in October, 1795, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in a Virginia regiment for the overthrow of British aggressions on our commerce in our second war with the mother country. In 1838 he brought his family to Missouri and Linn county, making the long and trying journey with teams.

He purchased a claim on his arrival in this county, and in 1843 entered another on his record in the war. He improved his land and lived on it until his death, which occurred on August 20, 1862. The mother survived him four years to the day, dying on August 20, 1866. They were married in Virginia and had four sons and eight daughters, all now deceased but two of the sons and one of the daughters. In his political adherence the father was a Henry Clay Whig, and espoused the cause and doctrines of the great Kentucky statesman with ardor and defended them with vigor, for he was a well educated and very intelligent man. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church. The grandfather was a well-to-do Virginia planter and died in that state. He had two sons in the War of 1812.

Marcellus E. Ware grew from infancy to manhood in Linn county and obtained his education in the early schools of the county. Primitive and crude in their housing and equipment, and narrow in their range of instruction as they were, they met all the requirements of the pioneers, for they and their children had no opportunity for advanced learning, the physical needs of their situation demanding all their time and attention except the meager allowance of the winter months for a few years which they were able to devote to schooling.

Mr. Ware worked with his father on the home farms until March, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, First Missouri Cavalry, to aid in fighting to save the Union from dismemberment. He was in the command of Major Mullins and was in the service a little over three years. His regiment was engaged in fighting bushwhackers mainly, but these predatory warriors kept it busy and gave it plenty of active service. Mr. Ware was wounded in October, 1864, in Linn county, Kansas, in an engagement with the army of General Sterling Price. After the war he returned home and has been farming in this county ever since.

He was married in October, 1865, to Miss Emily Barnes, who died in 1882, leaving no children. Mr. Ware was married a second time within that same year, uniting himself with Miss Mary Alsbury, a native of Pike county, Illinois, and a daughter of Charles and Margaret Alsbury. They had eight children, six of whom are living: Eva J., Charles E., Ollie B., H. Elmer, Emma F. and Orpha M. The father is a Republican in political alliance. He has served as township trustee and school officer. He has been a member of the Baptist church for fifty-six years, devotedly loyal to it in feeling and service and fidelity to the teachings it enjoins.

Mr. Ware is now among the oldest settlers of Linn county in the number of his years and the length of his residence in the county. The early days with their dangers, privations and arduous toil are deeply impressed on his mind. He recollects distinctly when Indians were numerous in the county, when deer disported about the cabins of the pioneers, when wolves made night hideous with their howlings, and when wild turkeys abounded in the whole region, unalarmed as yet by the gun of the hunter, unwise to the snares of the trapper, and seeing nothing to fear from the conquering invaders of their long undisturbed ranges. He can compare the state of the country then with what it is now, and rejoice in the share he has had in effecting the change. For he has always been alert and energetic in pushing forward the development and progress of the region, and doing his whole duty to it and its residents.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF MEADVILLE

This excellent fiscal institution is a state bank and was organized in June, 1903, with a capital stock of \$15,000, and the following officers: H. K. Bargar, president; T. J. Stevenson, vice president; George W. Adams, cashier, and the president and vice president, with S. Darl-

ing and H. Hartshorne, directors. Mr. Stevenson acted as vice president two years, and at the end of that period was succeeded by W. M. Botts. Three years later, however, he was again elected vice president, and he served in that office until his death in 1909.

The present officers (1912) are: H. K. Bargar, president; F. J. Black, vice president; G. W. Adams, cashier; E. E. Smith, assistant cashier; and H. K. Bargar, W. M. Botts, H. Hartshorne, F. J. Black and N. H. Randall, directors. The capital stock has remained the same as at the start, but the bank has now \$10,000 in undivided profits and surplus. It does a general banking business, embracing all approved features of modern banking, and is regarded as one of the most progressive, enterprising and wisely managed banks of its size and capacity in Linn county.

George W. Adams, the cashier and controlling spirit, is a native of Jackson county, Ohio, born on April 29, 1840. His parents, George M. and Melinda (Helphenstein) Adams, were born and reared in Virginia and moved to Ohio in 1820, locating in Jackson county, where the father was a prosperous merchant tailor and passed all of the remainder of his life except the last few years, when he made his home with his son George W., in whose residence he died in 1887. The mother passed away in 1870. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters. All of the daughters and three of the sons are living.

The father served as auditor of Jackson county, Ohio, at one time, and in that office his son George W. began the active work of making his way in the world as a clerk. He grew to manhood in his native county and obtained his education in its public schools. After serving four years in the county auditor's office, he was engaged for three years in the dry goods trade in association with his father, and during the Civil War he was a clerk in the commissary department of the Union army in Nashville.

Mr. Adams remained in the military service to the close of the war, and in the fall of 1865 moved to Brookfield, Missouri, where he conducted a flourishing enterprise in the grocery trade for some time, and afterward was engaged in real estate transactions on a considerable scale. He also served as deputy postmaster under W. E. Snow from 1873 to 1883. In the year last named he was elected county clerk of Linn county, filling the office eight years. Then in 1891 he moved to Meadville and founded the Bank of Meadville, which he served as cashier for one year.

He returned to Brookfield, and in that city worked for Hartman, Tooley & Company, dealers in clothing and drygoods until 1893, when

he became cashier of the Santa Fe Exchange Bank of Marceline. But he served in that capacity only a short time, as the people of the county again elected him county clerk, and he again occupied the office eight years in continuous and very acceptable performance of its duties. At the end of that period he once more turned his attention to banking, founding the People's Bank of Meadville, with which he has ever since been connected.

Mr. Adams was first married in May, 1861, to Miss Hattie Hyatt, who was like himself a native of Ohio. They became the parents of five children, two of whom are living, Edward M. and Hattie K., who is now the wife of Harry Root of Portland, Oregon. Their mother died in 1877, and the father chose as his second wife Miss Lida Martin, a sister of George W. Martin of Brookfield. They had three children, all of whom are living: George M., who is a resident of San Francisco; Earl C., whose home is in St. Louis, Missouri; and Dr. Wilson R., who is a prominent physician and surgeon and resides in Linneus.

Mr. Adams lost his second wife by death in 1898, and in January, 1901, he contracted a third marriage, uniting himself on this occasion with Mrs. Mary D., the widow of L. N. Goodale of Meadville, who still abides with him. He has been a loyal and zealous Republican from his youth, and has always rendered his party energetic and effective service. Fraternaly he is a Freemason and a Knight of Pythias, and in religious connection a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is one of the leading citizens of Linn county, and is regarded by all classes of its people as one of the most upright, influential and useful men in the county, and as a fine representative of all that is best in its manhood. The bank of which he is practically the head has prospered greatly under his judicious management, and every interest of the county has had, at all times, his cordial, intelligent and helpful support.

JOSEPH T. WALKUP

All of the sixty-two years of life that have passed for Joseph T. Walkup to the present time (1912) have been spent by him in Linn county. His earthly career began in this county on February 27, 1850; he grew to manhood here; he obtained his education in Linn county schools; his two marriages occurred in the county, and united him with two Linn county ladies; his children were born in the county, and all the years of his activity have been employed in Linn county industries. This record, which is not unusual in the older sections of the country,

where the march of history has proceeded for hundreds of years, and hosts of families have been settled for many generations, is somewhat out of the ordinary in this comparatively new section, wherein civilization began scarcely more than three-quarters of a century ago, and where the population was for many years largely of a migratory character, while so much of the territory was open for choice of location and occupancy.

Mr. Walkup is a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Walkup, natives of Boone county, Missouri, where the father was born on November 29, 1818, and the mother in 1823. The father grew to manhood in Boone county and in 1839, soon after attaining his majority, came to Linnus. He was a gunsmith by trade and opened a shop in Linnus. But he soon afterward took up land in Clay township and became a farmer. He broke up this land and brought it under cultivation, then sold it and moved to a location three miles west of Linnus. On this he lived and labored many years, but finally moved to Chilli-cothe, Livingston county. The mother died in 1880 on the old farm and his life ended in 1901 at the ripe old age of eighty-three years.

When the Mexican War began Mr. Walkup, the father of Joseph, enlisted in the company recruited here by Captain Barbee to aid in defending the honor of his country and avenge the insults heaped upon its flag by the hot-headed and heedless Mexicans. He served in that company throughout the war and was almost constantly on duty on the march or in the field during its progress, taking part in a number of its notable engagements, but escaping unharmed, although Death was often busy in the ranks around him.

After the close of the short but decisive struggle Mr. Walkup returned to his Linn county farm and from then to the end of his life except during the Civil War, devoted himself to the pursuits of peaceful industry. He continued farming, and was also very active in church work as an exhorter and local preacher. In the Civil War he was again in arms, fighting for the Southern Confederacy under the command of General Price, his old commander in the Mexican conflict. He and his wife were the parents of three children who grew to maturity and are yet living; Joseph T., Andrew F. and Mary J., who is now the wife of John G. Wiley and lives in Linn county.

In politics the father was first a Whig and later a Democrat. He served as a justice of the peace for many years in this county. His father, Robert Walkup, the grandfather of Joseph, came as a pioneer to Boone county, this state, from his native state of Kentucky. He passed the remainder of his days in Boone county, residing there many

years, as he came at an early date and lived to a ripe old age. He also was a farmer and a man of prominence and great activity in connection with the public affairs of the township and county in which he had his home.

Joseph T. Walkup has followed farming from his boyhood, and has also engaged in raising and feeding live stock for many years, handling mostly cattle. He has shown himself to be a good farmer and live stock man, and has been successful in making both branches of his industry profitable to himself and beneficial to the country all around him. He manages his work with close attention to every detail, pushes it with energy and vigor, and secures results commensurate with his outlay of time and labor.

Mr. Walkup was married in March, 1871, to Miss Mary L. Gish, and by this union became the father of two children, both of who have died. The mother is also deceased, having passed away on July 25, 1910. The father contracted a second marriage on November 16, 1911, in which he was united with Josephine Bailey, a daughter of A. K. Bailey, now the postmaster of Meadville, where the lady was living at the time of the marriage.

In the public affairs of his township Mr. Walkup has taken a lively and serviceable interest from the dawn of his manhood. He has served as township collector two years and as township trustee for four years. He was also trustee of Parson Creek township for eight years. He is a member of the Democratic party in political relations, of the Masonic order fraternally and he and wife of the Baptist church in religious connection. Both are favorably known and highly esteemed in all parts of Linn county, and in all other places where they have had opportunity to make their merit known to the people.

ALBERT J. RICHARDSON

The grit and pluck and self-reliance, which are always elements in the character and make-up of the real man, are strikingly shown in the case of Albert J. Richardson, leading contractor and builder of Marcelline in this county. From the humble condition of a coal miner at the age of eleven years, and with no educational advantages but what he secured for himself through correspondence schools, Mr. Richardson has raised himself to his elevated state of prosperity and consequence in the community of his present home. In very early life he was forced to live frugally and work hard, but his efforts for his own

advancement were steady and continued in spite of great difficulties, and his progress was of the same nature, as he held every foot of ground he gained in his struggle.

Mr. Richardson was born at Rothville, Chariton county, Missouri, on June 4, 1880. He is a son of Silas J. and Alice E. (Hall) Richardson, the former a native of this state and the latter of Iowa. The father was a coal miner in his period of activity, but now both parents are living in Marceline. The son grew to manhood in Macon and Linn counties, and for a short time at irregular intervals attended a public school. When he was but eleven years of age he began working in the mines at Lingo, Macon county, alongside of his father.

He continued this toilsome and unpleasant occupation until 1906, part of the time in Macon county and part in Linn. In the year last mentioned he began working at the carpenter trade, and in 1909 started contracting on large buildings. Among the monuments to his skill and enterprise are the new Methodist Episcopal church in Marceline, which cost \$14,000, two structures of magnitude in Macon county, and a number of other buildings for business and residence purposes. He is highly capable in his craft, thoroughly conscientious in his work and guided in everything by a high sense of duty. The people where he is known esteem him cordially as a mechanic, a contractor and an excellent citizen.

Mr. Richardson has been married twice, his first union, which was with Miss Myrtle Grady of Marceline, was formed in 1901. They had one child, their daughter Willner, whose mother died in 1908. In September, 1909, the father married again, becoming united with Miss Mary Wilson, who is still living.

In the fraternal life of his community Mr. Richardson has taken an active interest as a member of the Order of Foresters and in its religious life and activities as a communicant and regular attendant of the Christian church. He has also been zealous and serviceable in the material advancement and improvement of his city and county. The very nature of his business makes him very desirous of such progress and energetic in helping to promote it. His private efforts at mental development have been fruitful too, and have made him a well-informed man on a great variety of subjects and wise in the matter of public affairs. Although not an active partisan in politics, he believes firmly in the principles of the Republican party and adheres to them in the bestowal of his suffrage. His first interest in local affairs, however, is the welfare of his locality and that of the people who live in it, which he never allows party considerations to overbear or becloud. He

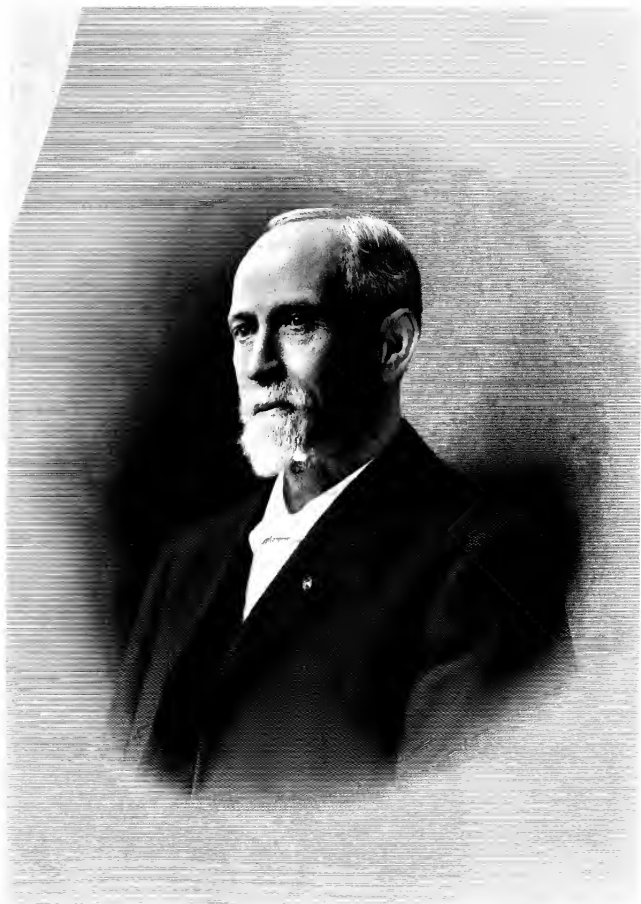
is regarded as one of Marceline's best and most progressive, reliable and serviceable citizens.

COL. GEORGE W. MARTIN

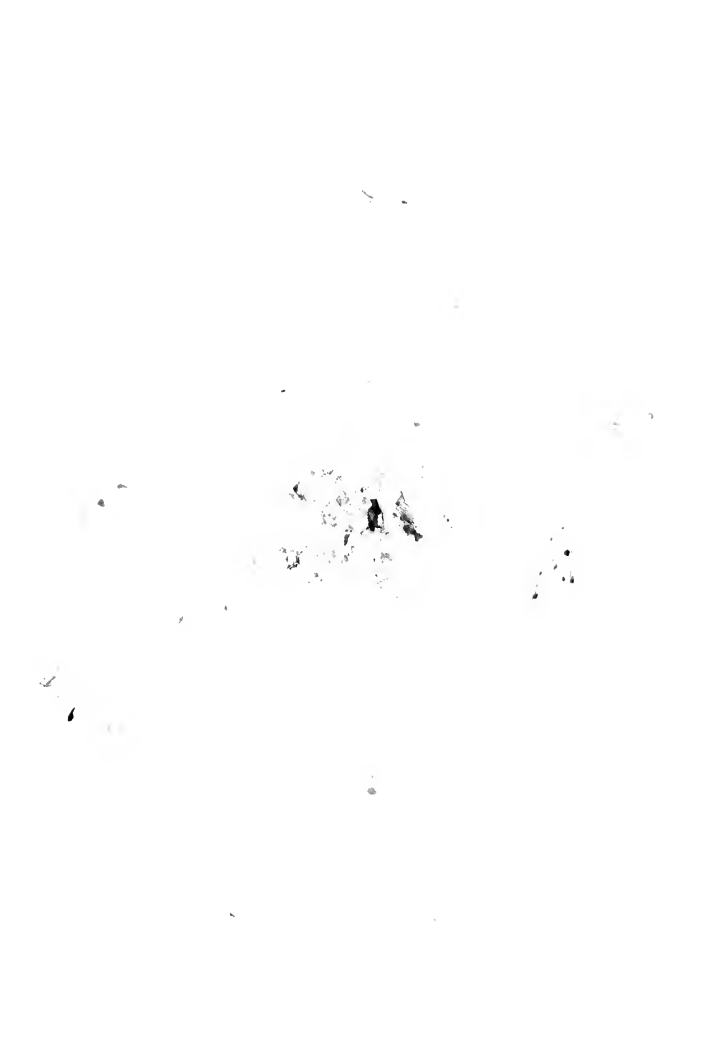
A valiant soldier for the Union during the Civil War, and still bearing in the sight of all who meet him the mark of his service and devotion to the cause he espoused in the empty sleeve he wears as one result of the terrible carnage at Gettysburg; for many years owner and editor of the *Brookfield Gazette*, and still connected with it in a leading and very serviceable way; and at this time (1912) postmaster of the city in which he lives and has so long and so effectively labored for the good of its people, Col. George W. Martin, of Brookfield, has been true to his country and rendered it signal service in war and peace, in private life and official station, and always, under all circumstances, by the fine example he has given of genuine gentility and citizenship of the most elevated character.

Colonel Martin was born near Sardis, Ohio, a village on the Ohio river in Monroe county about forty-two miles below Wheeling, West Virginia, and his life began there on December 30, 1838. He is a son of Wilson and Rebecca (Venham) Martin, long residents of the village of his nativity, where the father engaged in the cooperage and mercantile lines of activity. There also he served as postmaster and a justice of the peace for a long time, and there his life ended. The mother was a daughter of Ray Venham, who, while he was yet a mere boy, took part in Indian skirmishes when the red men were making a last desperate effort to hold the hills and valleys along the upper Ohio. He is honorably mentioned in De Hass' history of West Virginia for helping a wounded comrade to escape from the savages in one of the skirmishes which took place near Fort Henry in the neighborhood of Wheeling, West Virginia. The rescue was effected by crossing the river at night in a canoe in the very face of the Indians.

The Martins were pioneer settlers in the Ohio river valley. Capt. Absalom Martin, a great uncle of the Colonel, served with distinction in the war of 1812. He was the founder of Martin's Ferry, and it is now claimed that he was the first permanent settler on the west bank of the Ohio, locating at and starting the town to which he gave his name before the settlement of Marietta, which, however, has far surpassed the earlier town in population, local influence and commercial importance.



Yours truly
Geo W Martin



The Colonel's great-grandfather, Reuben Martin, who was of Welsh descent, was, at an early day, engaged in the iron industry in Essex county, New Jersey, before coming to what was then called the West, and was one of the pioneers of that industry in the United States. His great-grandmother was a native of Holland, and was related to Martin Van Buren, eighth president of the United States.

Colonel Martin was educated in the public schools and at a private school in Woodsfield in his native county. He began teaching school in that county at the age of sixteen and continued two years. In 1856 he came to Missouri and during the next three years taught in Lincoln and Montgomery counties. At the end of that time he returned to Ohio, and there he again engaged in teaching, remaining steadfast in the work until the beginning of the Civil War. When that terrible storm cloud of dissension and disaster broke upon our unhappy country he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, one of the first three years' regiments raised in Ohio.

He was mustered out of the service on October 26, 1863, on account of disability from wounds. He took part with his regiment in the battles of Greenbriar, Alleghany Summit, McDowell, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was wounded at Alleghany Summit, McDowell, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. From the wound received at Gettysburg he lost his right arm. He showed great capacity and fidelity in the army and received successive promotions. His first rank was first duty sergeant; from that he was raised to orderly sergeant, and from orderly sergeant to first lieutenant. And in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he was in command of his company.

The Colonel served for a short time in 1863 as regimental quartermaster, and in the spring of 1864 was made sutler of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, which he served in that capacity until October of the same year. He was then appointed purveyor of the First Brigade of the First Division of the Army of West Virginia. This division he accompanied as its purveyor to the Army of the James, remaining in his position and performing its duties well and wisely until the following spring.

In the spring of 1865 he returned to Missouri and engaged for a time in mercantile business in Brookfield. In the fall of 1868 he was elected assessor of Linn county for a term of two years. In 1870 he was elected clerk of the county court, and in 1874, was re-elected to this office, filling it with great acceptability to the court and the people eight years consecutively in all. Being cordially and intelligently interested in the progress and improvement of every community in which

he has lived, he strongly advocated the adoption of the system of township organization by Linn county.

He was the Republican nominee for state auditor in 1888, served as Department Commander of the Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic in 1891 and 1892, and represented Linn county in the General Assembly of the state in 1907. In the meantime, however, after resuming his residence in Brookfield in January, 1879, he engaged in the real estate business, and about the same time was appointed local land agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, in which position he was able to do a great deal for the development and improvement of the county.

Another field of effort in which he has done a large amount of good for the county is that of journalism, he having for a number of years owned and edited the Brookfield *Gazette*, for which he still writes editorials. He wields a fluent and graceful pen, which is burnished gold and cheering with good fellowship when there is no cause for it to be otherwise, but can be tempered steel when occasion demands that it shall. He is a strong and able writer at all times, and his name stands high in editorial work and in the domain of journalism all over the state.

His political alliance has always been with the Republican party since he has been a voter, and he has rendered the party great service with pen and voice for many years, rising on his ability and zealous work for it to a position of leadership in its councils, where his judgment is always regarded as of great value and his influence is of commanding weight. On account of his loyalty to his party, his unquestioned ability and his high character he was appointed postmaster of Brookfield in March, 1911, and is still filling the office with great satisfaction to the people and high credit to himself in every way.

On October 24, 1865, Colonel Martin was married to Miss Sarah J. Wilson, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Mrs. Martin, who died on April 3, 1900, was a lady of unusual ability and superior accomplishments. She served two terms as Department President of the Women's Relief Corps for the Department of Missouri, and one term as National President of that organization. The three children born of their union are: Georgie, now Mrs. E. H. Shepperd; William W., who is assistant cashier of the Linn County Bank, and married Miss May Doane; and Charles H., who is unmarried. The father is a member of the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," of the "Benevolent and Protective order of Elks," of the "Grand Army of the Republic," and of the "Missouri Commandery of the Military order of the Loyal Legion."

GUY W. BIGGER

With an ancestry that began in England generations ago, and has run in the history of this country through several states and shone in many lines of useful action almost from colonial times, Guy W. Bigger, one of the prominent and successful hardware merchants of Marceline has had high incentives to elevation and patriotism in his citizenship, uprightness and public spirit in his conduct and energy and enterprise in his business. He is the great-grandson of a native of England who came to this country and settled in Virginia soon after the Revolution, and who raised a regiment for the defense of his adopted land in the War of 1812. He is the grandson of one of the pioneers of Linn county who located within its limits in 1844 and passed the remainder of his days here, improving land and adding greatly to the progress and importance of the country. And he is a son of Clellen G. and Leah J. (Powers) Bigger, a sketch of whose lives will be found on another page of this work, and which contains a more extended and explicit history of the family.

Guy W. Bigger was born at Linneus in this county on June 24, 1871, and grew to manhood there. He began his education in the schools of Linn county and completed it at the University of Michigan. He then returned to this county and took up his residence in Marceline, where he served as assistant postmaster under Jackson Whiteman, and afterward as postmaster to fill out an unexpired term of which there were eight months remaining, this term expiring in 1903.

In 1904 he started his enterprise in the hardware trade, and to this he has since given his time and attention with highly commendable industry and gratifying profits. He has been successful in his business from the start, not only in building up a large and remunerative trade, but also in establishing himself firmly in the confidence and esteem of the people as a progressive and up-to-date merchant, a wideawake and public-spirited citizen and an upright and estimable man.

His reputation for the possession of these qualities of character and manhood is not confined to the county of his residence, but extends over the adjoining county of Chariton also, and as well through Macon and other neighboring counties. In all his demeanor as a man, and in the management of his business, he has shown that he has not been indifferent to the inspiration drawn from his ancestry, and that the lessons involved in the examples of his forefathers have not been lost upon him.

He has taken a lively and helpful interest in the progress and

improvement of his township and county, with energy in promoting the welfare of their residents and public interests of every kind, and broad intelligence and clearness of vision in finding the best ways in which to do good for the whole people in every way, morally, mentally, socially and materially. He can always be counted on to do his part toward the successful accomplishment of every worthy undertaking, and the people, wherever he is known, look upon him as one of the most serviceable men in this part of the state of Missouri.

EZEKIEL SMITH

Born in Ireland, reared to the age of fifteen in Canada, learning his trade of plasterer and bricklayer in Buffalo, New York, and working at it in different parts of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Ezekiel Smith, one of the leading farmers of Marceline township, has swept a large part of this continent in his wanderings and, unlike the proverbial rolling stone, has gathered substance wherever he has been. For he has been capable and industrious, with a genius for large affairs and business ability of a high order, quick to see, alert to seize and wise to use to the best advantage for himself every opportunity that has come his way.

Having come to Missouri from Chicago, after a residence of some years in that city, Mr. Smith is familiarly known as "Chicago Smith" all over Linn county, where he settled on his arrival in this state for a permanent residence in 1902. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on December 25, 1846, and is a son of John and Jane (Hazelton) Smith, also natives of that country, and belonging to families long domesticated among its people. They emigrated to Huron county, Ontario, Canada, in 1846, while their son Ezekiel was yet an infant, and there they died, the mother in 1851 and the father in 1860. The father was a farmer in his native land and also in Canada. Four children, two sons and two daughters, were born of their union, and all of them are living in the United States, Ezekiel and one of his sisters, however, being the only members of the family who are residents of Missouri. The other son and daughter have their homes in Chicago.

Ezekiel Smith dwelt to the age of fifteen years in Ontario and obtained a common school education there. At the age mentioned he crossed the line to Buffalo, New York, and there he learned his trade as a bricklayer and plasterer. After completing his apprenticeship he moved to New York city, and a short time afterward to Titusville,

Pennsylvania. In both places he worked at his trade, but in the latter did contracting on a large scale in it, putting up a number of large works of construction. He also had control of the construction work at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo and erected over eighty per cent of the buildings for that great enterprise, what he put up amounting to more than \$1,000,000 in value. He did over \$1,300,000 worth of work at World's Fair, Chicago. He also built over \$1,500,000 worth of structures of different kinds for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and had large contracts in construction work in San Francisco after the earthquake, putting up the new Mills building, the First National Bank, and other large structures in that city. In addition he built Section 14 of the Chicago drainage canal.

Mr. Smith located in Chicago in 1866, and from then until 1902 he did contract work in plastering in that city. In the year last named he moved to Missouri and Linn county, taking up his residence on 800 acres of land which he bought in 1874. As a farmer he has been progressive and wide-awake, keeping pace with the utmost advance in the science of agriculture and applying the most approved modern methods in all his operations. As a stockbreeder he enjoys the distinction of being the first importer of draft horses in this part of Missouri, and also the first importer of Shorthorn cattle here. He has recently turned his attention to speed horses and is producing some very fine ones, for he aims at the best results in all his work of every kind and omits no effort on his part necessary to secure them.

Mr. Smith has been married twice. His first union in wedlock was with Miss Mary Golding, of Chicago, and took place on October 11, 1869. By this marriage he became the father of two daughters: Alice M., who is now the wife of Paul Chase and lives in California; and Lulu J., who died a number of years ago. The mother of these children passed away in 1894, and on April 18, 1896, the father contracted a second marriage in which he was united with Miss Ella Donaldson, of Illinois. They have three children, Ernest D., Agnes H. and Newcomb C.

Mr. Smith is one of the best known and most esteemed farmers and citizens of Linn county. His farm is a model of skill in cultivation and attractiveness in improvements. He does his part in all essentials and the bounty of nature in this part of the country does the rest, and the results accomplished are highly gratifying and profitable to him and of great and wide-spread benefit to the people living around him throughout a large extent of country, near at hand, and to others in more distant localities, wherever his operations reach.

In the public affairs of the township and county of his residence he is zealously and intelligently active, aiding by every means at his command all undertakings for the improvement and progress of the region and the substantial and enduring welfare of its people. He is public spirited and enterprising for the county, as he is for himself, and his work for its advantage is energetic and effective. He is not an active partisan and has no desire for public office, but he votes with the Republican party because he believes in its principles and feels it his duty as a citizen to do all he can for the good of his community. Throughout the Middle West he is well and favorably known, and everywhere he is held in the highest esteem as a citizen, as a business man and as a fine type of true Americanism. Linn county knows no better farmer or more enterprising and useful resident within the whole compass of her territory.

EDGAR E. MASON

Born, reared and educated in Vermont, and habituated to the conditions, customs and methods of thought and action in New England until after the dawn of his manhood, Edgar E. Mason, now one of the most prominent and successful general farmers and live stock breeders in this county, found himself in a very different atmosphere when he came to this part of the country in 1878 at the age of twenty-two years. Yet with the universal adaptability of the American mind, he has so suited himself to the requirements of his present environment, and made all its conditions so completely serviceable to him, that he is as if native here and without knowledge of or training in any other locality.

Mr. Mason was born in Bennington county, Vermont, on March 19, 1856, and is a son of Elijah B. and Sarah A. (Gillmore) Mason, also natives of that county. The father was a farmer and brought the members of his household to Missouri and this county in the autumn of 1877. He then bought eighty acres of the farm now owned and cultivated by his son Edgar, which comprises 200 acres at this time, and has been transformed from a wild and unbroken prairie by the industry, intelligence and skill of two generations of the family into one of the best farms in Missouri of its size.

The father was born in 1825 and died in 1829. The mother's life began in 1827 and ended in 1897. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter, but their son Edgar is the only member of the family now living in this state. His grandfather, Christopher Mason,

was born in 1797, and his wife, whose maiden name was Leah Barber, in 1798. They were farmers in Vermont and died in that state, in which the progenitors of the American branch of the family settled on their arrival in this country from England.

Edgar E. Mason was reared and educated in his native state, and followed farming in that state until the spring of 1878. He then joined his parents in this county, and at once went to work assisting in breaking up the land and making it over into a good farm. He has lived in this county ever since, and has made all his New England ingenuity and enterprise tell to his own advantage and that of the county. In addition to his extensive general farming operations he is largely engaged in breeding superior strains of live stock, including Percheron horses, registered stock, registered Duroc-Jersey hogs, Delaine-Merino sheep and some registered Holstein cattle, all of high grade and produced with every care in all the details of the business at every step of its progress.

On January 3, 1877, Mr. Mason was united in marriage with Miss Selina Myers, a daughter of Highland H. and Eliza (Babcock) Myers, natives of Vermont who came to Missouri and Linn county in 1882, and now reside in Brookfield. The father is a miller by trade and in his period of activity made himself very serviceable in this region, where men of his craft were scarce and widely scattered in the early days.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason have eight children: Charles, a prosperous Linn county farmer; Ida, who is the wife of J. R. Edgar, and lives in Manila, in the Philippine Islands; Ethel, who is married to Dr. H. D. Kneeder, a practicing physician, also in Manila; Harry, who is farming in this county; Sarah, who is another member of the family residing in the Pilippines; Ruby, who is attending school in Brookfield; and Geneva and Meritt, who are living at home with their parents. All the members of the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are all esteemed as most estimable and useful citizens, and fine representatives of Linn county manhood and womanhood in every way.

JOHN L. STEPHENS

Beginning before the dawn of his manhood and continuing his operations in the same line ever since, John L. Stephens, of Locust Creek township, has been farming in Linn county for over fifty years. In that long period the industry in which he is engaged has undergone

several progressive revolutions, but he has kept pace with the changes in methods and the progress in results, and is now, as he has ever been since his start, one of the most enterprising and advanced farmers of his township, a region in which there are many in the first rank.

Mr. Stephens is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, where he was born on November 8, 1839, but was brought to Linn county, Missouri, by his parents when he was less than three years old, and has lived within its boundaries ever since. He was educated in its country schools, grew to manhood in association with its people, and has devoted all his time and attention to faithful labor in one of its leading industries and earnest efforts for its progress and development and the substantial welfare of its inhabitants. He is therefore wholly a product and a representative of the county, and wherever he is known is esteemed as a worthy one.

He is a son of John and Jane (Singleton) Stephens, the former a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, born on December 22, 1792, and the latter a daughter of John Singleton, of Virginia. They had two children: their son William Henry, who died on October 9, 1883, and John L., the interesting subject of this brief sketch, who is living on his excellent farm eight miles northwest of Brookfield. This gives strong proof of his skill and good judgment as a farmer, and his intelligence and culture as a man.

On January 26, 1869, Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Mary Alexander, a daughter of John and Olive (Root) Alexander. Two of the three children born in the Stephens household are living: Edward H., who assists his father in the management of the home farm and lives on it; and Zelma, the wife of Victor Brown, who resides near Eagle Butte, in South Dakota, also on a farm. The father is earnest in his interest in the improvement of his township and county, as has been suggested, and energetic in his efforts to push their progress along as rapidly as wholesome and substantial development will permit. He takes an active part in increasing the power and usefulness of all good agencies at work among their people, physical, mental, moral and political.

Edward H. Stephens, the only living son of John L., and his mainstay on the home farm, is also a Linn county product and an admirable representative of its sterling and sturdy citizenship. He was born on the farm where he now has his home on November 7, 1869, and obtained his education in the district school in the neighborhood. Like his father and his grandfather, he has followed no occupation but farming, and to this he has devoted studious and reflective atten-

tion, so that he is up-to-date in theory and methods in his work, and reaps rewards for his labor in accordance with his advanced ideas and manner of doing things.

On September 6, 1896, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara Morris, daughter of Rice and Kate (Nelson) Morris, of Linneus. One child was born of the union, a son named John, who is living with his grandparents. His mother died on July 4, 1899, and her remains were buried in Linneus cemetery, amid many manifestations of profound grief over her untimely demise, and the consequent loss to the community of one of its most esteemed young matrons.

MATTHEW CLARKE

The interesting subject of this brief memoir is one of the most extensive and successful farmers in Chariton county near Marceline, and one of its best known and most esteemed citizens. He is of distinguished parentage and family connections, but his reputation as a man and citizen and his hold on the confidence and regard of the people throughout the two counties in which he is well known are the results of his own sterling worth and strong manhood, without any aid from the distinction of his father or extraneous circumstances of any kind.

Mr. Clarke was born in Jackson county, Iowa, on August 10, 1859, and is a son of Francis and Jane (Elder) Clarke, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Irish parentage, but born in Pennsylvania. Her father, John Elder, was lieutenant in the War of 1812 under General Porter, and did valiant service at Fort Meggs. The father's life began in the Emerald Isle on November 18, 1816, where his parents, Patrick and Mary (Sheridan) Clarke, were also born and reared. In 1830 the family came to the United States and located in Perry county, Ohio, making its home at the town of Somerset, where its members remained three years. They then removed to Terre Haute, Indiana, and there Francis was employed on government work, subsequently becoming a contractor.

He followed this line of activity at Terre Haute until 1840. In that year he moved to Jackson county, Iowa, where he entered 320 acres of government land and turned his attention to farming. There, also, he was married in 1844 to Miss Jane Elder. By this marriage he became the father of seven children: Edward, Patrick, Mary, Thomas, Francis, Jr., Matthew and Ann. In 1867 he sold his Iowa farm and

moved to Missouri, locating in Chariton county, where he improved a farm of 420 acres, on which he passed the remainder of his life and died on January 15, 1891. The mother died on April 2, 1902. Five of their children are living, three in this state and two of the sons in Idaho.

The father was a first cousin to General Phil. Sheridan, the noted cavalry leader of the Union army during the Civil War. He was an extensive dealer in live stock and prominent in the business, as well as very successful. In politics he was a life-long Democrat, and a man of such influence in his party in Chariton county that he was called by everybody "the Big Chief," but he would never accept a political office of any kind. In church connection he was a Catholic and a devout and consistent member of the faith, devoted to the interests of the congregation to which he belonged and a zealous worker in promoting them. He was almost as well known in Linn county as in Chariton, and was held in the highest esteem by the people in all parts of both, holding the most elevated rank in public regard both as a man and a citizen.

Matthew Clarke was eight years old when his parents became residents of Chariton county, and he grew to manhood on the family homestead not far from Marceline. He obtained his education in the district schools and has followed farming ever since he left school. He now owns 425 acres of land, all improved and constituting one of the finest farms in the two counties of Linn and Chariton, and one which can hardly be surpassed in fertility and skill in cultivation in the whole northeastern part of the state.

Mr. Clarke was married on November 1, 1885, to Miss Clara Butler, a daughter of Timothy and Abigail (Derrough) Butler, long residents of Chariton county. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have had seven children, six of whom are living: Blanche, Timothy, Anna, Charles, Mary and Matthew, Jr. The members of the family all belong to the Catholic Church. In connection with his farming operations, the father handles live stock on a large scale and is very successful in the business.

ROBERT GLENN

The grandson of a Revolutionary soldier who fought valiantly for the independence of the American colonies when the liberties of mankind were at stake; the nephew of other gallant soldiers who fought with all their ardor in the War of 1812, in which our country established its freedom on the seas, as by the Revolution it established

its freedom on land; and himself a faithful servitor and defender of his country in the Civil War, Robert Glenn, now one of the progressive, enterprising and successful farmers of this county, is not only a scion of a military house, but has shown in his own record on the battlefield that the lessons of his ancestors were not lost on him, and that the patriotic spirit which impelled them descended to him in full measure.

Mr. Glenn was born in Marion county, this state, on May 8, 1841, and is a son of Absalom and Artemesa (Pepin) Glenn, natives of Mason county, Kentucky. The father was a farmer after reaching his maturity, and was a young man thirty-one years old when the family moved to Missouri. He was born in 1801, and his parents and the rest of the household located in this state in 1832. In 1844 he moved to Linn county and entered a tract of government land which he cleared and transformed into a fine farm, on which he died in 1862. His wife survived him forty years and passed away in 1908 at the age of ninety-four years.

They were the parents of four sons and seven daughters, and seven of the eleven are living, two of the sons and one of the daughters in Linn county. The grandfather, Robert Glenn, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, and emigrated from there to Mason county, Kentucky, where he died in 1858. He was a planter on an extensive scale and at every period of his life intensely interested in the welfare of his country. When the aggressions of Great Britain became too serious for the colonists to endure, and the United States declared their independence, he took the field with his patriotic neighbors and friends and helped to swell the numbers and augment the spirit of the "Old Maryland Line," which was the flower of General Washington's army, and proved to be its salvation on more than one gory field. He lived to be ninety-two years of age and died universally respected. The same intense devotion to country descended to his sons, two of whom fought under General Jackson in the battle of New Orleans.

In the third generation the interesting subject of this brief memoir also followed the flag of his country to the battlefield, enlisting in defense of the Union in the Sixty-second Missouri Militia for service during the continuance of the Civil War. He was three years old when the family moved to Linn county, and here he grew to manhood and obtained his education, attending select schools for his instruction. When he was sixteen he bought some land in Livingston county and for a time lived on and cultivated that. But he returned to Linn county after a short absence, and from that time to the present he has been one of the sturdy, enterprising and progressive cultivators of

the soil in this favored agricultural region. He owns 160 acres and does general farming of a high order.

Mr. Glenn was married in 1863 to Miss Julia A. Worlow, a daughter of Peter Worlow, one of the early pioneers of Linn county, settling in this part of Missouri about 1833. He was born in North Carolina and moved to Kentucky at an early age. From there he came to this county, and here he passed the remainder of his days, dying on his farm in Linn county, Missouri, at the age of sixty-one years, after a long record of useful labor which embraced three states in its course.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn have seven children living: Sarah M., who is now the wife of A. J. Harter and resides in Linn county, Missouri; Kate E., who married G. F. Lacey and dwells with him in Los Angeles, California; Moses, who is a farmer in Linn county, Missouri; Nannie, who is the wife of Silvester Carter and has her home in Kansas; James R., who is engaged in blacksmithing in Linn county, Missouri; Frances, who is one of the leading teachers of Livingston and Linn counties; and Vich, who is the wife of Dr. G. S. Fitzjohn, of Seattle, Washington. Another daughter named Elva died a number of years ago. The parents are members of the Baptist Church. They are well known and highly esteemed in all parts of Linn county and many places beyond its borders.

GREGORY HOLCER

Born in Germany and living in that country to the age of ten years; reared from that age to manhood in Illinois; beginning life for himself as a farmer on the rich alluvial soil of the Prairie State; joining the mighty army raised for the defense of the Union and serving throughout the Civil War from the time of his enlistment; receiving two wounds in battle, and, after the close of the historic struggle, returning to his former pursuit in the domain of peaceful industry, in which he has ever since been engaged, Gregory Holcer of Clay township, and one of its best known farmers, has had a varied and instructive career, and has profited by its lessons, which, though often stern and severe, have all been useful.

Mr. Holcer is a native of the grand-duchy of Baden, Germany, where his life began on February 1, 1837, in the old family home which had been occupied by his father's branch of the household three hundred years. His parents were Antone and Barbary (Bellum) Holcer, who were of the same nativity as himself. The father was a farmer and followed his line of industry in his native land until 1847, when he

brought his family to the United States. The family then consisted of the parents and their two sons. The father bought land in Madison county, Illinois, after reaching this country, and on that continued his farming operations until his death, which occurred in the adjoining county of Bond in 1879.

The mother died in less than one year after her arrival in America, passing away in 1848, and the father married again, being connected in his second union with Miss Anna Deticker, a native of Switzerland and by this marriage became the father of three additional children. One son resides in Linn county, and here his mother died. The parents were German Catholics, the father and both of his wives, and all devout in their religious duties and faithful to the teachings of the church.

Gregory Holcer began his education in Germany and completed it in the frontier country schools of Illinois. As soon as he was able to start for himself the struggle for advancement among men he began farming, and he adhered to this line of industry in Illinois until 1862. In that year he enlisted in the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company E, Union army, and served in that regiment until he was discharged on account of disabilities incurred in the service.

When he recovered his health, which was but a few months later, he again enlisted, becoming a member of Company E, Thirtieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and in this command he remained until the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Arkansas Post and the Yazoo river, the siege of Vicksburg, the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, and Fort Beauregard, Louisiana, the Red River expedition and the battle of Mobile. At Vicksburg he was shot through several fingers and one of his legs. He received an honorable discharge from the army in 1865.

He returned from military service to his Illinois home, where he remained until 1868, then came to this county and bought the land in Clay township on which he now lives. The land was in its state of primeval wildness when he bought it. He has made all the improvements on it and transformed it into a model farm of considerable value, rich in productiveness, desirable in location, attractive in general appearance and up to a high standard in condition.

On April 23, 1874, Mr. Holcer was married to Miss Mary Hern, a native of Switzerland, who was brought to the United States by her parents when she was but three years old. Seven children have been born of the union, all of whom are living: Anna J., Charles A., Robert L., Evelena, Benjamin H., Levi M. and Zeta. All the members of the family are zealous in religious duties, and also earnest in their support

of all good agencies at work in their community. The father belongs to the Catholic church and the mother is a Cumberland Presbyterian.

Mr. Holcer is a Republican in political faith and allegiance, but, although firm in his convictions and devoted to the success of his party, he has never sought or desired public office. He has, however, taken an active, practical and helpful interest in the progress and improvement of his township and county, and given every undertaking designed to promote their advancement his earnest and energetic support. Throughout the county the people esteem him highly for his excellent character as a man and his uprightness and progressiveness as a citizen.

JOHN J. DEININGER

Although but eight years a resident of Linn county, and modest and unobtrusive in his manner, John J. Deininger of Jefferson township is well known throughout the county as an enterprising and progressive farmer and a very active, far-seeing and successful live stock breeder. He has been in many parts of the country and has an extensive knowledge of it and of the springs of action for its residents in various sections. The lessons of experience and observation have been valuable to him in self-knowledge and development also, and he came to his present undertaking well prepared by nature and training for carrying it on successfully.

Mr. Deininger was born near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on May 15, 1858, and that county was also the place of nativity for his parents, John H. and Caroline (Zimmerman) Deininger. The father was a carpenter, and soon after the birth of his son John moved his family to Putnam county, Illinois, locating there in 1859. In his new home he engaged in farming and also worked at his trade. He died there on February 2, 1902, aged seventy-six years. The mother died in 1907 at the age of seventy-five. They were the parents of five sons and seven daughters. Two of the sons and six of the daughters are living, but John J. is the only member of the family who resides in this state.

The father was a Republican and prominent in the councils of his party in Illinois, where he was elected to a number of local offices. He and his wife were members of the German Lutheran church. The grandfather, John Deininger, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, where he passed the whole of his life. He had a small family, all the members of which were Pennsylvanians by birth and passed consid-

erable portions of their lives in that great state, taking an active part in its multitudinous industries.

John J. Deininger was but a few months old when he was taken by his parents from his native state to Putnam county, Illinois. He grew to manhood in that county and obtained his education in its district schools. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade and worked at it twelve years, during a considerable part of the time being in the employ of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, erecting buildings along the line. He helped to put up the depot in Cheyenne and many others of the most important structures erected by the road at that time, and remained in its employ eight years. At the end of that period he passed one year in the state of Washington, and then three in Chicago working at his trade. From Chicago he returned to Putnam county, Illinois, where he remained doing carpenter work until 1905.

In that year he came to this county and bought the farm of 200 acres which he now owns and cultivates, and on which he lives. While he does general farming, he devotes his time and energies mainly to raising live stock of high grades, particularly Aberdeen-Angus cattle, registered stock. He makes a great success of his undertaking, and his name stands high in all the markets for the excellence of his products, while locally they are in great demand for the purpose of improving the grade of cattle in this part of Missouri and the adjoining states.

On January 23, 1895, Mr. Deininger was united in marriage with Miss Hattie Umbarger, a native of Illinois and daughter of Josiah and Jane (Allen) Umbarger. The father died in 1909 and the mother is now living at Melvin, Ford county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Deininger have three children, Bloyce A., Herma O. and John McNabb. The father is a Republican in his political faith and allegiance, and an energetic supporter of the principles and candidates of his party, although his personal ambition does not run in the direction of public office or political prominence. He did, however, serve as county assessor while living in Illinois. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Deininger has shown his interest in the progress and improvement of Linn county and Northern Missouri generally in practical ways of value by giving his aid and helpful counsel toward the promotion of every worthy and commendable enterprise involving the general welfare of this region and the enduring good of its people. His course in such matters is always directed by intelligence and measured by a broad and energetic public spirit, and is highly appreciated by the

whole population. He is considered a valuable addition to the productive forces in this county and an ornament to its citizenship, and is cordially esteemed in accordance with this estimate.

BYRON LAMME

Born in the midst of an active and comprehensive agricultural industry; reared on a farm and learning its requirements by practical work in all departments of its operations; obtaining his education at a country school in which all his associates were the children of farmers, and with no practical knowledge of any other pursuit, Byron Lamme of Jefferson township, this county, when he began the battle of life for himself, became a farmer by both natural inclination and force of circumstances. And it was entirely logical that he should, for there was nothing in his surroundings or within the range of his vision to create a temptation or an incentive to make him anything else.

He has followed the pursuit in which he started through all his subsequent years, and has never regretted his choice. For he has been successful in his undertaking in a material way, and also by his skill and excellent judgment as a farmer has won a high reputation and established himself firmly in the regard and good will of the people around him, in whose welfare he has always taken a cordial and serviceable interest, and in whose behalf he has been at all times enterprising and progressive.

Mr. Lamme is a native of Linn county, born at Laclède in June, 1871. His parents, Tilford and Sue (Garrett) Lamme, were born in Mercer county, Kentucky. The father was a druggist and farmer. He came to Missouri about 1860 and located at Laclède, where in company with his father, Milton Lamme, he opened a drug store. He and his father also bought land in Linn and Chariton counties which rapidly increased in value and made them very comfortable in a worldly way. The grandfather died at Laclède in 1872, the father in 1874 and the mother in 1876. Six children were born to Mr. Lamme's parents, five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, three of them in Linn county. Their grandfather, Milton Lamme, was an extensive planter and owned a large number of slaves in Kentucky.

Byron Lamme was taken by his uncle, William Garrett, to a farm north of Linneus in his childhood, and was reared on that farm as a member of the uncle's family and attended school from there. At the age of twenty-five he began farming on his own account on the farm



which he now owns and occupies, and of which he has 400 acres under the plow. He has also, for a number of years, engaged in raising live stock extensively, and has so managed both departments of his industry as to make them bring him large returns for his labor and care. His farm has been enriched by him with good modern buildings of commodious size and convenient arrangement, and been made attractive by judicious attention to appearances in the arrangement of trees, shrubbery and other adornments. It is easily one of the most valuable and pleasing country homes in the township.

Mr. Lamme was married on December 21, 1892, to Miss Lillie Thorne, a daughter of Samuel Thorne, an early arrival in Linn county. Three children have blessed the union and brightened the family circle, and they are all still living and in full enjoyment of the respect and good will of all who know them. They are: Thorne T., who is a student; and Mary F. and Roy S. They are all yet members of the parental home and among its most admired attractions. The father is a Democrat in political faith and allegiance, but, while genuinely loyal to his party, he is not desirous, and never has been, of any of the honors or emoluments it has to bestow in the way of public office. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, and in church relations he is a Methodist.

JAMES A. MOORE

Having located in Linn county with his parents at the age of seven years, when the whole region was an unbroken wilderness, and having passed the remainder of his life to the present time in the county, actively connected with its industrial forces and zealous in the duties of citizenship, James A. Moore, of Brookfield, has witnessed every step of its transformation from its wild condition when he first knew it to its present high development and advanced improvement, and has borne his full share in the work of beginning, continuing and completing the great change.

Mr. Moore is a native of Anderson county in the eastern part of Tennessee, where he was born on November 3, 1835. His grandfather, also named James Moore, was born in North Carolina and served valiantly in the Revolutionary war. After the close of that momentous struggle for independence he moved to Tennessee and engaged in farming. He died in Alabama at a good old age, having removed to that state some time before his death. He was of English ancestry, some

of his forefathers having come to this country from England among the early colonial settlers.

His son, Joseph T. Moore, the father of James A., was born in Alabama, on May 1, 1791, and was also a farmer in times of peace. But he too had a military spirit, and at the very dawn of his manhood obeyed his country's call to arms and took part in the War of 1812, passing five years in the army. He was with General George R. Clarke at the capture of Vincennes, Indiana, and there received a slight wound in the shoulder. As a partial reward for his military services he was given a patent for 160 acres of land in Linn county, Missouri, by the government, but prior to receiving this he had married Miss Jane Pate, a native of Alabama.

Mr. Moore, the elder, first came to Linn county in 1840 to locate his land, and in 1842 moved his family here, making the journey overland with horses and oxen and bringing their live stock along. Their first dwelling on the homestead was a tent, but it was not long before they built a log house to shelter them, and its curling columns of smoke arose in graceful motion, proclaiming to all who saw them that a new domestic altar had been erected in the wilderness and that it was at last hearkening to the call of civilization and preparing to put on the habiliments of a more advanced state of being and begin its march in the ranks of progress.

His wife died in 1846, having been the mother of five sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are living. Sometime after the death of their mother the father contracted a second marriage, which united him with Miss Sophia Root and brought him four additional children. He served three terms as county judge of Linn county and filled several minor offices with great acceptability to the people, and was for many years a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His death occurred in 1873, but before his life ended he had cleared his land and converted it into a valuable and highly productive farm enriched with good improvements.

James A. Moore grew to manhood in the wilderness, helping his father to clear and cultivate the homestead, and remaining with him until he reached the age of twenty-three. His opportunities for schooling were necessarily very limited, owing to the unsettled condition of the country. But Nature was his tutor and gave him lessons of self-reliance and resourcefulness, with readiness for all emergencies and adaptability to all the requirements of his situation. At the age of twenty-three he bought a tract of wild land, which he cleared and improved, and on which he lived and prospered as a farmer until 1899,

when he retired from active pursuits and moved to Brookfield to pass the remainder of his days in a well-earned rest. But he still superintends the operation of his farming industry and his live stock business, which have grown to great proportions.

By purchases from time to time he has increased the extent of his land to 1,400 acres, a large part of which is under advanced cultivation; and his live stock industry, which was begun in 1862, has also expanded considerably. He raises and feeds numbers of cattle and sheep for the market and gives the business his close personal attention. In 1904 he started a private bank in Brookfield, known as "The Moore Bank," which has flourished under his management and become one of the established and popular financial institutions of the city.

On November 17th, 1858, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Sarah True, a native of Missouri. They have had four children: Nora, now the wife of Dr. Powers; Joseph, who is employed in his father's bank; Effie, the wife of C. H. Jones of Brookfield, and Beedler A., who has been dead for a number of years. Mrs. Moore is still living and enjoys the regard and good will of all who know her. She has given her community a fine example of domestic virtue and usefulness, and has been of great assistance to her husband in the accumulation of his estate.

Following the examples of his father and his grandfather, Mr. Moore took part in the Civil war as a member of the state militia during that sanguinary conflict. He is not a member of any church or fraternity, but is an upright and true man in all the relations of life, and one of the most estimable and most esteemed citizens of the county. None stands higher in the public regard and none is more worthy of it.

JASPER G. NEECE

From his boyhood this estimable and highly respected citizen of Brookfield township has been engaged in farm work and no temptation has ever been strong enough to win him from it to any other pursuit. He was born on a farm and trained to its labors. He has found the life in the open always agreeable and invigorating, and even the most laborious duties of his calling followed by their compensations in one way or another, and he has felt no desire to relinquish them. Being devoted to his pursuit in this way, he has necessarily studied how to make it as pleasant and profitable to him as possible, and so has become one of the most progressive and enterprising farmers in his township.

He was born in this county near Linneus on April 30, 1855, and is a son of Beverly and Sarah (McCormick) Neece, natives of Kentucky, where their families were domesticated for generations. The father was a blacksmith and for many years worked industriously at his trade. Later in life he became a farmer and abandoned the forge for all time. But he had been farming even while working at his trade. He was born on February 16, 1815, and while yet a boy was taken by his parents to McDonough county, Illinois.

There he grew to manhood and obtained a limited common school education. After leaving school he learned his trade, and early in his manhood moved to Missouri, arriving in what is now Linn county, and locating not far from the site of the present city of Linneus in the southern part of Sullivan county. He built the first blacksmith shop in Linneus and helped to clear the portions of the new born town which were laid out for streets. His later years, as has been noted, were passed on his farm, where he died in 1888.

His widow is still living, far advanced in years but still vigorous and active, and in the locality of her home held in veneration by the people as a faithful wife and mother who bravely bore her part in the strenuous times of founding the county, settling the wilderness and helping to foster and cultivate the first sproutings of civilization, and as having exemplified through all her years the best traits of sterling American womanhood, faithful to her family, her community and every claim to her attention, useful in her own activity and forceful in the example she has given, which has had its due effect on others.

She and her husband were the parents of thirteen children, eight daughters and five sons, all of whom grew to maturity. Two of the sons and four of the daughters are living: John M., a resident of Brookfield; Jasper G., the immediate subject of these paragraphs; Ann C., the wife of J. T. Waller of McComb, Illinois; Martha E., the wife of Joseph C. Gambill of Salem, Missouri; Sarah E., now Mrs. George Hanson of Monroe City, Missouri; and Minerva C., the wife of Sanford Buck of Springdale, Arkansas.

The father was county judge several terms, and also sheriff of the county. Afterward he represented the county in the lower house of the state legislature. He made a good record in each of these offices and won the lasting confidence and esteem of all the people. He was a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in religious affiliation, and a leading man in both his party and his church, taking an active part in the affairs of each and contributing to the success of all their efforts by his

energy and wisdom. His father, Jesse Neece, was, like himself, a native of Kentucky.

Jasper G. Neece was reared on his father's farm and from boyhood bore his part faithfully in the labor incident to its cultivation. He attended the country school in the neighborhood of his home when he had opportunity, but his educational advantages were necessarily limited in scope and primitive in character. He was married in this county in 1881 to Miss Elvira Ware, a daughter of Robert H. and Jane (Wills) Ware, pioneers of the county and leading factors in its early life and history. Two children were born of the union, both of whom are living, Mabel C. and Mary J. Their mother died on November 13, 1910. The father is widely and favorably known in the county as a model farmer, an upright and reliable man and an excellent citizen.

WILLIAM P. BRINKLEY

A man with a specialty in business or industry is always interesting, particularly if his specialty be a valuable one and its products are noble and serviceable in character. William P. Brinkley, one of the enterprising and progressive and, therefore successful, farmers of Clay township has such a specialty, and by means of it he has given tone and distinction to his township and county, and exerted an important influence in other parts of Missouri and the adjoining states. He is an industrious and skillful farmer, and entitled to great credit for that. But his specialty is breeding high grade Percheron horses, and this gives unusual value to his operations. The products of his stock farm are noble animals, highly serviceable in many ways, and creditable alike to him and the farm on which he breeds them and raises them for the markets.

Mr. Brinkley is a native of Clay township, where his life began on May 8, 1875, and he has passed nearly all of his subsequent years within its borders, engaged in two of its leading pursuits and thereby aiding extensively in raising the standards of commercial influence and importance in the township. He has also been of great service to the people in helping to improve their live stock and make it more valuable. He is a son of Alexander and Nannie (Withrow) Brinkley, in a sketch of whom to be found elsewhere in this volume the family history is given at some length and with a recital of details.

The son was reared in Clay township and received his education at the state normal at Warrensburg, graduated at Spaldings Commercial

College, Kansas City, and took a course in agriculture at the State University. He is president of the Linn County Farmers' Association and has acted as vice president of the State Corn Growers' Association. After leaving school he followed farming for a time, then passed two years in Kansas City in the coal and ice trade. But while his experience in trade was profitable and not disagreeable to him, he preferred the line of industry to which he had been trained, and so he returned to his native heath and again became a farmer. He saw improvements in the business, or in connection with it, which he was eager to introduce, and he has been very successful in making them by adding the live stock business to his farming operations, and confining his work in this to the production of none but superior animals. His stock output has a high rank in the markets and is much sought after by dealers and private purchasers who wish to secure none but fine specimens of a good breed.

Mr. Brinkley was married on April 7, 1897, to Miss Estella Luyster, a daughter of Houston and Margaret (Thorpe) Luyster, an account of whose lives appears in this work. Four children have been born in the Brinkley household, all of whom are living. They are Lester L., Wilma F., Preston K. and Dorothy M., all of them still members of the parental family circle, and adding life and light to its attractions.

Mr. Brinkley is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America in fraternal relations and connected with the Methodist Episcopal church in religious affiliation. He takes a cordial and helpful interest in his church and his fraternity, as he does in everything that he believes conducive to the welfare and comfort of the people around him. He is always ready to aid in promoting any commendable undertaking involving the substantial and enduring good of his township and county, or helpful in pushing forward their progress and improvement. He is regarded on all sides as a very progressive and useful citizen, and is highly esteemed for his genuine worth and the elevated manhood he exemplifies, which are creditable to the locality of his home and representative of the best elements in the citizenship of his community.

JAMES W. BURCH

Comfortably established on 253 acres of fine farm land, which he has enriched with good buildings and other improvements, and brought to a high state of productiveness by his enterprise and skill as a farmer, James W. Burch of Brookfield township, this county, is in a position

which would seem to be beyond the reach of adversity, and in which he only needs to continue his operations and prudent management to make himself still more secure and prosperous in a worldly way.

Mr. Burch is a native of Gibson county, Indiana, where his life began on February 19, 1861. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Nixon) Burch, an account of whose lives will be found in this work. Born a farmer's son, and seeking no other occupation than that of his father, the son was reared with his life work constantly in view, and took to his training for it with readiness and diligence. From boyhood he performed what he could of the labor on the farm, but not as a mere drudge, or as a matter of necessity. The work had an interest and a meaning for him which gave it attractiveness, and as he wrought he reflected and observed so as to become master of all the requirements of his calling.

This disposition has attended him through life, and the application of it to whatever he has undertaken has been one of the sources of his success. His farm training was also a large part of his education, although he acquired such mental development and scholastic attainments as the subscription schools in the country during his boyhood could furnish. This was enough to prepare him for usefulness and enterprise as a farmer, and to give him such a mastery of the foundations of learning as were necessary for the proper management of his business and a creditable performance of the duties of citizenship, but not enough to tempt him away from his chosen sphere of activity, or make him dissatisfied with it.

By judicious reading, observation and reflection he has greatly enlarged his knowledge and made himself a well informed man. It is but natural, under the circumstances, that he should take an earnest interest in the affairs of his township and county, educational, industrial, moral and political, and he has done so. Nothing of value that is undertaken for the welfare of the people or the proper progress and development of the region in which he lives ever goes without his active aid. His political faith is pledged and his political services are freely given to the Republican party, but he has never been desirous of any of its honors or emoluments for himself. He supports the party and its candidates because he believes in its principles, and without any direct regard for his own elevation in a public way, or his personal interests.

On April 19, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jane Prather, a daughter of Enos and Martha (Shirley) Prather, highly respected old settlers in Linn county. Six children have been born of

the union, and all of them are living. They are: John, who is a resident of Brookfield; Cleo, whose home is also in that city; Rex, who lives on a farm near his father's; and Gladine, Samuel and Ruth, all of whom are still members of the parental family circle. Like their parents, the sons and daughters of the household are worthy members of the community and held in high regard and good will by the people. They are attentive to every duty and representative of the most sturdy and sterling citizenship of the county, with aspirations toward the best ideals and zealous efforts to reach them in every line of life in which they are employed or interested.

SAMUEL H. BURCH

The son of a valiant soldier who fought courageously in defense of the Union in the midst of unrolling columns on many a bloody battlefield of the Civil War, and who carried the marks of his service through all the subsequent years of his life, sometimes painfully but always proudly, Samuel H. Burch had an inspiration for his patriotism and devotion to his country ever present at his paternal fireside, and its influence still abides with him. He has never himself been anything but a farmer and first-rate citizen, but in those lines of activity and usefulness he has exemplified, amid the pursuits of peaceful industry, the same qualities of manly worth and fidelity to duty that his father showed so well on the gory fields of sectional and fratricidal strife.

Mr. Burch was born in Pike county, Indiana, on October 24, 1856. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Nixon) Burch, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Kentucky. The father's life began in Onondaga county, New York, in 1831, and in 1842, when he was eleven years old, the family moved to Indiana and located in Pike county. He grew to manhood in that county and remained there until 1866, except while he was in the Union army during the Civil War. In 1861, soon after the beginning of that momentous conflict, he enlisted in Company I, Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and in that company he served to the close of the war, entering the service as a private and being mustered out with the rank of captain, which he secured by gallantry on the field.

His regiment was a part of the great fighting force of General Thomas, and each member of it seemed to catch the spirit of that great soldier and renowned commander. Mr. Burch took part in all the battles of that army while he was free to do so, including the deluge

of death at Chicamauga, the spectacular fight at Chattanooga and many others of note. His service was cut short of its full measure by his being taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison eleven months, but even as it was, he was wounded five times during his field work. He languished in the terrible military prison that has gone into history as one of the record-makers of deadly torture until 1865, when he was released.

When he came to Linn county in 1866 he located eight miles west of Linneus on a tract of unimproved land. This he transformed into a fine and fruitful farm, living on it until his death in 1884. His widow lived there two years longer, and died in 1886. They had ten children, six of whom are living: Ira J., a resident of the new state of Oklahoma; Samuel H., who is the immediate subject of this brief review; James W., who lives in this county; Katharine, the wife of H. J. Wigginson of Linneus; Thomas A., an esteemed citizen of El Paso, Texas; and John, whose home is in Chillicothe, Missouri.

The father was a Republican in his political allegiance, and as such was once the candidate of his party for the lower house of the state legislature. Fraternally he was a Freemason. The Grand Army post at Eversonville was named John Burch in his honor. In religion he was an ardent working member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In all the relations of life he was a true, forceful and estimable man, and was universally esteemed as such.

His son, Samuel H., was about ten years of age when the family moved to Missouri and settled in Linn county. Here he received such preparatory scholastic training as the time and facilities of the region afforded, and afterward extended his mental development by a thorough course of instruction at the Kirksville State Normal school. After leaving that institution he taught school six years, and since leaving that occupation has given his whole attention to farming. In 1887 he moved to his present home, which is a fine farm of 160 acres, beautifully improved with good buildings, shade trees, ornamental grounds and other adornments of rural homesteads, and fully equipped according to the requirements of modern farming of the most progressive type and character.

On October 7, 1886, he was married to Miss Minnie Stewart, a daughter of Charles and Sarah A. (Fell) Stewart. Five children have resulted from the union, all of whom are living. They are: Charles S., a prosperous farmer of this county; and Byron B., James W., Katharine S., and Helen M., all living at home yet with their parents. In connection with his farming operations the father has for years been

feeding and handling for the markets a large number of cattle. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN H. BROWN

Actively engaged in farming in Linn county for the last thirty years, and an extensive operator in rearing and feeding live stock for the markets during the last twenty, John H. Brown, of Locust Creek township, has been a valuable contributor to the industrial activity and commercial importance of the county for almost a generation of human life. While he has prospered in his business and accumulated a comfortable estate, he has also made his operations tell to the advantage of the county, and has freely given his own time, attention and energy to aid in the great work of developing its resources and improving the conditions of life for all its people.

Mr. Brown is not a native of the county, and reached his estate of full manhood some years before he became a resident of it. But he is none the less loyal to its interests or zealous in seeking to promote its welfare than he would have been if he had been born within its limits and drawn his stature and his strength from its soil. His life began on a farm in the adjoining county of Macon, and not far from its county seat, on March 16, 1856, where his parents, Isaac and Irene (Taylor) Brown, were then living and carrying on general farming operations.

The father was born near Shelbyville, Kentucky, and for some years after reaching his maturity was engaged in farming in his native state. He moved to Missouri and located in Macon county in 1851, and there he passed the remainder of his days, dying in the spring of 1861. At the time of his death he owned a farm of 160 acres, and as the land was fertile and responsive, and he cultivated it with energy and skill, he prospered in his undertaking and accumulated a comfortable competency.

His son John was reared and received a district school education in Macon county, meanwhile obtaining valuable knowledge of his destined pursuit in life by practical experience in the work of his father's farm. For some years after leaving school he remained at home and assisted his father in the farm labors, then for a time farmed on his own account in his native county. In March, 1881, he moved to Linn county and bought eighty acres of good land, the nucleus of his pres-

ent farm, and gave all his energies to its improvement and cultivation. He was successful from the start, because he applied assiduous industry and advanced intelligence to his work and management, and as he made headway he bought additional land, until he now owns 356 acres, and all of excellent quality for general farming and the rearing of live stock.

Mr. Brown has been alert and energetic in using all the means at his comamnd to quicken and enlarge his progress. As a means to this end, about twenty years ago he began to raise and feed cattle for the markets. In this department of his industry he has also enlarged his operations from a small beginning until he now ships two carloads of superior cattle to the great marts of trade nearly every year. He is careful in every step of the process of preparing his cattle for consumption, and they have a high rank in the markets because of the fine condition in which they arrive and their superiority to the ordinary run in many ways.

On December 18, 1882, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Gillie Ann Bunch. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living: Harry, who is in the employ of the government and lives in Washington, D. C.; Walter R., who resides on a farm of his own east of his father's; Charles M.; and Lola, who is a school teacher and makes her home with her parents; and Clessie P., Herman D., and Stanley J., all of whom are still dwelling at home under the parental roof-tree. The father has always taken an earnest interest in the affairs of the county, but has never sought or desired a political office. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and is a devoted and consistent member of the Christian Church.

CLAYTON HENRY McCORMICK

“Zealous to soar but never roam, true to the kindred points of Heaven and Home,” Clayton H. McCormick, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Linn county, admirably located on 160 acres of productive land in Locust Creek township, is like the skylark in his aspirations and endeavors, and like it too in contentment with his lot in life. No temptation has been sufficient to lure him from his chosen occupation, and no showy promise of more rapid advancement has made him dissatisfied with it. Having put his hand to the plow in early life, he has never looked back or even sideways, but has

kept straight ahead, working out his own prosperity and steadfastly maintaining his independence.

Mr. McCormick is a native of Waushara county, Wisconsin, where his life began on October 14, 1860, and a son of Matthew and Mary (Crandall) McCormick. The father was born in Lewis county, New York, in 1829, and remained there until he reached the age of fourteen. He then took up the battle of life for himself by leaving home and going to work on the Erie canal. In that service he was employed until he was twenty-one or twenty-two years old, and when he was about twenty-four, moved to Wisconsin and turned his attention to farming.

In Wisconsin he founded his household and reared his domestic altar, remaining in the state about eight years. In 1866 he moved his family to Missouri and located in Linn county not far from St. Catharine. A few years later he moved to a farm some six miles north of Brookfield, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying on August 10, 1891. His wife died July 4, 1901. He was a valiant Union soldier during the Civil War, serving in a Wisconsin regiment, and showed his mettle on some of its bloodiest battlefields. He was in the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and a number of small engagements.

Clayton H. McCormick was brought to Missouri when he was but six years old, and grew to manhood in the locality of his present residence. He obtained all the scholastic training he ever got at Linn Center School, one of the humble but effective country institutions of learning which dot our country plentifully in all parts and form one of the great bulwarks for the protection of the republic under whose benign influence we live. In this neighborhood he has followed farming from his youth, and during the last fifteen years has also been extensively engaged in rearing and feeding cattle for the markets. By his industry, intelligence and progressiveness in the management of his business he has thriven in both lines of his enterprise, and made his way slowly but surely to comfort and consequence in the way of a worldly estate. His farm comprises 160 acres of land, which he has improved with good buildings and brought to a high state of productiveness, making it one of the most attractive and valuable rural homes in the township in which it is located.

On March 22, 1886, he was married to Miss Allie England, a daughter of George and Jane (Bradshaw) England, old settlers who moved into Linn county in 1867. Two children have been born in the McCormick household, only one of whom is living, a son named Claude Ernest, who still has his home with his parents. He was graduated

from the Brookfield high school with second honors in 1909, and is now pursuing a course in civil engineering in the State University at Columbia. No family in the township stands higher in the regard of the whole people than this one, and all its members richly deserve the favor with which their neighbors and friends look upon them, for they are citizens of the most sterling type, and true to every interest of their time and locality.

ROBERT BARKLEY LAMBERT

One of the largest landholders of Linn county, and one of its most extensive and prosperous farmers and stock dealers, Robert B. Lambert, of Locust Creek township, occupies a prominent position among the people on account of the extent of his possessions and the magnitude of his business. But he is also prominent among them because of his high character, public spirit, enterprise and progressiveness in behalf of the improvement of his township and county and his energetic and effective services in promoting the general welfare of the section and its inhabitants in every way.

Although not a native of Linn county or Missouri, Mr. Lambert has lived in the county ever since he was three years old, and has no recollection of any other home. He was born in Washington county, Ohio, on September 29, 1862, and is a son of Barkley and Asenath (Edgerton) Lambert, also natives of Ohio. The father's life began in Belmont county, Ohio, on November 4, 1822, and he was reared and educated there. After reaching manhood he engaged in farming and merchandising in his native state until 1865, when he came to Missouri and established a residence in Sullivan county. Four years later he moved to another farm about six miles north of Brookfield, where he remained until his death. All the years of his mature life were passed in general farming, and wherever he lived he manifested a cordial interest in the good and progress of his community. Before he left Ohio he served in the Home Guards during the closing year of the Civil War. His parents were Abner and Elizabeth Lambert.

Robert B. Lambert was, as has been stated, but three years old when his parents moved to Linn county, and here he grew to manhood and obtained his education. All his social training was acquired by association with the people of the county, and all his business enterprises have been conducted in their midst. He is therefore altogether a Missourian in everything but birth, and as loyal in his devotion to

the well being of his adopted state as he ever could have been to that of the state of his nativity.

Mr. Lambert has been continuously engaged in farming from his youth. He has conducted his operations with energy and skill, and has made them pay excellent returns for the intelligence and labor he has applied to them, and as he has prospered has steadily enlarged them. He now owns and cultivates 927 acres of land, all lying north of Brookfield. One body of the farm includes all of Section 11, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 14, the northwest quarter of Section 12, and fifty acres off of the west side of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, all in township 58, Range 20, and the rest is in other tracts.

During the last twenty-seven years Mr. Lambert has also been actively and profitably engaged in buying, rearing and shipping cattle. He began with one carload the first year, and gradually enlarged his live stock business until he now averages about twenty carloads annually, and during the last five years he has fed on an average 250 head a year. This is extensive dealing, but he manages it with ease, so complete is his system of operating and so comprehensive and masterly is his business capacity.

He was married on December 21, 1881, to Miss Mary Louisa Case. They have had eight children, five of whom are living: Lillie May, who is still at home with her parents; Roy J., who resides on his own farm of 208 acres one mile and three-quarters west of Brookfield; Ernest Oliver, aged eighteen, who is also still at home, as are Floyd Earl, aged sixteen, and Gladys Viola. The oldest son, Roy J., was married on February 13, 1910, to Miss Mary J. Booth, a native of Missouri, and at the time of her marriage living in Brookfield, Linn county, Missouri.

For a continuous period of forty-six years Mr. Lambert has lived, boy and man, in Linn county, and during considerably more than half of the time has been a large factor in its industrial strength and commercial power and influence. He has taken an active and serviceable interest in its public affairs, although he is not an active partisan politically, and has been also a potential factor in the work of developing its resources and improving the condition of its people. His efforts in aiding every worthy undertaking for the benefit of the county have not been half-hearted or niggardly, but energetic, earnest and full of effectiveness. But he has wrought in this behalf with judgment and intelligence, and all his force has been directed along lines of wholesome progress and enduring good. He can always be de-

pended on to give wise counsel, and also energetic action, when the enterprise proposed meets with his approval, and to point out the weakness and unworthiness of any that do not. Linn county has no better or more helpful citizen, and none whom the people hold in higher esteem for elevation of character, uprightness of life, sturdiness of citizenship and all the other traits of sterling American manhood.

The parents are members of Methodist Church South.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON BAKER

In conducting the operations of his fine farm of 177 acres in Brookfield township and carrying on his extensive business in buying and shipping live stock, William J. Baker finds plenty to occupy his time and attention and satisfy all his desires in the way of employment. He gives the public affairs of the township and county all the consideration and service good citizenship requires, but he has never had any aspirations for public office, and has preferred at all times leaving the administration of the government, local, state and national, to persons desiring to have control of it, and whose training and attainments turned them in that direction.

Mr. Baker was born, reared and educated in Linn county. He has married two daughters of its early settlers, and he has passed the whole of his life to this time (1912) actively engaged in two of its leading industries. He is therefore a fair representative of its sturdy and sterling citizenship, and of the reliable factors which make up the sum of its producers and have wrought out its great progress, development and industrial and commercial strength. His life began on May 5, 1858, near North Salem, and he is a son of George and Isabel (McColum) Baker, the former a native of Brown county, Indiana, and the latter of Linn county, Missouri.

The father was born on July 1, 1837, not far from the city of Morgantown, in the Hoosier state, and throughout all the years of his activity, except during the Civil War, was industriously engaged in farming. In the terrific sectional strife which came near rending our country assunder, he shouldered his musket and valiantly bore his part in the contest in defense of his political convictions, enlisting in the Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry and remaining in the service four full years.

He first came to Linn county in 1849 and located on a farm in this county near North Salem. After the war he returned to that farm,

and until recently gave his whole attention to its cultivation and improvement. He is now living in Brookfield retired from active pursuits. He has always manifested an earnest interest in the welfare of the county and taken an active and serviceable part in promoting its progress and improvement. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and always zealous and energetic in the service of his party, but never with a view to securing any office for himself, even in his days of greatest activity and effectiveness.

Stephen McCollum, Mr. Baker's grandfather on his mother's side, was one of the pioneers of Linn county, and lived northeast of St. Catharine, where he owned about 400 acres of land. During the Civil War he warmly espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy and gave two of his sons to its armies to fight in defense of what he believed in. He was a devoted admirer of Jefferson Davis, and made it a point to have as many as possible of his grand children named in honor of that distinguished but unfortunate statesman and leader of a cause that was doomed to defeat at its very start.

William J. Baker, as has been stated, was reared and educated in this county, and has been continuously engaged in farming from the time when he left school. For about fifteen years he also carried on an extensive business in breeding and feeding cattle for the markets, and during the last three has given his attention largely to buying and shipping live stock in general. He has always given close attention to political matters in the county, but only with a view to securing the best results for the benefit of the people, and with no reference to his own prominence, special personal advantage, or selection for official station of any kind, for this he has never desired. He has also been strong in his support of all commendable projects designed to promote the progress and improvement of the county, the development of its resources, or the mental, moral or material welfare of its people in any way.

On December 25, 1882, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Margaret Fosher, a daughter of Harrison and Margaret (Hays) Fosher, old settlers of Linn county. Six children were born of the union, all of whom are living. They are: Curtis C., who resides on a farm near Brookfield; Daisy A., who is the wife of T. D. Robinson, of Koshkonong, Oregon county, in this state; Roy E., who also lives on a farm near Brookfield; and Fred E., Nellie and William H., who are still living at home with their father.

The mother of these children died on April 21, 1895, and on November 9, 1898, the father contracted a second marriage, uniting

himself on this occasion with Miss Nora M. Bunch, a daughter of David S. and Binda (Cook) Bunch, also esteemed old-timers of this county. By this second marriage Mr. Baker has become the father of five children: Josie Alethea, Hazel Irene, Leona May, Martin Jefferson and Ralph. They also are all living and still members of the parental family circle, doing their full share of the work of the farm and household, and adding largely to the attractiveness of the home as a social center and popular resort.

ROBERT W. DAVIS

(Deceased)

For nearly three score and ten years of his life this veteran of the Civil War and prominent real estate dealer and insurance agent of Brookfield had a varied and interesting experience. He had been active in the pursuits of peaceful industry, greatly to his own advantage and the benefit of the various communities in which his activities had been exerted, and he boldly faced death on some of the bloody battlefields of our sectional strife, in which high principles of government and human freedom were involved. In every line of endeavor he bore himself with credit as a man of independence, self-reliance and resourcefulness, and in all done well.

Mr. Davis was born in Lewis county, New York, on October 4, 1842, and died at Brookfield May 31, 1912. He was a son of William and Susan (Williams) Davis, also natives of the state of New York. The father was a carpenter and farmer. He was prominent in the public life of his township in his native county, and filled many of its offices with credit to himself and advantage to the township. The whole of his life was passed in his native state and he died there in 1900. His widow also died in that state, passing away in 1906.

They were the parents of six children, three of whom are living. Robert being the only one residing in Missouri at the time of his death. The others are: David H., a missionary in China and connected with the Chinese government in an official capacity; Charles M., who is a farmer in Oneida county, New York; and Henry E., who is also a resident of New York state. Their paternal grandfather was Benjamin Davis, a native of New York and a pioneer farmer of Lewis county in that state, where he died after a long life of diligent labor and general usefulness.

Robert W. Davis was reared in Oneida county, New York, and educated in the schools of Rome in that county. In August, 1863, when he was not yet of age, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, for the remainder of the Civil War, which was then at the height of its fierceness and fury. His regiment was known as the Fifth Oneida, and became part of the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under the command of General Meade.

Mr. Davis took part in numerous engagements which led up to the terrible battle of the Wilderness in Virginia. In the awful carnage of that battle he was shot through the groin, and the wound disabled him for further active service during the war. For a number of years after the close of the momentous contest he was a cripple. He was formally discharged from the army in June, 1865, and immediately returned to his home in Oneida county, New York. There he engaged in contracting and building until 1880, and part of the time was superintendent of bridges on the Erie canal in the employ of the state of New York, with duties ranging from Albany to Buffalo.

In 1880 the persuasive voice of the great undeveloped West had potency with him and he came to Missouri, locating in Brookfield. He bought a farm north of the city and during the next six years followed farming with sedulous attention to all the requirements of his calling, and since then was also extensively engaged in buying, feeding and shipping live stock, and dealing in real estate and life insurance. In addition he was one of the founders of the Brookfield Paving Brick Company, and was a stockholder and one of the directors of the Linn County Bank, a financial institution of acknowledged strength. In politics he was a pronounced Republican, and while living in New York was very active in the service of his party.

Mr. Davis was married three times. His first wife, whom he married in 1867, died in 1871. In 1873 he was united with Miss Helen E. Clarke, a daughter of A. O. and Fannie (Holloway) Clarke. This union resulted in the birth of two children, both of whom are living. They are: Mabel F., the wife of Leon R. Lane, of Topeka, Kansas, and Albert C., a resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Their mother died in 1891, and in 1894 the father married his last wife, whose maiden name was Katharine Roberts. They had five children: Robert V., Helen, Louise, Frances and Theodore, all of whom are living at home with their mother, and adding life, light and warmth to the family circle.

The father was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic



J. L. Standly

and commander of the post at the time of his death. His last service was the day before his death, when he was in command of the post on Memorial Day at Brookfield and marched with his old comrades for the last time. He was an enthusiastic Freemason of the Knights Templar degree. Although not to the manner of Missourians born, he readily adapted himself to his surroundings and the ways and aspirations of the people, and became as one of them. He had shown an intelligent and helpful interest in their welfare and done what he could to promote it, and had won their full confidence and esteem by his high character, sterling manhood and wide-awake and serviceable citizenship. Missouri was to him all that New York ever was, and he was to Missouri all he ever was or could have been to New York in the value of his devotion to the common weal of the state and his contributions to its advancement.

ZACHARY T. STANDLY, M. D.

This eminent physician and surgeon has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for forty-two years, and all of the time has made Laclede, Jefferson township, his home and base of operations. He is the oldest physician in continuous practice in Linn county, and one of the county's most estimable, influential and respected citizens. By long service to the people, in which he has shown great skill and mastery in his profession he has risen to the first rank in it. By earnest devotion to the interests of his township and county he has won popular approval universal in extent and of the highest degree in character. And by his genial nature, obliging disposition and fine social qualities he has endeared himself to the people around him as few men ever do anywhere.

Dr. Standly was born near Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, on January 13, 1847, and is a son of Richard and Catherine (Bullock) Standly, both natives of eastern Tennessee. The father was born in 1812, and moved to Illinois in 1840, locating in Edgar county, near Paris, the county seat, where he passed the remainder of his life busily engaged in profitable farming. He died in October, 1869, of injuries received in a run-away accident, his team having become frightened and getting beyond his control. The mother died just one month before his tragic end came, in September, 1869.

The doctor's early life was passed on his father's farm and in the enjoyment of the educational facilities of his neighborhood. He afterward attended the Edgar Academy in Paris, and there completed his

academic education. Soon afterward, having determined to make the practice of medicine and surgery his work for life, he began preparation for the profession by private reading under the direction of a judicious tutor. After spending some months on this plan he passed the year 1867-8 as a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in that state, and the next year attended Rush Medical College, in Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in February, 1870.

From the college he came at once to Laeledge to practice his profession, having selected that town as his location with all the country from which to make a choice. All the years of his subsequent life have been passed in that town, and his success as a physician and the high regard he enjoys as a man and citizen prove that his choice was wisely made. But the results of his residence here prove that he would have done well anywhere, as he possessed within him the qualities which always command success. He soon had a good practice, and in 1880 was able to embark with other persons in the drug trade under the firm name of Markham & Company.

One of the elements in the case which had its bearing in directing his energies was the fact that on his arrival at Laeledge the doctor had but twenty dollars in cash capital, all told, and his only other stock in trade was his professional education, which was to be governed and guided by a will and a spirit of energy that had stricken the word "fail" out of his lexicon. For some years he devoted himself wholly to his profession, then, as he made progress in a worldly way in that, he gave attention to other sources of revenue and usefulness, and made them also beneficial to the community and profitable to himself.

His first venture in business outside of his profession was in the drug trade, as has been noted. He is now president of the banking company of Lomax & Standly in Laeledge, a director of the Central States Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, and president of the Laeledge Electric Light Company, which was recently organized and of which he was one of the principal and most energetic promoters. He is also connected with other institutions of value to the community, and is always earnestly and effectively interested in every project involving its substantial welfare and wholesome progress, morally, intellectually, socially and materially.

It is to be understood, however, that Dr. Standly's attention to these side lines in business has never lessened his devotion to his profession or his industry and zeal in performing the duties belonging to it. He has kept up his active practice without regard to his personal

comfort or convenience, and it has kept pace with his diligent attention to it. He has been the surgeon at Laclède for the Burlington railroad system during all of the last twenty-five years, and has also been an industrious and thoughtful student of the best medical literature, and an active member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

The doctor has taken a cordial interest in the fraternal life of his community for many years. He belongs to the Masonic Order, the Order of Elks, the Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Woodmen, and his membership in each is highly valued by its other members. Church affairs have also had a large share of his service, he having been an active, working member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty-nine years. On June 2, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Vance, who was of the same nativity as himself. They had three children, two of whom are living: Their daughter Catherine V., now Mrs. Walter Brownlee, who was a practicing physician in Brookfield, and their son Horace M., who is a resident of Mojave, California. The mother of these children died on June 7, 1882, and on May 1, 1895, the doctor was married again, uniting himself with Miss Ella B. Griffin of Glidden, Iowa. Of this marriage one child has been born, a son named Harold G., who is still living at home with his parents.

HENRY J. WEST

In the prime of his manhood, with all his faculties alert and active, well educated academically, ambitious for a high rank in his profession and eager for advancement, Henry J. West, junior member of the law firm of Bresnehen & West, is one of the most promising lawyers in this part of Missouri. He already has high standing at the bar and in the esteem of the people as a man and citizen, but nothing short of the best he can attain to will satisfy him or meet the expectations of his host of confident and admiring friends, who have watched his career with cordial interest.

Mr. West is a native of this county and was born on a farm northwest of Linneus on December 31, 1873. His parents, Robert N. and Susan K. (Mills) West, were born and reared in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The father moved to Putnam county, Illinois, early in his manhood and lived there until about 1870, then came to Missouri and took up his residence in this county. He was a farmer and followed his occupation in the neighborhood of Linneus until 1892. He

then moved to Oklahoma and afterward to Rockyford, Colorado, where he retired from active pursuits, enjoying the rest he had so richly earned and the comfortable estate he had accumulated by his industry and good management until his death which occurred on February 29, 1912.

In politics he was always a Democrat but never an office-seeker. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, three of whom died in infancy and one, Harry K. West, a sketch of whose life will be found in this work, on June 16, 1907, at the age of forty-seven years. The other four are living, but the subject of this brief review is the only one of them who resides in Linn county. The paternal grandfather, Eli Mills, was a Pennsylvania Quaker and one of the early settlers of Illinois.

Henry J. West grew to manhood in this county and began his scholastic training in its district schools. He afterward attended Missouri Wesleyan College at Cameron, this state, and after leaving that institution taught school two years. But he had aspirations toward professional life and began the study of law under the direction of his brother Harry K. West, at Marceline as soon as he was through with his second year of teaching. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1895, and for a time practiced at Marceline, then, until 1907, at Keytesville in Chariton county, always rising in professional rank and growing into enlarged popularity and esteem among the people.

On the death of his brother, Harry K. West, in June, 1907, he moved to Brookfield and took the place in the firm of Bresnehen & West which his brother had occupied. While living in Keytesville he served as mayor of that city, and gave it an administration yet highly commended by its inhabitants, pushing forward every work of merit in the way of public improvement and carefully looking after every interest of the people and every means of progress for the community.

When the Spanish-American War began he was fired with patriotic zeal and enlisted in the service of his country in Company A, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was soon afterward commissioned second lieutenant. He remained in the service ten months, his enrollment taking place in July, 1898, and performed his duty with admirable devotion to all its requirements. During a portion of the time his regiment was on guard duty in Havana, and did excellent work for that city in helping to improve its sanitary condition and promote its general welfare.

When the regiment was mustered out of the service Mr. West returned to his home in Missouri, and on October 18, 1899, was united

in marriage with Miss Grace C. Egan, a resident of Keytesville, who now presides over their hospitable home in Brookfield with a grace and genuine consideration for all their friends which make it one of the attractive social resorts of the city and a fine representative of Missouri domestic life.

In partisan politics Mr. West is a pronounced Democrat and one of the effective and most highly valued workers for the welfare of his party. He has not sought a political office of any kind, however, as his professional work fully satisfies his desires and absorbs his time to the exclusion of other lines of endeavor except those which his public spirit leads him to engage in and the social claims of the community, to which he is always cheerfully and helpfully responsive. His fraternal connection is with the Order of Elks, of which he is an enthusiastic and valued member.

DR. ROBERT HALEY

This eminent physician and surgeon, who is well and favorably known in all parts of Missouri, and is everywhere held in the highest esteem, was born in Ontario, Canada, on April 12, 1859, but has lived in Missouri since 1868 and in Brookfield since 1884. He may therefore be called a product of Missouri without impropriety, inasmuch as nearly the whole of his life has been passed in the state, and he received his education, professional training and social tastes and habits among its people.

The doctor's parents, James and Mary (Hawkens) Haley, were natives of Canada also, but were born in the province of New Brunswick, where their ancestors settled on their arrival in this continent from Ireland and Scotland, the families having been domesticated in that country for many generations. The father was a farmer, and, after a residence of some years in Ontario, brought his family to Missouri, locating near Marceline in this county, in 1868. He took up a tract of wild land and improved it into a highly productive farm, which he cultivated until his death in 1877. He had been a sailor during his residence in New Brunswick, and followed the sea for a number of years. His wife died in Canada in 1867. They were the parents of a large number of children, but six of whom are living.

Dr. Haley reached his manhood and obtained the greater part of his academic education in Linn county, but for this attended only the public schools. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. E. J. Cantwell of Marceline in 1877, and later continued it under the

direction of Dr. J. D. Smith, surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in St. Joseph, remaining with him one year. He then attended the Hospital Medical College in St. Joseph, and was graduated from that institution in 1881. He was not satisfied with his preparation, however, and pursued a full course of medical study at the St. Louis Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of M. D.

He at once located in Brookfield and began the practice of his profession, and during all the subsequent years he has continued it with steadily increasing patronage and higher standing as a physician and a man in the estimation of the public. He has ever been progressive and zealously studious in his work. In 1893 he took a post graduate course at the Polyclinic Medical School in Chicago, and in 1895 another at the Post Graduate College in New York city. The doctor is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and with a view to perfecting himself in knowledge for this line of practice he attended the Polyclinic Institute in New Orleans during the winter of 1904-5.

Dr. Haley uses all the means at his command to keep himself posted in his profession and abreast of its latest thought and discoveries. He has served as president and has long been a member of the Linn County Medical Society and the North Missouri Medical Association. He is also a member of the Grand River District Medical Society and its treasurer, and has served as its president. In the proceedings of these organizations he takes an active part both in seeking and in imparting information, and does all he can to make their work as valuable to their members as possible. He is also a member of the American Medical and Missouri State Medical Associations.

In politics the doctor is a pronounced Democrat and fervently loyal to his party. He is one of its energetic and effective workers in this county, and has weight and influence in its councils throughout the state. In 1900 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention and an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Bryan for his second nomination for the presidency. He has served as chairman of the county central committee of the party, and has proven himself to be a very judicious leader and effective organizer. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Macca-bees and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Dr. Haley has been twice married. His first union of this kind was with Miss Emma Redding, and occurred in 1885. They had two children, one of whom has died. The living son, Roy, is a student at

the State University. His mother died in 1891, and in 1896 the father married Miss Jessie Turner, of Linn county. They have one child, their son Jesse. The parents are among the leading citizens of the county and are universally accorded a rank which makes them representative of all that is best and most admirable in the life and character of its people. They take a deep and helpful interest in all that ministers to the welfare of the locality, and are energetic in augmenting the power and increasing the usefulness of every good agency at work in it for its advancement and improvement.

SAMUEL P. HARTMAN

The wonderful possibilities in American industrial, commercial and professional life, which are portrayed in glowing advertisements and rainbow-tinted allurements on the printed page, powerfully arrest the imagination of foreigners, and engross their most ardent interest. Even the prosaic domain of agricultural pursuits, as governed by conditions in this country, is so presented to the foreign reader as to thrill him with the story and beget dreams almost as extravagant as those depicted in the Arabian Nights. Practical experience takes something out of the romance of these dreams, and shows that here, as elsewhere, toil and trial, patient industry and endurance are necessary to win the promised triumphs, but that there is, even at the worst, a substantial basis of real opportunity which makes this land of promise a veritable Eldorado to the rest of the world.

So found Solomon and Laura (Poper) Hartman, the parents of Samuel P. Hartman, natives of the province of Bohemia, Austria, when they came to the United States in 1864, and after a short residence in the city of St. Louis, located at Collinsville, Illinois. They passed their time well on toward the meridian of life in their native land, where the father was engaged in the live stock industry, on the small scale on which it is conducted in that country, and after their arrival at Collinsville he took a hand in the grocery trade.

He remained at Collinsville twenty-five years, actively occupied in business, and at the end of that period retired from active pursuits. He is now living in St. Louis, enjoying a well-earned rest and the fruits of his productive labor for the remainder of his days. He and his wife were married in their native land in 1846. They had ten children, five of whom are living: Adolph, at this time (1912) deputy sheriff of St. Louis county, Missouri; Theresa, the wife of Solomon

Stampfer, of St. Louis; Gus, a member of the state senate of California and a leading attorney of San Francisco in that state; Samuel P., the subject of these paragraphs; and Phil W., who lives in Chillicothe, this state.

The parents are still living and rejoicing in their own prosperity and the excellent work their offspring is credited with in the localities of the several homes which the enterprising sons and the faithful daughter occupy. For many years the father was interpreter in the employ of the courts of St. Louis, and he discharged his duty in that capacity with the same intelligence and fidelity that he displayed in every other call to service, either in public or private channels.

His son, Samuel P. Hartman, was but eight years of age when the family came to the United States. He was born in the province in Austria where his parents came into being, and his life began there on April 13, 1856. He remained at home with his parents until he reached the age of twelve, and then, with characteristic self-reliance and force of character, took up the burden of life for himself, going to St. Louis and accepting employment as a clerk in a store in a very subordinate position and at very low wages, but by frugality in living, making his resources meet his wants.

In 1870 he came to Linneus and entered the employ of Emanuel & Brandenberger, with whom he remained six years. In 1876 Mr. Emanuel came to Brookfield and, after a brief investigation of conditions, opened a branch store at Bucklin, and others in other towns. In these enterprises he made Mr. Hartman his partner, and they were carried on for a time with advantage to both. Some time afterward Mr. Emanuel retired from business and the Hartman-Toooey Mercantile Company was formed. The men who formed this company were Mr. Hartman, Henry Toooey and Herman Baer, now a resident and business man of Beloit, Kansas.

Mr. Hartman is now engaged in real estate business at Kansas City in company with his son, Harold H., and they enjoy a large business. In addition he is vice-president of the Linn County Bank and one of its directors, and is also interested in lands in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. The range and versatility of his mind give him capacity to conduct several enterprises at the same time, and he attends to them all with his characteristic energy and progressiveness.

On September 19, 1884, he was married to Miss Emma Hanauer, who died November 22, 1897, leaving two children as the fruit of the union: Sette E., who is the wife of James Fore, of Denver, Colorado, and Harold H., who is living at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Hartman

is a Freemason of the Knights Templar degree in the York rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite and Shrine. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His membership in these orders shows his interest in the fraternal life of his community. What he has done and helped to do for the general advancement and improvement of the city of Brookfield and the county of Linn would be a long story and would involve support of every commendable project tending to this end that has been undertaken since he became a resident of the county, for he is foremost in every worthy enterprise involving the substantial and enduring welfare of the people. He is a successful merchant, and as such has contributed liberally to the mercantile enterprise and influence of the county. He is also an excellent citizen, and in that capacity has been of great benefit to this part of the state. No man in Linn county is more highly respected, and the services of none for the general weal are held in higher appreciation.

JAMES R. HUFFAKER, M. D.

Two facts stand out strongly to the credit of this veteran physician and surgeon and give him a firm hold on the regard, confidence and good will of the people of Linn county. These are that he is the oldest practitioner of medicine in Brookfield in continuous work, and he is one of the best and most successful the county has ever known. His is a record of long and faithful service to the people of a character that has won their high approval, both by its excellence and by its zealous industry in their behalf, and it is one that they have shown they appreciate even while he is still among them and continuing his useful labors for their welfare and enduring comfort and peace of mind.

They have a peculiar interest in the doctor from the fact that he is wholly a product of the county. He was born in Baker township, Linn county, on March 17, 1847, the son of John W. and Eliza (Long) Huffaker, pioneers of that township and forceful factors in helping to lay the foundations of its government and give form to its civil and moral institutions. The father was a native of Indiana, and came from Illinois to Missouri in 1842, with his father. The family took up its residence in Baker township, this county, and there the doctor's grandfather cleared a farm and redeemed it from the wilderness. He later disposed of it and returned to Tennessee where he died.

His son extended the good work his father had begun by clearing and improving a farm.

He followed farming all his life, but also took part in public affairs, filling with credit a number of township and county offices, and always wielding an influence for good among the people. In 1851 he crossed the plains to California with an ox team and was engaged in mining there until 1856 meeting with success. He was for many years an active and devoted Freemason and prominent locally in the order. He died in Brookfield in 1903, and his widow passed away two years later. His father, Jesse Huffaker, at one time owned the ground on which the state capitol of Indiana now stands in Indianapolis.

Dr. James R. Huffaker was reared in this county on his father's farm and began his academic education in the primitive country schools of his boyhood. He was ambitious for mental development and a wider range of scholarship than they could give him, and when he was eight-year old passed a year at the Carlisle Academy in Carlisle, Indiana. After his return from that institution he taught school in Linn and Chariton counties until 1868, then, still inspired by his desire for more extended academic attainments, entered the State University at Columbia, from which he received a full course of academic instruction and was graduated in 1871. He also studied medicine one year while there.

He began the study of medicine the same year under the tuition of Dr. L. E. Cross of Brookfield, and, after reading studiously one year, attended lectures at the Homeopathic Hospital College in Cleveland, Ohio, in the winter of 1872-3. He entered on his professional career in the spring of 1873, taking the place of his old preceptor, Dr. Cross, and continued in the field with all his energy and the most dutiful devotion to business until 1878, when he attended the St. Louis Homeopathic College, receiving his degree of M. D. from it the same year. Two years later this college conferred on him the honorary degree of "ad eundem."

Dr. Huffaker's practice has long been extensive and lucrative. It has often called him into each of several counties and won him golden opinions in all. For he has been a most careful and capable practitioner, with extensive theoretical knowledge of the science of medicine and abundant common sense and excellent judgment in the application of it. He understands human nature too, and uses his knowledge of it in proper influence over his patients for their benefit and thus makes his own ministrations to them more effective and successful.

Living and moving among the people continually and actively for

so many years, the doctor has necessarily been deeply interested in all that concerns them and aids in promoting their welfare. He knows the whole county and its needs, and he had been sedulous in his efforts to further every undertaking which he has deemed beneficial to it or its inhabitants. He is progressive and public spirited, but his zeal in this respect is tempered by prudence and guided by good judgment. Rash, hasty and ill-considered projects have no welcome from him, but all that are worthy and promise good results receive his hearty practical support.

On May 26, 1874, Dr. Huffaker united in marriage with Miss Dora Rooker, a native of Tennessee. They have had three children, Edith, who is the wife of W. C. Huffaker of Texarkana, Texas; Mabel, who died some years ago; and Elva S., who is living at home, and is the wife of I. B. Cooper of Brookfield. In politics the doctor trains with the Democratic party and is loyal to its principles and candidates. But he has never been an active partisan or sought or desired a political office for himself. He performs all the duties of citizenship with fidelity and intelligence, but from the honorable post of a private station, and as a man deeply interested in the enduring welfare of his county, his state and his country.

WILLIAM J. CARLON

Realizing that the law is a jealous mistress and will accept no half-hearted attention from her votaries, William J. Carlon, one of the leading attorneys and counselors of Brookfield, has paid his devotions at her shrine with assiduous and studious diligence, and she has rewarded his zeal with a high rank at the bar, a large and lucrative practice and the confidence, esteem and good will of his professional brethren, together with the universal respect of the people of the city and county.

Mr. Carlon's life began in Oneida county, New York, on April 3, 1875, and there he remained until he reached the age of nearly three. He is a son of James and Mary (Redmond) Carlon, natives of the British empire. The father was born in the town of Easky, County Sligo, Ireland, on December 17, 1832, and came to the United States with his parents in 1850, and found a new home with them at Boonville, New York. He had completed his education, as far as he had opportunity to go, in his native land, and when the New World spread before him all its wealth of chances for advancement he at once began to embrace them. He was engaged in the livery business ten years in

Boonville, and also owned a farm in the county of Oneida, in which that city is located.

There also he met with and married the mother of William J., who was born in England of Irish parents, and who died in this county in 1878, one year after her arrival within its boundaries. They had six children, two sons and four daughters, all of whom are now deceased but their son William J. In 1877 the father brought his family to Missouri and located on a farm in Brookfield township, this county. In 1879, one year after the death of his first wife, he married a second, being united by this espousal to Miss Joanna Burns. They became the parents of six children, two of whom are living. The father is now living in Brookfield retired from active pursuits. The paternal grandfather, whose name was also William Carlon, was born and reared in Ireland and came to the United States in 1850, as has been noted. He was a farmer and died in Lewis county, New York, at the age of eighty-three.

William J. Carlon, the immediate subject of these paragraphs, grew to manhood on his father's farm in Linn county and attended the country school in the neighborhood when he could be spared from the exacting duties of cultivating the farm and the other work incident to that. He completed his academic education in a school of a higher grade in Brookfield and one and one-half years at State University. In 1895 he entered the law department of the State University as a student, and obtained his degree of LL. B. from that institution in 1896. But he had been admitted to the bar some months before by the supreme court of the state in Jefferson City, and after his graduation he began his practice in Brookfield.

This he continued without intermission and with steady progress in the volume and value of his business and in public esteem until the beginning of the Spanish-American War, when he helped to organize Company A, Sixth Missouri Infantry, and was elected first lieutenant for that short but decisive contest. He was excluded from the service on account of defective eyesight, and immediately returned to his law business. By 1898 his rank at the bar was so well established that he was nominated by his party as its candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney. Owing to the large adverse majority in the county, he was not elected, but he made a very creditable run for the position.

Mr. Carlon has lived continuously in Brookfield since he entered on his professional career, except during one year, when he was in the new state of Oklahoma. He has been earnest, intelligent and practical in his support of all worthy undertakings for the improvement of Brook-

field and Linn county, and the substantial and enduring welfare of their people. But projects of doubtful propriety or advantage never receive consideration from him. He has excellent judgment, and he is guided by it, not by rose-tinted prospects or sentimental considerations, in all he does.

In his political relations he has been a life-long Republican, zealous and energetic in the service of his party and much esteemed by its leaders and its rank and file for his wisdom in council, his efficiency in action and his unwavering loyalty under all conditions. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has also served four years as one of the directors of the National American Society of Kansas City in United States. On all sides he is regarded as one of Linn county's best, most useful and most representative citizens.

ALPHA L. BURNS

Occupying a high rank in his profession, held in the greatest esteem as a man and citizen, and earnestly interested in everything that pertains to the progress and improvement of the city and county of his home, Alpha L. Burns, of Brookfield, the present prosecuting attorney of Linn county is a force for great good and extensive usefulness in his locality and an ornament to its progressive and elevated manhood. He is the second member of the law firm of Burns, Burns & Burns; his two partners being his older and younger brothers.

Mr. Burns was born on a Linn county farm on January 19, 1879. He is a son of John T. and Mary (Joyce) Burns, the former a native of Ireland, born near Dublin, and the mother born in Linn county but of Irish parentage. The father came to the United States at the age of seventeen and located at Albany, New York. He was a sailor, and from 1855 to 1861 cruised along the shores of the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean. Although a Democrat, he was ardently attached to the Union and soon after the Civil War began enlisted in Company B, Forty-fourth New York Infantry for a term of three years. At the end of that term he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company F in General Hancock's veteran corps.

He was in the Army of the Potomac and of course saw a great deal of active service, taking part in many of the historic battles of the war, among them the sanguinary contests of Antietam and the Wilderness. In the latter he was severely wounded, but he recovered rapidly from his wound and went again into the service in time to receive another

in one of the later battles. When the war closed he still remained in the army for a time and did duty of a high order in various ways. He was mustered out of the service with the rank of corporal.

In 1866 he came to Linn county and located on a farm which he lived on and cultivated until his death in May, 1905. His widow is still living. They were the parents of twelve children, seven of whom are living: Thomas P., a lawyer, and the head of the firm of Burns, Burns & Burns; John E., a resident of Ashland, Montana; James H., who lives in Nebraska; Alpha L., the immediate subject of this writing; Charles B., the third member of the law firm; Lola J., who is the wife of J. L. Morey, of St. Louis; and Theresa, who is a school teacher and lives with her mother.

Two of the sons were sacrificed on the altar of their country during the Spanish-American War: William B., who was killed in the Philippines while fighting as a member of Company F, Forty-fourth United States Volunteers; and Joseph A., who belonged to Company A, Sixth Missouri Infantry, and died of typhoid fever in Savannah, Georgia. They followed the inspiring example of their father in an active exhibition of their patriotism and it cost them their lives. He was a Catholic in religion and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in fraternal life. He was a great student and a man of extensive and varied attainments in learning.

His son Alpha was reared and educated in Linn county, and here also he made his preparation for the professional career he is working out with so much credit to himself and benefit to the county. He studied law under the tuition of the late Harry K. West and was admitted to the bar of this county in 1902. He began practicing at once and soon afterward formed a partnership with his brother Thomas under the firm name of Burns & Burns. In 1906 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Linn county and in 1910 was re-elected. The excellent record he made in his first term he is extending in his second, gaining friends and popularity as time passes and the people are more and more impressed by his fidelity to duty and decided ability.

On November 20, 1907, Mr. Burns was united in marriage with Miss Anne McGowan, a daughter of John and Margaret (Meehan) McGowan. Three children have been born of the union, John T. and Margaret T. and Mary C., twins. The father is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Order of Knights of Columbus and the Order of Woodmen in fraternal relations, and belongs to the Catholic Church in religious affiliation.

Thomas P. Burns, head of the firm of Burns, Burns & Burns,

lawyers, and an older brother of Alpha, was born on June 14, 1868, on his father's farm in this county. He grew to manhood on the farm and obtained his academic education in the public schools. After a due course of preparatory study of law he was admitted to practice in 1894, then passed four years in Joplin, Jasper county, this state. At the end of that period he returned to Linn county and was soon afterward elected county attorney and re-elected for a second term. He is very prominent as a lawyer and is held in the highest esteem as a man and citizen, being progressive, enterprising and public spirited, with an earnest and helpful practical interest in everything involving the welfare of the people of his city and county.

On June 26, 1905, he was married to Miss Eleanor Downing, of St. Louis. He also is a Democrat in his political alliance, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Order of Elks fraternally. His religious allegiance is given loyally to the Catholic Church. In all the relations of life he is true to his manhood, faithful to duty and zealous in the performance of everything he undertakes, slighting nothing and winning good results in all. Brookfield and Linn county have no better or more useful citizen.

Charles B. Burns, another member of this influential family and the third partner in the law firm, was born on March 6, 1881, on his father's farm, and like his brothers, was reared and educated in this county. He studied law under the direction of his brothers, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1904, and at once became a member of the firm of Burns, Burns & Burns. He has already taken rank among the most promising lawyers of his age in this part of the state, is prominent and popular socially, and is in all respects a valuable addition to the citizenship of the city and county in which he lives. He is a Catholic in religion and a Knight of Columbus and a Modern Woodman of America fraternally. He has shown his cordial and intelligent interest in the city and county by active participation in everything that makes for their betterment and the increased comfort and general weal of their people. All classes of the population esteem him highly and he is worthy of the regard and good will of all.

LOMAX & STANDLY

This much esteemed banking firm, whose enterprise and progressiveness have done a great deal of good in and around Laclede in furthering the development and improvement of the locality, and whose

banking institution is a source of just pride to the people of Jefferson township, has the reputation of being among the most progressive concerns in Linn county, and its members are everywhere reckoned in the number of the county's best, most useful and most representative citizens. Their local patriotism is of a high order, and they give expression to it in energetic and effective support of every worthy enterprise undertaken for the good of the township and county in which they conduct their helpful operations. Their bank, which is a private institution, was founded in 1895. It has a capital stock of \$5,000 and a surplus of \$10,000. Dr. Z. T. Standly is its president, H. C. Lomax, his partner in the firm, is cashier, and the son of the latter, H. W. Lomax, is the assistant cashier. They are all excellent business men, and they carry on their business, which includes all features of general banking, in a manner very profitable to the bank and highly beneficial to the community.

H. C. Lomax, the cashier and controlling spirit of the bank, belongs to a family of bankers, special aptitude for this form of commercial enterprise seeming to have been given to several of its members, and they have found good opportunities for exercising their endowments in this respect. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, on September 21, 1844, and is a son of John and Anna (Shank) Lomax, the former born in Sevier county, Tennessee, in February, 1812, and the latter in Virginia on June 16, 1819. They were married in 1835, and had thirteen children. The father died in February, 1877, and the mother Anna Lomax, 1902.

Of the thirteen children born of their union eight are living: W. M., who resides at Laclède; Melinda J., who is the widow of the late J. C. Carothers; J. W., who also has his home at Laclède; Hattie, who is now the wife of Gilman Reed of Kansas City, Kansas; Laura L., who married W. C. Love and is living with him at Long Beach, California; George N., who dwells in Denison, Texas; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Horace Alexander, also a resident of Denison, Texas; and H. C., the Laclède banker who is the immediate subject of this writing.

In 1835, about the time of his marriage, the father moved from his native state to Preble county, Ohio, and the next year came to Missouri. But he did not remain long in this state at that time. In 1837 he moved across the Mississippi into Adams county, Illinois, where he remained until 1859. In that year he returned to Missouri, and was variously occupied here until the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted soon after hostilities began in the Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, on the Union side of the great sectional conflict, and remained in active serv-

ice with his regiment until the fall of 1862. He was then taken prisoner by a band of guerrillas while recruiting a company in Tennessee. After six or eight months of captivity, during which he suffered many hardships and privations, he was exchanged in June, 1863. But his patriotic desire to aid in the defense of his country was not yet sated, and it inspired him to a new engagement in the army.

He enlisted again, becoming captain of Company M, of the First Alabama Volunteer Union Cavalry, with which he remained until after the close of the war, during the latter part of which he was provost marshal of northern Alabama. He was also with Sherman in his historic march to the sea, and took part in the battle of Nashville and many other engagements. He was mustered out of the service in 1865, and immediately returned to his farm in this county in the vicinity of Laclede. He cultivated this farm, until 1871, then opened a grocery store in Laclede, which he conducted until his death six years later at the age of sixty-five.

H. C. Lomax came with his parents to Linn county and Laclede in 1859. He was then fifteen years old, and after completing his education here, found employment in a general merchandising establishment, with which he was connected until 1870. During the next twenty-five years he was engaged in general farming, then, in 1895, bought the banking business which he and Mr. Standly have ever since been carrying on. In 1897 Mr. Lomax gave up his farming operations and since then he has devoted his time and attention exclusively to the affairs of the bank. He was its president in 1895 and 1896, and in 1897 accepted the cashiership, which he has held continuously from then to the present time (1912), and the institution has flourished under his management.

During the Civil War he also had some experience in the military service as a member of the provisional militia under Captain Holland. On September 26, 1876, he was married to Miss Matilda A. Turner, and by this union he has become the father of six children, four of whom are living. They are: E. M. Lomax, president of the Linn county Bank in Brookfield, a sketch of whose life will be found in this work; J. C., who is prominent in the abstracting and loan business at Princeton; John T., who is president of the Farmers State Guaranteed Bank of San Benito, Texas; and H. W., who has already been mentioned as the assistant cashier of his father's bank.

The mother of these children died on July 2, 1894, and on March 18, 1896, the father contracted a second marriage in which he was

united with Mrs. Betty L. (Watson) Heryford, the widow of the late Walter Heryford of Hale, Missouri. Mr. Lomax is considered a leading citizen of Linn county, and he well deserves this distinction. For there has not been for years a project for the benefit of the county or the betterment of its residents in the promotion of which he has not been a leading factor. In business, in public affairs and in social life he stands high in the regard of the people and enjoys their confidence in full measure. His life has been open and serviceable among them, and they have found a great deal in it to commend.

Mr. Lomax has held his church membership at Laclede for 46 years. He has received his mail there since 1859 and is the oldest continuous voter in the township.

WILLIAM L. MOORE

Of the multitude of occupations which engage the faculties and provide for the wants of men, William L. Moore of Linnens has devoted his powers and endeavors to but two, but he has succeeded in both of these, and by doing so has given strong indications that he would have done the same in any one of many others. For he has shown excellent judgment, constant industry and commendable enterprise, with fine business capacity, and these qualifications will win success in any undertaking.

Mr. Moore is a native of Anderson county, Tennessee, where his life began on July 20, 1839. His parents, Joseph C. and Jane (Pate) Moore, who belonged to old families long resident in Tennessee, brought him to Missouri and Linn county in 1842, when he was but three years old. He was reared on his father's farm and educated in the subscription schools prevalent in this part of the country in his boyhood. From the time of his arrival within its borders until now (1912) he has passed his life in this state, and during all his years of youthful and manly strength has been an active and productive factor in the great sum of its industries. He is therefore, to all intents and purposes, a thorough Missourian, and in many ways has manifested his cordial and helpful interest in the welfare of the state and its people.

From the dawn of his manhood until January 8, 1896, Mr. Moore was occupied in farming on his own account. On that date he began business as a banker in partnership with Major Mullins under the firm name of Moore & Mullins. They have a private banking house in which

they carry on a general banking business, including all forms of present-day banking, and by their close attention to business and liberal policy in conducting it they have made their institution popular with the people and of great service to them. The patronage they have won by this means has also made the bank strong, and given it a firm hold on the confidence and high standing in the regard of all classes of the population.

Mr. Moore has been the inspiring and controlling force in the management of the business, and it is to his business capacity and wide sweep of vision in financial matters that the bank owes its success and its high rank in the business world of this part of the country. He has studied matters of finance with zeal and thoughtfulness, and has become an authority on everything connected with them. He gives his patrons the benefit of his extensive and accurate knowledge on the subject, and they rely with confidence on his judgment. For they know him to be prudent as well as far-seeing, and strictly upright and reliable in all he does and says.

On September 18, 1870, Mr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Emily F. Mullins. They have three children: Greely, who lives in Linneus; Robert B., whose home is in Independence, Kansas; and Edith, who is the wife of Frederick H. Powers of Kansas City. The father is as well known and as much admired for his public spirit and enterprise in seeking to advance the development and improvement of the city and county of his home and promote the welfare of their people as he is for his high character as a man and his skill and progressiveness as a banker. The people look upon him as one of their best and most representative citizens and esteem him in accordance with this estimate. They know he can be depended on to do his part toward the successful development of any worthy undertaking for their good, and that their interests, when committed to his care, are safe in his hands, and will have proper attention.

FRED W. POWERS

Entering the military service in defense of the Union soon after the beginning of the Civil War, and just at the dawn of his manhood, first in a provisional command and afterward in the regular service; taking part in several important engagements during the momentous conflict and also doing great work for the cause he had espoused in the

domain of construction; then, when "the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled," conducting the operations of a farm with success and profit, Fred W. Powers was well prepared by the nature and variety of his experience for the duties in public office and a business of importance that have since fallen to his lot and required his attention.

Mr. Powers was born in Linn county, Missouri, on May 6, 1841, 3 miles north of Bucklin and is the son of Dr. John F. and Isabel (Brownlee) Powers, both of whom have been dead for many years. The father was a native of Mahoning county, Ohio, born on October 15, 1814, and the mother's life began on December 25, 1815, in Ayr, Scotland,—

"Auld Ayr, which ne'er a town surpasses,
For honest lads and bonnie lasses."

She came to the American continent at an early age and located in Ohio, where she met with and married her husband. He was a physician in active practice in his native state, but longed for a life in the farther West.

Accordingly, early in the year 1841 he voyaged with the family he then had down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri to Brunswick in Chariton county, this state, and from there journeyed overland to Linn county. He took up his residence in a rural community and from then until his death, which occurred in Jefferson City on February 20, 1865, he was engaged in a general practice of his profession in Linn county and those which adjoin it, except during the last six months of his life, when he was in the military service of the country as captain of Company I, of the Forty-second Missouri Infantry, a service in which he offered up his being on the altar of patriotism. His widow survived him a little over four years, dying in this county on April 9, 1869, after having endeared herself to all who knew her, by her sterling womanhood and genuine worth.

She and her husband were the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Mary, the wife of Noah Caton of Bucklin; Fred W., the immediate subject of this brief review; Leah J., the wife of C. G. Bigger of Marceline; and Dr. Isaac V., of Brookfield. The paternal grandfather, Isaac Powers, was born on Long Island, New York, in 1776, and early in his manhood moved to what was then a part of Trumbull, but is now Mahoning county, Ohio, where he died in 1863. His wife, whose maiden name was Leah Frazee, died at the same place

in 1865. The grandfather on the mother's side was Rev. John Brownlee, a Presbyterian clergyman in Ayr, Scotland, where he died when he was about forty-three years of age. The grandmother on the mother's side died in Linn county, Missouri, about 1842.

Fred W. Powers grew to manhood in Linn county and began his education in a subscription school conducted in the neighborhood of his home in his boyhood. In 1859 he attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and in 1861 McGee College at College Mound in Macon county. When he had completed his college course, and was ready to enter upon the active duties of life in his own behalf, he found his country engaged in a terrific sectional war, and felt it his duty to go to the defense of his convictions and the section of the country with which they allied him.

In 1862 he entered the military service, and the next year his company became a part of the Second Provisional regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia. In the early part of 1864 he joined the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry as second lieutenant of Company L, and in that company he served to the close of the war. He took part in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and some other engagements of moment, and after that served as a pontoonier of Wilson's cavalry, especially during the raid made by his daring commander into the country of the enemy. The regiment and the rest of the body of soldiers to which it was attached pushed their way as far south as Macon, Georgia, and when they arrived there in May, 1865, found that the war was over and the cause they were fighting for was won.

Mr. Powers returned to Linn county and followed farming until 1871. In the fall of 1870 he was elected circuit clerk for the county, a position in which he served five successive terms. In the fall of 1891 he moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was engaged in an abstracting business for two years. At the end of that period he returned to Linn county, and during the next three years practiced law and did abstracting. In 1896 he was made cashier of the Moore & Mullins Bank of Linneus, and this position he has filled ever since with great credit to himself and advantage to the bank. He also practices law in connection with his duties at the bank.

On June 23, 1870, he was married to Miss Annie L. Roberts, a daughter of Morris and Jane Roberts of Linn county, Missouri. Two children have been born of the union, one of whom is living, Fred Harold Powers, who resides in Kansas City. The father is a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ROBERT J. WHEELER

(Deceased)

Such a death as that of the late R. J. Wheeler, of Brookfield, least foreseen and soonest over, was that euthanasia, that peaceful and easy departure so much desired by the ancients. The severing of his vital cord came suddenly and was almost, if not entirely painless; and it was not expected by his friends, and seemed not to have been by himself, when it occurred. It is true he was a patriarch in years, and had long been a sufferer from asthma. It is true also that he had shown signs of failing strength and energy. But there was no indication in his case that his end was at hand, and for several days before it came, and even on the night when he reached it he was active and apparently as well as he had been for many months. His final summons came, however, in the twinkling of an eye, and in a few minutes his long, useful and highly creditable career was terminated.

While this occurrence shocked and profoundly grieved the community which had honored him as one of its best and most eminent citizens for almost twenty years, it was in accordance with "the eternal fitness of things." He had lost no time in his busy and productive life, and had always kept his work up to the hour. So there was no unfinished business for his survivors to be troubled with. His house was in order, his record was complete, his work was done, and he could lie down to his long sleep in perfect peace.

Mr. Wheeler was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, on March 30, 1829; and was a son of Drury N. and Susan E. (Moss) Wheeler, both of the same nativity as himself. The father's life began in 1802 and the mother's in 1807. They were married in 1828 and moved to Missouri in 1831, locating in Chariton county, which then extended to the Iowa line, and the greater part of which was still a wilderness. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters. All are now deceased but their son Drury N., Jr., and their daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Forest. The father died on November 6, 1861, at the age of fifty-nine. The mother survived him twenty-five years, and died at Bucklin in 1886, aged seventy-nine.

Their son, Robert J. Wheeler, obtained only such an education as the primitive schools of the wilderness could furnish, so far as academic instruction was concerned. But he was studious and inquiring, and his bent was in the upward direction, and he amassed for himself, through his own efforts, a considerable fund of general information, especially



ROBERT J. WHEELER

along practical lines. He was but two years old when his parents brought him to this state, and he remained with them in Chariton county until he attained his majority. In the spring of 1850 he left them and began farming on his own account. He followed this occupation for fourteen years with decided success and profit. In 1864 he sold his two farms and moved to Bucklin in this county. Here he turned his attention to buying and shipping tobacco, of which there was a large quantity raised in Linn county at the time.

The tobacco business was profitable to him, as his farming had been, and as everything he put his hand to seemed to be. But he adhered to this line of trade less than a year, and after selling his stock in it, opened a general merchandising establishment in Bucklin, which at once secured an extensive and active patronage and flourished, with augmenting business and profits, as long as he conducted it. He was not free from heavy losses, however. He took no part in the Civil War, although supposed to be in sympathy with the South during that conflict, and his neutrality made him the prey of the predatory warriors of both sides who infested this part of the country. His store was frequently levied on by partisans of each, and on one occasion he was forced to open his whole establishment to a wandering band and see it robbed of a large quantity of merchandise and \$500 in cash taken from his safe. He was also burned out twice at heavy loss and without insurance.

In the course of time he quit general merchandising and confined his operations to handling farm machinery, running a livery stable and dealing in horses, mules and cattle. In October, 1886, he moved to Brookfield and here founded the Wheeler Saving Bank, of which he remained president to the time of his death. He also invested heavily in real estate in Brookfield, and when he died was possessed of fifty or sixty tenant houses in the best part of the city, a number of vacant lots, his block of business houses, including the bank building on Main street, and his fine residence facing the East park, in addition to his interests in the bank he founded.

Mr. Wheeler was married four times, first in 1850, to Miss Louisa F. Brooks. She died in 1852, and the next year he took as his second wife her sister, Miss Martha A. Brooks. They had ten children, six of whom are living: Lou N., now the wife of Harry Markham, of Brookfield; Martha S., James E., William N., Mrs. Fannie A. Stone and Robert L., a banker in Brookfield. Their mother died in 1880, and in 1881 the father contracted his third marriage, in which he was united with Mrs.

Elizabeth J. Nagel, who died in 1882. His fourth wife, whom he married in 1883, was Miss Eva Bryan, who is also deceased, having passed away in 1903.

In politics Mr. Wheeler was an old-time Democrat, and, although he frequently served his city and township in official capacities, among them that of judge of the county court, he had no taste for official life. If he had possessed this and sought to gratify it, he might have made a mark in the political world. His party and other parties in his time frequently made congressmen and governors of men who did not have a title of his natural or acquired ability. But he always preferred business to politics, and while he thereby lost honors and distinctions he might have won, he also escaped the excessive annoyances of political life.

Mr. Wheeler died at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, March 14, 1905. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for over fifty years, and his peace with his Maker had long been made and kept. The burial of his remains took place on Thursday, March 16, and was an occasion of solemnity and mourning throughout the city. Rev. J. W. Kimbrell pronounced a tender and touching eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, and Rev. W. C. Atwood, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, spoke eloquently of him as a citizen, a churchman and a Freemason. The Masonic fraternity of the city attended in a body and escorted the remains to the train which bore them to Bucklin for interment. The lodge of the order at Bucklin had charge of the services at the grave. Mr. Wheeler was made a Freemason at Westville, Chariton county, Missouri, in 1857. He dimitted to Bucklin Lodge in 1863, and from that to Brookfield Lodge in 1888.

Throughout his long life, and wherever he lived, he contributed liberally to his church, his fraternity and all other worthy agencies at work among the people for their benefit, and did not limit his benefactions to his sect in religion, his order in fraternal life, or his personal friends in private relations. But his private charity, although always generous, was at all times bestowed judiciously and on meritorious claims. And it was unostentatious in accordance with the Scriptural injunction. His life and character would have adorned any community, and did adorn several, and he passed into history as one of the best and most useful citizens Linn county ever had, and one of the finest examples of elevated American manhood ever seen by the people of this section of our common country.

STERLING L. BRADLEY

This esteemed citizen and veteran business man of Linneus has seen life and mingled with men under a variety of circumstances and in widely separated localities. His experience has been instructive in many ways, and aided in qualifying him for success in mercantile life and all the duties of citizenship. He is one of the pioneer druggists of Linneus, having been connected with the trade in that city for over half a century, with an interval of only two years, during which he was in California. He has conducted a drug store of his own for a continuous period of forty years, and throughout that long lapse of time has enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence and good will of the people.

Mr. Bradley is a native of Missouri, having been born in Howard county on August 20, 1843. His parents, William R. and Sarah A. (Colvin) Bradley, were born and reared in Kentucky, and early in their married life left their native heath, which was no longer on the frontier, for a region that still contained most of the features of adventurous pioneer struggling against the wilds of nature and daily peril from the savage denizens of the wilderness, man and beast. They were farmers, and on their arrival in this state located in Howard county. There they partially redeemed a tract of land from the waste, then, in 1853, moved to Linn county, where they began a repetition of their good work in Howard in helping to improve and build up the country. But the father did not live long to advance his interests in this county. He died in 1856, after passing some time in the grocery trade and later keeping a hotel. His wife also died in Linn county.

Alexander Bradley, the grandfather of Sterling, also moved from Kentucky, where he was born, grew to manhood and reared a family, and found a new home in Missouri. He died in Ray county, this state, after some years of laborious farming, which he conducted with varying success, the condition of the country at the time making all agricultural pursuits difficult, dangerous and scant and uncertain in results.

Sterling L. Bradley grew from the age of ten years to man's estate in Linneus, beginning his education in subscription schools in Howard county and completing it in similar primitive schools in Linn county. When his limited facilities for scholastic training were exhausted, he began the battle of life for himself by carrying the United States mails between Linneus and Brunswick, Milan and Trenton. His routes were long, and were rendered difficult to cover by the rough state of the country, roads and bridges being few, and what there were badly con-

structed. The way was often beset with danger, too; and there was comparatively little shelter from the rigors of the weather. But in spite of all trials and difficulties he persevered in his work, and made an excellent record in doing it.

In 1859 he entered the drug store of L. W. Clark as a clerk, and during the next two years carefully studied the business under the instruction of that gentleman. He passed the next three years clerking for other merchants, and by the end of that period, the adventurous spirit he had inherited from his ancestors asserted its dominion in a way that could not be resisted. He yielded to its demands, and, in 1864, went to California overland, driving a four-mule team across the plains. The company he was with was not molested by the Indians, and reached its destination in safety.

Mr. Bradley remained in California about two years, then returned to his home by water. On his arrival in Linneus he again found employment as a clerk until 1872, when he started in the drug business on his own account, and since then he has been continuously engaged in it. He has witnessed the subsequent growth and development of this part of the state, and has borne his full share of the labor and sacrifice required to promote its progress. In all undertakings for the advancement of his locality he has been one of the energetic and intelligent workers, and his contributions to the gratifying results have been highly appreciated.

On February 13, 1866, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Easley, a daughter of Thornton T. and Almeda (Alexander) Easley, of Linneus. Two children have been born of the union, one of whom is living, Henry T. Bradley, of Chillicothe, in this state. The father is a loyal and devoted Freemason of the Royal Arch degree, and has belonged to the fraternity since 1867. He has filled all the offices in the gift of his lodge, and is now the oldest member of that organization, which is Jackson Lodge, No. 82. Throughout Linn county and many of those that adjoin it he is well and favorably known as a business man and an excellent citizen, and everywhere he is held in the highest esteem by all classes of the people.

THOMAS B. BOWYER, ESQUIRE

Each human life has in it some element of special interest different and distinct from that of every other human life, and worthy of special consideration. Two facts stand out conspicuously in the history of Thomas B. Bowyer, Esquire, of Linneus, which give it an unusual

claim on the attention of all observers. He is one of the oldest citizens of the city and was the first white boy born in Linn county. His life began on December 25, 1833, on the bank of Locust creek, one mile and a half southwest of Linneus, where his parents, William S. and Martha (Tyre) Bowyer, then lived.

The father was born in Tennessee and the mother in North Carolina. They came to Missouri early in the 20's and located in Howard county; Henry Bowyer, the grandfather of Henry B., being one of the foremost pioneers of that portion of the state. He afterwards moved to Linn county, and here he passed the remainder of his days and ended his life, passing away after a long and creditable record of usefulness, during which he served under General Andrew Jackson in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida. He was the father of two sons and six daughters, all of whom were forceful in the early life of this county and died among its people.

When William S. Bowyer came to what is now Linn county in the winter of 1831 it was a part of Chariton county. He located his family in a camp on Locust creek where his wife and three small children, and a slave girl, remained six weeks while he returned with his brother Jesse to Howard county for the family of the latter. In the meantime a heavy snow, which was on the ground, melted and swelled the streams to such an extent that it was impossible for anybody to cross them. Mrs. Bowyer, with the aid of her brother, Louis Tyre, then a youth sixteen years of age but a man in spirit and resourcefulness, guarded the camp and provided for the children through all the hardships and dangers which oppressed the little gathering of lonely wanderers, including frequent visits from the Indian village not far distant, the savages being troublesome in their calls but not hostile in their demeanor. The only annoyance they gave Mrs. Bowyer was their presence and their strong desire to take Ann, the young slave girl, away with them. She was black as ebony and very sprightly in manner and action, and made a great impression on the Indians, who had never seen another person of her race.

As soon as Mr. Bowyer and his brother Jesse returned to the camp with the family of the latter, they entered government land and built themselves log cabins to live in. William Bowyer added to his entry of land until he owned 600 acres, and devoted all his energies to clearing, breaking up and farming what he had until the declaration of war against Mexico. Immediately after this he enlisted for the defense of his country under Captain Barbee, and in recompense of his fourteen months service in the army and his valor on several battlefields of the

war, was given a warrant for land by the government. On this he selected an acreage adjoining that already occupied by his family, and so enlarged his estate.

His marriage with the mother of Thomas B. Bowyer occurred in Howard county, this state, in about 1828, and brought him five children, three sons and two daughters. Two of the children died in infancy, and the oldest daughter has since passed away. The two who are living are residents of Linn county and Colorado. Their father was a man of adventurous spirit and always on the lookout for some opportunity to do something for the benefit of his family. So, when the melodious voice of California filled the world with its golden music in 1849, he was captivated by the strain. In 1850 he became one of a party of four from Linneus who crossed the plains to the new Eldorado with mule teams and sought their fortunes on the Pacific slope. Mr. Bowyer passed nearly two years in California, but on his way home died of smallpox at Brunswick, less than forty miles from where his family was waiting for his arrival; the end of his life coming in February, 1852. His widow survived him fourteen years, passing away in 1866. His name is still revered in Linn county, where he is considered one of the greatest hunters this region has even known, one of its most typical pioneers, and one of its fairest and most equitable administrators of the law as county judge, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and benefit to the people for a period of eight years during the formative stage of the county's history.

Thomas B. Bowyer, his son, grew to manhood in Linn county and obtained his education in the primitive schools of his boyhood and youth. He began farming on his own account at an early age, starting the development and improvement of a tract of land in the wilderness, as his father had done, and remaining on it until 1902, when he moved to Linneus, where he now has his home. During the Civil War he served four months in a militia company in 1864, engaged mainly in guard duty; but seeing some active field duty in fighting the bushwhackers of the time, who made conditions in his part of the state very unpleasant, and life and property decidedly unsafe.

In October, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary A. Alexander, a daughter of Edmund and Eliza (Phillips) Alexander, esteemed pioneers of Linn county. Of the nine children born of the union, six are living: William, who is a resident of Brookfield; John, who resides in Linneus; Benjamin F., a prosperous Linn county farmer; Emma E., whose home is in Linneus; Minnie, the wife of J. Phillips, of Portland, Oregon; and Nellie K., who is the wife of D. Buckley, of Linn county. Their mother

is still living and is held in high esteem by all classes of the people throughout the county, as her husband is, also, and always has been.

He is a Democrat in politics and has at all times been loyal and effective in the service of his party. He has been a justice of the peace during the last twenty years, and has filled a number of other township offices with great credit to himself and substantial benefit to the people. He and his wife, with the other members of his family, belong to the Baptist Church. No man in Linn county is more widely known or more generally esteemed by its people, and none is more deserving of the high regard and good will of its inhabitants. He is a man of fine character, commendable public spirit and elevated and representative citizenship, a genuine type of Linn county's best manhood, sterling in attributes and highly useful in productiveness, a valued force in connection with the progress of the county and an ornament to its social life.

HON. EDWARD G. FETTY

(Deceased)

Receiving his summons to his final account suddenly on Saturday morning, December 11, 1909, after a serious illness of only a few hours duration, the death of the late Judge Edward Fetty, of Linneus shocked the whole community of which he had long been one of the most eminent and esteemed citizens, and shrouded it in universal gloom. His health had been frail for several years, and the people of his home city were so accustomed to his condition, in which there seemed to be no change, that his sudden demise came as a great surprise to them, and a corresponding source of profound and sincere grief.

On the succeeding Monday his remains were borne to their last resting place, attended by a large part of the population of the city and many admiring friends of the deceased from other places, and were carefully consigned to the tomb with every manifestation of popular esteem and affection. He had lived among this people forty-four years without a blemish on his public or private life. He had been a farmer, a merchant and a banker in business relations, and in all these lines of usefulness had made conscience his guide and the "golden rule" his code of ethics. He had also occupied an exalted and responsible official position as judge of the county court for two terms, and in the discharge of all his official duties, integrity had been his polar star, and had enabled him to hold a straightforward course over every sea, even

amid the raging tempests of political contention, warmly and heartily supported by his friends and followers, and uncensured by even the most radical of his opponents. Under such circumstances, it was inevitable that the whole people should lament his death, and that every man, woman and child among them should feel a sense of personal loss in that event.

Edward G. Fetty was born in Marion county, Virginia, now West Virginia, on March 20, 1843, and was a son of Hartley and Catherine (Roberts) Fetty, also natives of that state, who became residents of Sullivan county, Missouri, in 1851. The father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and warmly sympathized with the Confederacy during the Civil War. He found the atmosphere around him in his Missouri home uncongenial to his opinions at the beginning of that momentous conflict, and left the state. When "the war drums throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled," he returned to Missouri and located in Randolph county, where he died at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survived him a long time, passing away at Fayette, in this state, in 1908. They had thirteen children, eight of whom are living, four sons and four daughters, but none of them a resident of Linn county.

Their son, the judge, began his academic training in the schools of his native state and completed it in those of Sullivan county, Missouri, where he located with his parents when he was eight years old. In 1862 he went West, and during the next four years lived in Idaho and Washington. He returned to Missouri in the autumn of 1865, and on February 24, 1866, was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Schrock, a daughter of Isaac and Charlotte E. (Burns) Schrock, prominent residents of Sullivan county. The young benedict and his bride at once selected Linn county as their future home, and in this county the judge passed the remainder of his days.

For a number of years he was actively and extensively engaged in farming on a tract of very productive and highly cultivated land west of Linneus. In 1888 he was elected judge of the county court from the western district as the candidate of the Democratic party, and at the end of his term was re-elected. In 1891 he moved his family from his farm to Linneus and started an extensive business in the hardware trade. When the Citizens Bank of Linneus was founded in 1905 he was chosen its president, and he was kept in that office to the great advantage of the bank until his death. He also served as president of the Linneus board of education and in numerous other public positions with marked ability.

By the very nature and workings of his mind and character, Judge Fetty was a Democrat in faith and action. He believed in the integrity and common sense of the masses of the people, and at all times championed their rights and interests. So earnest, so sincere and so capable was he in his advocacy and defense of those rights and interests, that by common consent he was accorded a position of leadership in his party in this part of the state. He also followed the teachings and discipline of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church in religious matters, and for many years was a member of the congregation of that sect in this city, taking an active part in all its good work and exercising a strong and useful influence in its councils. His membership was serviceable to the church and highly appreciated by all who had the benefit of the activities it put in motion.

While in the West, in his young manhood, Judge Fetty followed mining to some extent and with a fair degree of success. In the hardware business his son, Marcus B. Fetty, was associated with him for a number of years. He and his wife were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, as is their mother. The children are: Marcus B., secretary and treasurer of the Superior Hay Stacker Manufacturing Company, of Linneus; Isaac H., who is general manager for the Central Coal and Coke Company, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Edna, the wife of Dr. W. R. Adams, of Linneus.

Marcus B. Fetty, the oldest son of Judge Fetty, was born in Linn county and educated in its schools. He was reared on his father's farm, drew his stature and his strength from its soil, and gained his social prestige and business capacity among its activities. All that he is he has become here, so that in all respects he is wholly a Linn county product and representative. After completing his education, he taught school for three years, then became associated with his father in the hardware trade, adhering to that line of mercantile enterprise until 1903, when he was made secretary and treasurer of the large manufacturing company with which he is now connected in that official capacity.

Mr. Fetty is also a director of the Citizens bank and connected with other institutions of service to the city and county of his home. While warmly, intelligently and practically interested in public affairs, he is not an active partisan, and has never sought or desired a political office of any kind, although he has served as a member and the president of the local school board in obedience to the urgent wish of the people. He is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America in fraternal relations, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He ren-

ders the congregation to which they belong excellent service as the superintendent of its Sunday school.

Mr. Fetty was first married in 1889 to Miss C. Eva Wilhite, of Grant City, Missouri, and by this marriage became the father of one child, his daughter Viola. Her mother died in August, 1894, and in September, 1897, the father contracted a second marriage, being united in this with Miss Nellie V. Stephens, a native of Linn county, and at the time of her marriage a resident of Linneus.

COL. E. C. BROTT

Still hale, vigorous and active, although nearly ninety years of age, and still wearing the harness of public office, which was fitted to his form many years ago and has never since been put off, having enjoyed the pleasures of life as a farmer, dared its dangers as a soldier in the Civil War, and dignified and adorned it as a public official in various positions of importance from time to time before he was selected for the one he now holds, and having mingled with men in active pursuits in three of the great states of the Union and lived in four, Hon. E. C. Brott, the present police judge of Brookfield, has had a very interesting and varied career.

Judge Brott was born in Bath, Steuben county, New York, on December 7, 1824. His parents were Martin and Esther (Crandall) Brott, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Hartford, Connecticut. The father was a farmer and local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1830 he moved with his family to Medina county, Ohio, where he continued to farm and preach for a number of years. His wife died in that county in 1834. Sometime afterward the father married again, and later moved to Knox county, Illinois, where he died at an advanced age.

By his first marriage he became the father of three sons and one daughter, all dead but our subject; and of a house full of children by the second. Five of his sons were Union soldiers in the Civil War, all entering the service from Knox county, Illinois. He was of German ancestry and inherited from his forefathers all the sterling and serviceable traits of character that distinguish the German people and make them so forceful, enterprising and progressive. With real German pluck he encountered all the difficulties of his trying life, and with real German persistency he battled with and conquered them.

His son, the judge, was reared to the age of nineteen in Ohio, working on his father's farm and as a clerk with a Mr. Royal Hammond in Bath; attending the primitive schools of the period and Smith's Academy in Bath, in the county of Summitt, which adjoins Medina on the east. In 1843, when he was nineteen years old, he bravely set out to make his own way in the world, and took a flight toward the sunset for the purpose. He drove across the country to Knox county, Illinois, making the trip in the winter. It was a journey of near seven hundred miles, as he was obliged to make it, through a country wild for the greater part and but scantily supplied with roads and bridges, and it entailed on him a considerable amount of hardship and some suffering. But his spirit and endurance were equal to the requirements, and he persevered in spite of every difficulty until he reached his destination in safety.

On his arrival in the locality he had chosen for his new home he worked four years as a farm hand and received as part pay for his services eighty acres of land. When he married at the age of twenty-three years he took up his residence on this tract of wild land, which was still rich with the unpruned growth of ages and whose soil was yet virgin to the plow. He broke up his land and converted it into a valuable and productive farm, living on it and cultivating and improving it until 1866, a period of twenty-four years in all. In 1860 he was elected sheriff of Knox county, and served in the office until June, 1862, when he resigned under the fervor of his patriotic devotion to the Union and enlisted as captain of Company E, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Before the regiment received its baptism of fire he was commissioned major, and even prior to this he was offered the position of lieutenant-colonel in three different regiments, but declined all the offers in order to remain with his own company.

The first engagement in which the regiment took part was the battle of Waverly, Tennessee, and the next that of the second battle at Fort Donelson, in both of which the Union forces were victorious. After the capture of the fort, Major Brott was placed in command of it by General Thomas. He held this command eighteen months, and was then ordered to conduct a train of supplies to the army at Nashville, Tennessee. In the advance of the Federal troops on Atlanta, Georgia, he was given the command of a brigade as a reward for meritorious service, and remained at the head of that brigade until his return to Nashville.

Then General Thomas again assigned him to the command of Fort

Donelson in response to a request for this action from several hundred citizens for twenty-five miles in and around the fort. He held this position to the close of the war and performed its duties with eminent satisfaction to the soldiers and people in the neighborhood of the fort and the Federal authorities over him in the field and at Washington. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, having won his promotion by his gallantry in action and his fidelity in every part of the service in which he was engaged.

When Colonel Brott left the army he returned to Galesburg, Illinois, where he was soon afterward appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, and this position he held until 1866, when he moved to this county and bought a farm, which he lived on and cultivated until 1893. He was elected sheriff of Linn county in 1870 and again in 1872, but prior to that time he did considerable construction work for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad between Cameron and Kansas City.

In 1892 he was appointed a justice of the peace and soon afterward police judge of Brookfield. He has served the people well and wisely, and to their entire satisfaction in this office ever since. His political allegiance is given with unwavering devotion to the Republican party, and he is still active in its service in spite of his advanced age. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1856, and has ascended its mystic ladder to the degree of Knights Templar, and is also prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Judge Brott was married in Illinois on February 15, 1848, to Miss Frances Vickery, a daughter of Ebenezer and Esther K. (Sheldon) Vickery, old residents of Tompkins county, New York, where Mrs. Brott was born. She died on July 19, 1887, and all but three of her seven children are also dead. The three who are living are: Edwin B., a resident of the state of Nebraska; Katharine, the widow of the late W. H. Truax, whose home is in Delaware; and Susan E., who is the wife of J. V. McCune and lives in Brookfield.

Farmer, soldier and judge, this venerable patriarch has contributed to the success and advancement of American institutions and the glory of American manhood in three of the great fields of endeavor and sources of our strength, security and progress. He has lived worthily and serviceably among this people for nearly half a century, and now there is not one of them that does not do him reverence. If challenged to show a fine specimen of their manhood the people of Linn county might well point to Judge Brott and say, "Where can his superior be found?"

LORENZO S. BOWDEN

This venerable pioneer merchant of Brookfield, who has passed the limit of human life as fixed by the psalmist, and is now retired from active pursuits, furnishes in his long and fruitful career a fine example of the value of industry, frugality and enterprise, in the business success he has achieved, and of the worth of upright living and useful citizenship, in the universal esteem in which he is held.

Although not a native of the United States, he has lived in this country and in Brookfield forty-six of the seventy-three years of his life, and has become thoroughly devoted to its interests and its institutions. He was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in 1838, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Bowden, also natives of that country, and belonging to families resident for many generations among its people and drawing their stature and their strength from its soil.

Mr. Bowden grew to manhood and obtained his education in his native land, and after he left school learned his trade as a stairway builder there, serving an apprenticeship of five years at the craft and mastering it thoroughly in all its details. In 1859 he came to Canada and located in Montreal, led to this continent by the persuasive voice of the New World which was pleading for volunteers in her great army of conquest over the wilderness and industrial development.

He remained in the Dominion until 1865, then crossed the line into the United States, and being determined to try his fortune in some portion of the country's undeveloped interior, came to Missouri and took up his residence at Brookfield. Here he wrought zealously and profitably at his trade of general carpenter work three years, then turned his attention to another branch of productive industry, engaging in cabinet making and merchandising in furniture. He adhered to these lines of useful endeavor until 1892, when he sold his business to his son, Richard N. Bowden, and retired to a life of relief from all business cares and active toil.

He did not, however, give up his hold on all his sources of profit or sever his connection with the business world altogether. He is still a stockholder in the Linn County Bank and interested in other institutions of value in the commercial and industrial life of his community. Neither did he lose interest in the public affairs of his city and county, or forbear his energetic and effective efforts to promote their development and improvement. He has served as alderman and acting mayor of Brookfield, and in many other ways contributed to the substantial and enduring welfare of the people in his locality.

In political faith, with reference to national affairs, Mr. Bowden is a Republican and loyal in his devotion to the good of his party. But he has never been an active partisan or felt any desire for political office, only consenting to serve in the ones he has held at the behest of his friends who wished through his wisdom, public spirit and devotion to the public good to secure the welfare of the city. In fraternal life he has for many years belonged to the Masonic order and the Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious connection to the Congregational church.

He has been successful in business, acquiring a competency by his capacity and industry, and very useful as a citizen, winning a high and permanent place in the regard of the people around him by his sterling manhood, unwavering integrity and faithful performance of every duty in public and private life. No man in Linn county is more highly or more universally esteemed, and none is more deserving of the good opinion and confidence of its inhabitants. His day has been one of toil and many trials. Its evening is calm and benignant, filled with the retrospect of years well employed, duties faithfully attended to and services to his fellow men cheerfully rendered. It is also crowned with the cordial good will of the people among whom he has lived and labored, and to whom his presence, his nativity and his example have been full of benefit.

Richard N. Bowden, his son and successor in business, who is still conducting successfully the mercantile enterprise he founded, was born in Canada on August 12, 1860, and came to Brookfield with his parents. He grew to manhood in this city and obtained a limited education in its public schools, his period of opportunity in this respect being short, as duty called him into business at the age of thirteen. In 1892, as has been stated, he bought his father's establishment, and since then has so managed it that he has made himself one of the leading merchants in this part of the state in his line.

He also has taken an active interest and a leading part in the development of the city and county of his home, giving attention in a practical and serviceable way to every undertaking designed to promote the welfare of the people and augment the industrial, commercial, intellectual, moral and social power of his community. He was elected mayor of Brookfield in 1898 and served four years. During his second term in the office the paving of the city streets was begun through his productive influence and admirably carried forward under the impulse of his enterprise and fine executive ability and his superior business capacity.

Fraternally Mr. Bowden is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow and a

member of the Order of Elks. He is devoted in his loyalty and very helpful in his services to his lodges in these fraternities, and in social circles is accounted one of the leading men in the city. In 1889 he was united in marriage with Miss Vina B. Ives. They have three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom, like their parents, are held in the highest esteem throughout the city, in all parts of the county, and wherever else they are known.

BERNARD J. C. BETTELHEIM

(Deceased)

With Romance playing its fantastic tints around his birth; with the danger of privation and violence overshadowing his childhood; with this period of his life leading somewhat along the points and pinnacles of great affairs where History holds her splendid march; with a shipwreck and a rescue at sea on his way from the Orient to this country; with a residence of three years in one of the great states of the American Union and one of ten in its rival for supremacy among our commonwealths; with forty-two years of active, practical business experience in Missouri, and with Tragedy standing warder at his death and demanding its grewsome toll in the awful suddenness of that event—with all these varying threads running through its warp and woof, the life story of this late lamented business man and citizen of Brookfield is one of unusual and thrilling interest.

Mr. Bettelheim was born on November 11, 1845, on board the *William Jardine*, an English sailing vessel bound from London to Loochoo Island, Japan. His father, Bernard Bettelheim, was a native of Hungary, and a man of great learning. He was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Leipzig, Germany, and was sent to Japan in the interest of several London merchants to promote the silk industry. Being a devout and enthusiastic Christian, he also determined to do missionary work among the people of the island to which he was sent. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth M. Barwick, was born and reared in England.

On their arrival at Hong Kong the parents had their infant baptized according to Christian rites, and named him Bernard James Gutzluff Bettelheim. The activity of the father became offensive to the authorities of the island and he was thrown into prison, where he languished until released through the mediation of Commodore Perry, the commander of the historic American fleet which opened the ports of

Japan to the trade of the world. Notwithstanding his imprisonment, the father acquired great influence over the natives at his station. He mastered their language and preached the gospel to them in their native tongue, and he also ministered to them when they were ill, and this dual service gave him a strong hold on their veneration and affection.

During Commodore Perry's stay at the island the doctor was of great service to him as an interpreter, and through the commodore's friendship secured a safer footing with the authorities and greater freedom in his missionary work. After a residence of nine years in his Oriental home he brought his family to this country, taking passage on a sailing vessel bound for New York. It took nine months to make the voyage, and near the end of it the ship was wrecked in the neighborhood of the Bermudas. No lives were lost, however, and the Bettelheim family reached its destination in safety, and lived in New York three years thereafter.

At the end of the period mentioned the family moved to Pontiac, Illinois, and after living there ten years, came to Brookfield in 1868. Here the father died in 1870 and the mother in 1873. As is not unusual with the people of his native land, the doctor was an accomplished linguist, being able to speak and write fluently in twenty-six different languages at the time of his death. He was also a gentleman of fine social culture, high character and a stern sense of duty which made him very zealous in everything he undertook to do. The people of this country respected him highly, and in all the relations of life he proved himself worthy of all the regard they bestowed upon him.

Bernard J. G. Bettelheim was twenty-three years of age when he came to Brookfield with his parents. Notwithstanding his numerous changes of residence and the unfavorable circumstances under which he passed his childhood, his education was carefully attended to, and he became an accomplished man in scholastic attainments, and was also thoroughly trained for business. He was not long in the city before he was launched on the fitful sea of mercantile life, and then, for nearly forty-two years, he was active, and during the greater part of the time one of the leaders in the business world of this part of the state. A few years before his death he gave up the active management of his business interests to his sons and passed the remainder of his days in comparative freedom from labor and care, enjoying a rest he had richly earned.

On December 26, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Eliza Roberts, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Roberts, early settlers in Brookfield and accounted as among its most worthy and estimable

citizens. Eight children were born of the union, five of whom are living: Dr. B. F., a resident of South Dakota; E. F., who lives in New Mexico; and A. E., Mrs. H. C. Pratt and Miss Florence, all of whom reside in Brookfield.

As has been intimated, Mr. Bettelheim's death was very sudden. It occurred in 1910, and without a moment's warning. During that day he was in the business section of the city and was apparently unusually well and in fine spirits. At four o'clock he went home, and sometime after arriving there, went out to do some chores about the place. When supper time approached and he did not return his daughter Florence went to look for him and found him lying dead in the back yard. His wife at the time was in Dakota.

The announcement of his death shrouded the whole county of Linn in gloom and was a source of universal grief. His remains were laid to rest in Rose Hill cemetery, whither they were accompanied by hosts of mourning friends and consigned to the tomb with every manifestation of popular esteem, the Masonic order, of which he had been an honored member, conducting the services at the grave. He has been greatly missed in religious and business circles, having been prominent in both during his long residence in Brookfield, and zealous in the service of all the interest involved in each, as he was in behalf of every worthy enterprise.

He was a gentleman of extensive and varied information and one of the most successful business men the city has ever known. He was, moreover, a man of great but unostentatious liberality toward every commendable purpose, and generous almost to a fault in private charity. His church was a large beneficiary of his bounty, and all other churches had the benefit of his liberal aid. In the language of the old Latin poet, he was a man, and nothing that was human was foreign to him. The city and county of his home will not soon look upon his like again, if they ever do. But they show that they were worthy of him by the appreciation in which they held him and the veneration in which they cherish his memory.

RICHARD T. SMITHER

Tried by hardship, privation, hourly peril in war, reverses and disappointments in business, and hope deferred in many ways, Richard T. Smither, one of the prominent and successful real estate dealers of Brookfield, has practically laughed in their faces and proven himself

superior to them all. He has been regularly successful in his operations, even if there have been lapses at times and he has not always realized all he hoped for from his labors. In all circumstances and under all conditions he has been sustained by his own resourceful and self-reliant spirit, and this has ever dared Fate to do her worst.

Mr. Smither is a Kentuckian by nativity, his life having begun on "The dark and bloody ground" at Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county, on April 1, 1849. His parents, Alexander and Cordelia (Hawkins) Smither, were also natives of Kentucky, and the latter died in that state in 1854. Soon after this sad event the father moved his children to Missouri, arriving in this state the same year his wife's death occurred, and located at Marion for a short time. From there he moved to Boone county, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying in that county. His forefathers were Tennesseans, and early settlers in Kentucky. His father was a distiller and he a tailor. He and his wife were the parents of five children, all of whom are dead but Richard T.

Richard T. Smither grew to manhood in Jackson and Boone counties, and obtained a limited common school education in their schools. In 1863, when he was but fourteen years old, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Strode's Company A of sharpshooters, which was under the command of General Price. The young recruit remained in the service to the close of the sanguinary contest and participated in many of its principal engagements. He had a horse shot under him at Fulton, where the spirit was high and the fighting fierce, even though the battle did not last long or take rank among the great ones of the war.

Mr. Smither was mustered out of the service in May, 1865, and at once returned to his Boone county home, where he followed farming during the next ten years. He then clerked for a time at Clarksville in Pike county, and followed this experience by a period of ten years passed in business for himself in that county. In 1883 he moved to Linn county, located in Brookfield and opened a store in the hardware and implement trade, which he conducted for seventeen years.

His finger was ever on the pulse of progress and he kept in touch with the genius of improvement that has been for years doing so much to increase the power and add to the comfort and convenience of mankind. When the hour was ripe he united with others in founding the Electric Lighting Company and securing the erection and operation of its plant. This company has very largely engaged his attention and employed his faculties by its expanding business and growing demands.

He is now its president and guiding and controlling spirit, and he devotes himself almost wholly to its management. At the same time, he is zealous and energetic in his support of other public improvements, giving valuable and appreciated aid to every worthy undertaking for the advancement and betterment of his locality.

The public affairs of the city and county of his home also engage his interest in an effective way, and he does his part toward giving them proper trend and guidance. In political faith and adhesion he is connected with the Democratic party, but he has never desired or sought public office, although he has always been an active worker for the success of his party. In fraternal relations he is a devoted member of the Masonic order, with which he has been connected from his early manhood.

On June 14, 1877, he was married to Miss Sallie T. Ship, a daughter of T. B. and Sarah (Fisher) Ship, pioneers of Pike county. No children have been born of the union. Mr. and Mrs. Smither are widely known throughout the county, and everywhere they enjoy in a marked degree the confidence and regard of the whole people. They are known to be upright and useful citizens, representative of all that is most worthy and estimable in Linn county citizenship, and are esteemed in accordance with their demonstrated merit, and their agreeable social qualities, genuine benevolence and other admirable characteristics. Mrs. Smither is a faithful working member of the Presbyterian church, and prominent in all the activities of the congregation to which she belongs, and in which her membership is highly valued.

JOHN B. PATRICK

The versatility and ready adaptiveness of the American mind to all kinds of business, to all the requirements of official life, and to every demand of circumstances, whatever they may be, is so well known and has been so often illustrated by impressive examples and described in published narratives that it has become not only an oft-told, but almost a trite and well-worn tale. Yet, in some lives among us there are such specific features, and such unusual combinations that their story is worthy of detailed narrative, even though much that is told in them seems like tame and unprofitable repetition of general history.

Some of these specific features and unusual combinations are found in the career of John B. Patrick, of Laeledge, this county. He is the leading hardware merchant, grocer and furniture dealer of the town.

He has been a farmer, a merchant, a farmer again, the owner and manager of a livery barn and once more a merchant, and has made every line of endeavor in which he has engaged minister to his welfare and advancement and contribute to the general weal of the community in which he has operated.

Mr. Patrick was born in Livingston county, Missouri, on February 3, 1864, and is the son of John M. and Margaret (Warren) Patrick, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. The father was brought to Missouri in his boyhood by his parents, and passed his life in Livingston county. For a number of years he taught school, and then passed the rest of his life as a farmer. He died in 1867 at the age of fifty-five years, universally respected as a good man and useful and progressive citizen.

The mother was a daughter of Thomas Warren, a pioneer of Howard, Boone, Randolph and Livingston counties in this state, who died at Chillicothe, Livingston county, after many years of creditable living and usefulness as a merchant and farmer, leaving the mark of his influence in each of the four counties named as one of the founders of their civilization and aids in establishing and building up their civil, educational and religious institutions of every kind, and giving character and tone to their citizenship.

Five children, two sons and four daughters, were born in the parental household of Mr. Patrick, of whom he and three of his sisters are living. Their mother survived their father twenty-nine years, passing away in 1896. She was ardent in her devotion to the welfare of her offspring and zealous in care and attention to them to the end of her days, and when she died full of years and with a long record of usefulness to her credit, she was one of the most revered matrons in the whole county of Linn.

John B. Patrick grew to manhood on his father's farm in Livingston county and obtained his education in the public schools near his home. After completing their course of study he followed farming until he reached the age of thirty years, then for ten years was engaged in the livery business and grocery trade at Wheeling in his native county. At the end of the period mentioned he returned to farming and adhered to it three years. But his fondness for mercantile life remained with him and kept insisting on attention, and in 1907 he yielded to its persuasive voice.

In that year he moved to Laclède and purchased the mercantile establishment of C. E. Hilton there, which he has ever since conducted. The business includes grocery, furniture and hardware departments,



REV. CALVIN ALLEN

and also a cream station and cold storage room which is the largest in the county. He has given his business close and careful attention, pushing his trade to the limit of his opportunities, and making every effort in his power to keep pace with the progress of trade and the requirements of the community in which he operates, and all accounts agree in attesting that he succeeds admirably in these laudable designs.

But Mr. Patrick has not confined his interest in business and the welfare of the community to his merchandising operations. He has taken part in other institutions of value much to their benefit and the advantage of the people around him generally. He is a stockholder in the Central States Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, and connected with other fiscal and promotive agencies in Laeclde and elsewhere. He is a wide-awake and enterprising man, and always at the front in behalf of any worthy undertaking for the progress and improvement of his township and county.

On January 7, 1900, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Elva Thomas, a widow whose maiden name was Rickett and who was born in Ohio. She had one child by her former marriage, Elliott W. Thomas, who is still living with her and Mr. Patrick. At the time of her marriage she was a resident of Wheeling, Livingston county, and there the marriage occurred. Mr. Patrick is a Democrat in politics but not an active partisan. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religious affiliation is a devout member of the Christian Church. He is widely known throughout the county and is everywhere held in high esteem.

REV. CALVIN ALLEN

The record of a long life of faithful and self-sacrificing usefulness, of valuable services performed in many fields of labor, without present compensation or hope of future reward in a material way, is always a pleasing one to write, and it is also full of influence and incitement for good to those who read it. For the facts in the narrative, however crudely and imperfectly set forth, are in themselves suggestive and bear their own comment without the aid of word-painting or any of the embellishments of art.

A pleasing task of this nature is furnished the publishers of this work in the case of Rev. Calvin Allen, of Laeclde, who is now in the eighty-fifth year of his age, retired from active pursuits, and able to share in the benefits of the civilization, industrial and mercantile con-

ditions and moral, intellectual and social advantages he has helped so materially to create and build up for the people of Linn county. His long day of toil and trial is over. He bore faithfully its heat and burden, and is now resting calmly and peacefully amid the mild glories of its late evening, with the fruits of his fidelity beaming around him on every side and contributing to his comfort and general happiness.

Mr. Allen was born near Paint Rock, Campbell county, Tennessee, on October 26, 1827, and moved to Indiana with his parents about the year 1836, when he was nine years old. The family located on a farm in Daviess county, in that state, and on that farm the son grew to manhood, obtaining what education he could get in the district school in the neighborhood of his home. Its course of instruction, however, was not sufficient to more than give him a start in mental training. His own reading and studies have since done the rest, and made him a very well-informed and cultivated man.

In 1854, with his young wife and the children they then had, he came to Missouri, making the journey from his Indiana home with ox teams and experiencing many hardships and privations on the way, through portions of which every hour of the twenty-four was fraught with peril from Indians who were still roaming in their wild state in various localities along the route, and night was ever made hideous with the terrifying howls of beasts of prey in search of their predatory livelihood.

On his arrival in this state Mr. Allen took up government land in Grundy county, for which he paid seventy-five cents an acre, it being prairie land. The timber land to be had at the time sold at two dollars an acre, which was more than he could afford to pay. He remained in Grundy county engaged in farming four years, then entered the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on probation with a view to devoting the remainder of his life to preaching the gospel and doing pastoral work among the people of this region.

Mr. Allen's first appointment in the Christian ministry was to Albany circuit in Gentry county and two other counties in the same scope of territory. The circuit embraced the greater part of the three counties and had twenty-seven charges requiring attention. He found his work exacting, the claims on his time and energies exhausting, the recompense for his services in a worldly way so meager as to give him very little for provision for his family, and the prospect for improvement in the conditions next to nothing. But he was impelled by a high sense of duty and persevered in the arduous labor for twenty-three years.

He was first on probation four years, then regularly in the ministry nineteen years, entering the conference in 1858 and being placed on its superannuated list for six years in 1881. In 1887 he was placed permanently on the superannuated list, and he still belongs to the Conference as a superannuated member, having been connected with the organization continuously for fifty-three years. He settled at Laclède in 1881, and has resided there ever since. While he still does ministerial work occasionally, he has not been regularly active in the harness for a long time, although he has never lost an iota of his interest in the labor.

In July, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Elvira Crook, a daughter of "Boss" Asa Crook, who was a Kentuckian by nativity. Six children were born of the union, only one of whom, Edmund B. Allen of Laclède, is now living. A sketch of his life will be found in this work. The mother died in Laclède on February 1, 1890. She was a noble pioneer woman, heroic in spirit, ready to undergo any labor, face any peril or endure any hardship for the benefit of her family, the good of the people with whom she mingled and associated, or the furtherance of the work in which her husband was engaged. Her memory is enshrined in the affectionate regard of all who knew her, and the force of her example is still potential wherever she lived and exhibited her loftiness and strength of character.

The father, although a man of peace, and devoted to the spread of the doctrine of good will among men, has always had a high ideal of patriotism and been ardent in seeking to promote the welfare of his country. During the Civil war he was a member of the first regiment of enrolled militia in this state, which, when he joined it, was known as Colonel Kimball's Reserves, but is now usually designated as the Home Guards. In this organization he was always ready for field duty, if it should be required, and was faithful to every claim of the service, whatever was involved, meeting his obligations where the salvation of the Union was at stake with the same high sense of duty that impelled him when the salvation of immoral souls was the supreme and impressive issue.

Rev. Calvin Allen has lived among the people of Linn county for thirty-seven years. His life among them during all of that period has been an open book, and it has not a stain on any of its pages. The residents in all parts of the county know him well, and there is not one in all their number that does not do him reverence. Although so far advanced in years, his body is still vigorous and active, his mind is strong and clear and his heart throbs as intensely for the good of

humanity as ever. The burden of his years has stayed his once ready hand in its great activity, but nothing can dim the lustre of his deeds or take away anything from the admirable record he has made. He is approaching his "narrow house and his long sleep" attended by the veneration and loving esteem of all who know him, and the evening anthem of his long day is medolious with the tributes of approval which thousands to whom he has ministered bestow upon him. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

JONATHAN J. HENDERICKS

For fifty-six years Jonathan J. Hendericks, of Brookfield, has been a resident of Linn county, and during all of that long period has been connected directly or indirectly with its farming industry. He has been actively engaged in the real estate business during the last sixteen years, but even in connection with that he has been more or less in touch with the farming industry of the county, and may therefore be properly said to have been a farmer, or an adjunct to agricultural work from his boyhood to the present time (1912).

Mr. Hendericks is a native of Virginia, and was born in Tazewell county in the Old Dominion on October 25, 1842. His parents were Mark and Sarah (Scott) Hendricks, also born in Virginia, the former in Montgomery and the latter in Tazewell county. The father was a blacksmith and also followed farming. In 1843 he determined to seek better opportunities than his state seemed to afford him on the virgin soil of the West, and loading his household goods on a wagon, started for Missouri overland. He did not get out of his native state, however, for death overtook him at Kanawha in that part of it which is now West Virginia.

The mother returned to the old home with her young child, overwhelmed by her great bereavement, and without the nerve at the time to try her fortune alone in a new country so far from the friends and associations of her childhood, youth and young womanhood. She remained there eleven years, and was then seized with another longing for the West, and brought her family to Randolph county in this state, where they passed the first winter. The next spring the family moved to Linn county and located near Linneus, some time afterward moving to Bucklin township, the mother in the meantime having contracted a second marriage in which she united herself with a Mr. Carter. By

her marriage with Mr. Hendericks she had two sons, but Jonathan is the only one of the two now living.

He was twelve years old when the family came to this state, and nearly thirteen when it located in Linn county. He attended the old-time country schools of the period, which were kept for a few months during the winter in a rude log shack furnished with slab benches, and in them acquired all he ever got in the way of scholastic training. At an early age he began life for himself as a farmer, and that occupation he followed steadily until 1900. He experienced all the hardships and privations of frontier life and all the difficulties of converting a tract of wild land into a productive and well improved farm, doing this on 160 acres in Bucklin township when the whole region surrounding him was still largely unoccupied and almost an unbroken wilderness.

In 1883 he bought a farm near Brookfield, which he lived on and cultivated until 1895. He then sold it and turned his attention to dealing extensively in real estate and carrying on an insurance business, in which he is still engaged. His operations have steadily grown in magnitude until now they have reached large proportions and given him a very considerable business. He is considered an excellent judge of property and has broad and comprehensive knowledge on the subject, making him a judicious adviser for both buyers and sellers, and causing him to be called into almost daily consultations with reference to it.

While he did not go far from home during the Civil War, he took part in it as a member of Company H, Second Missouri Provisional Regiment, which rendered valuable service to the state guarding the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for a year and a half, from the fall of 1863 to the close of the war. Mr. Hendericks was corporal of his company. The regiment took part in no actual hostilities, but was always prepared for the worst, and on several occasions was very near an engagement in deadly combat.

Mr. Hendericks was married in 1874 to Miss Cynthia J. Ramsey, a native of Indiana and a daughter of George and Polly (Broadhurst) Ramsey, who came to Linn county in 1844. No children have been born of the union. The head of the house is a Republican in his political faith and allegiance, and his services to his party have always been active and well appreciated by both its leaders and its rank and file. He has served as a justice of the peace and township trustee. He is a Freemason of the Royal Arch degree in fraternal relations. As a citizen he is regarded as sterling and representative of the best in the county. As a man of public spirit and enterprise, both in his own affairs and those of the county, he is esteemed as an influential force, resource-

ful and progressive, wise in counsel and energetic and effective in action. In all the relations of life he is known to be correct and commendable, and the people of the county have for him universal respect and good will.

ROBERT R. SMITH

Orphaned when he was but little over one year old by the death of his father, and by this sad bereavement forced to begin the struggle for a livelihood and advancement among men at a very early age, Robert R. Smith of Brookfield, this county, has been wholly the architect of his own fortune, the maker and director of his own career, the source and medium of all his triumphs in life. In business, in social circles and in the bright record he has written for himself in the chronicles of the great fraternity of which he is now one of the highest officials and has long been a shining ornament and a potent force for good, he has made his own way without the aid of Fortune's favors or advantageous circumstances at any time. His capital has been his high character, his native ability, his persistent industry, his determined self-reliance and his genial and benevolent disposition. These assets, freely invested wherever he has lived, have brought him in excellent and rich returns in the good will and esteem of the people, and given him prominence and popularity in every line of endeavor he has tried.

Mr. Smith's life began near Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, on February 6, 1863. He is a son of Reuben and Christina (Boyles) Smith, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer, and during a part of the Civil War served in the Ohio state militia. He died in 1863, when his son was still an infant, and left the care of him and the four other children in the family to the mother.

This excellent woman felt her bereavement keenly and deeply mourned the great loss she had sustained. But she also realized intensely her heavy responsibility in the rearing of her children, and she put everything else aside in order that she might meet that fully. With the fortitude and courage of a Roman matron she entered upon the performance of her duties in this respect, and she never abandoned them for a moment until they were discharged to the full extent and in the best manner her circumstances would allow. She brought her five children to Linneus in June, 1866, and here continued the devoted care of them she had begun in her former home. Sometime after her arrival in this county she was married a second time, uniting herself in this

marriage with a Mr. Haymaker. Her first husband was a son of John W. Smith, who died in Ohio, leaving two sons and one daughter at the time of his demise.

Robert R. Smith grew from the age of three years to manhood in Linneus and obtained a limited education in the public schools of that city, attending them in winter for a few years and working in the summer at anything his willing hands could find to do. His great desire was to lighten the burden of family care borne by his mother, to whom he was faithful and fervent in filial devotion. When he was eleven years old he became a bread-winner, first as a clerk in a grocery store, then as a farm hand. Earnestly desirous of better pay for his time and labor, he next accepted employment as a section hand on a railroad. From this occupation he went to clerking for a lumber dealer, and from that to clerking in a dry goods store.

Mr. Smith's brave, manly heart won him friends in early youth who have stood by him in all his vicissitudes in life, and in every position he held he won the good will of both his employers and the patrons of their business. From the start his aim was high, and in all circumstances his efforts were zealous and well applied. His progress, too, although very slow and painful at first, was steady always, and after a time became more rapid, easy and agreeable, and widening opportunities gave him scope for more decided and far-reaching usefulness.

His general popularity was handsomely demonstrated in 1892, when he was elected treasurer of Linn county by a majority of 240 votes. In that election every other candidate of his party but two was defeated. So well did he perform his duties in this office, that at the end of his first term he was elected for another by a majority of 640 votes. At the close of his second term he was invited to enter the mercantile firm of Hartman & Tooley as a stockholder and the secretary of the company, which was then the largest capitalized corporation in northern Missouri. This has since become the Tooley Mercantile Company, and Mr. Smith is now its vice president. It is a leader among the mercantile institutions of Brookfield, and has few if any rivals in magnitude and extent of business in this part of the state.

Mr. Smith is also a stockholder in the Linn County Bank, and a director and the treasurer of the Inter-Ocean Life and Casualty Company of Springfield, Illinois, which he founded. His political allegiance and services are given to the Republican party, to which he is loyally devoted. For some years he was a member of its state central committee of Missouri. He was married on January 25, 1888, to Miss Sallie E. Phillips, a daughter of John C. Phillips, whose life story is briefly

told on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons and two daughters: Calvin O., who is a graduate of the University of Chicago and now a student in the law department of Harvard; and Maurice R., Catherine and Virginia, who are living at home with their parents.

Mr. Smith has from his early manhood taken a very active interest in fraternal organizations, in two of which he holds appreciated membership. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the latter of these he has been particularly zealous and effective in service, and has risen to a very high official position in its government, being at this time chairman of its general board of directors, an office to which he has been chosen by the Head Camp of the fraternity in annual sessions.

In 1898 he was elected Venerable Consul of Brookfield Camp No. 2127, and under his guidance in a few years the camp more than doubled its membership. In 1901 he became a candidate for Head Banker of the fraternity, a position requiring both business ability of a high order and incorruptible integrity. He was unanimously chosen to the position by the Head Camp that year. In this office he demonstrated so clearly that he was sterling and fitted for any responsible position in life, that in 1903 he was elected a member of the general board of directors, and since then has been made chairman of the board.

The membership of the Modern Woodmen of America is very large. It is an insurance order, and as such its funds are greater than those of any other insurance fraternity in the world. It covers a vast territory in this country and others, and its interests are multitudinous in number, great in magnitude and extensively diversified in character. Its head banker has enormous responsibilities and its directors are heavily burdened with them also. To win not only distinction but universal approval and commendation in either position is a high tribute to a man's business capacity and unyielding integrity. To win this in both is a triumph that is attainable by few men and must be based on genuine merit of the most exalted kind in him who achieves it. Mr. Smith has shown that he has such merit.

OSCAR F. LIBBY

In his own history and that of his parents Oscar F. Libby of Laclède, this county furnishes a fine illustration of the migrations of the American people from one part of the country to another, their changes of occupation from time to time, according to the circumstances

in which they find themselves, and their universal and masterly adaptiveness to conditions whatever the requirements of those conditions may be. He and his parents were born in far-away Maine, lived in three other states before becoming residents of Missouri, and both he and his father changed their occupations whenever opportunities were presented for profitable ventures in new or different lines of endeavor. These are experiences common in our history, but they argue no want of steadfastness or stability on the part of our people. On the contrary, they are proofs of the great alertness, restless activity and genius for conquest in all domains of activity of the American mind, and outgrowths or causes of the enterprise which has made our nation so rich and great and given us so commanding a rank among the leading powers of the world in arms, in arts, in industries and in commerce.

Oscar F. Libby's life began in Cumberland county, Maine, on December 9, 1852, and he is a son of Nathaniel S. and Sarah (Freeman) Libby, also natives of that state and county, where the father was born on January 14, 1830. In March, 1855, led by the richness of the prairies of the West, he left his native state and moved his family as it was then to Greene county, Illinois, but only remained there two months. He then moved to St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and there purchased 160 acres of school land.

The region in which he made his purchase did not seem to him at the time the best for the exercise of his enterprise, and accordingly he changed his residence and base of operations temporarily to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where he took up a tract of government land of 160 acres. In the fall of 1855 he went back to the pineries of Wisconsin, and passed the winter there logging with oxen. The next spring he began to improve his Minnesota land, and became a prominent man in the region of its location. He was a member of the first board of trustees of Roscoe township in Goodhue county and assisted in organizing the county.

He lived in that county until he proved up on his land, then traded it for \$200, a yoke of oxen, a cow and a log chain, which was thought to be a first rate deal for that period. In May, 1861, he again crossed the Mississippi river to his St. Croix county, Wisconsin, land and began to improve that. In time he made a fine farm of it for the state of development then considered advanced and then left it for other new and untried regions and fresh fields of conquest over the wilderness.

It was in October, 1869, that he brought his family to Linn county, Missouri, and located at Laclede. Soon afterward he moved to a farm

three miles north of that town, where he resided until his death, which occurred on July 20, 1901. He was married in April, 1851, to Miss Sarah Freeman, also a native of Maine and a daughter of George Freeman of that state. Of the eleven children born of the union ten are living: Oscar F., the immediate subject of this sketch; Walter, who is a resident of Cheyenne, Oklahoma; Ernest L., whose home is at Linn Creek, Camden county, in this state; Lucy F., who is still residing on the family homestead north of Laeledge; Sarah M., now the wife of I. H. Watson of Brookfield; Lucius E., who is also living on the homestead; Lottie L., who is now the wife of Charles Sternkey of Brookfield; John, who has his home at Bonne Terre, St. Francois county, Missouri; Grace, who married with William F. Havner and is living at No. 308 North Fifth street, Kansas City, Kansas; and Maria H., who is now Mrs. Carl E. Brown of Clarimere, Oklahoma.

Oscar F. Libby obtained the greater part of his scholastic training in Wisconsin, being about eighteen years old when the family moved to this state and county. But after his arrival here he attended public schools in Linneus and Laeledge. At the age of twenty he began teaching in the public schools of the county and adhered to that profession for twelve terms. While engaged in teaching he also studied law at home, and in June, 1878, was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been busily occupied in his profession, and steadily rose in rank in it until in 1906 he was elected judge of the county court for a term of two years.

Mr. Libby is a Democrat in political faith and allegiance, but he has never been desirous of public office and has never sought official station either by appointment or election. His being chosen county judge was by motion of the people of the county, who knew his ability and high character, and without any solicitation on his part. He has, however, always been active and energetic in connection with public affairs, and in every way open to him has shown his deep and abiding interest in the progress and development of his county and the enduring welfare of its people.

On September 27, 1882, Mr. Libby was joined in wedlock with Miss Rebecca J. Watson, a daughter of James H. and Rebecca J. Watson, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Chariton county, Missouri. Six children have been born in the Libby household, five of whom are living: Oscar F., Jr., whose home is in Kansas City, Missouri; Harry J., who is a resident of Shelbina, this state; and Louis, Mary V. and Bertha E., who are still at home with their parents.

L. A. MOORMAN

With the native quickness of perception, resourceful adaptation to circumstances, and readiness for any requirement, which he inherited from his Irish ancestry, well trained by an excellent education, and all his faculties still warm with the fire and energy of young manhood, L. A. Moorman, manager and treasurer of the Moorman Lumber Company of Marceline, which he founded, is well worthy of the high hopes entertained of him as a business man and a wide-awake, enterprising and progressive citizen. He has high character and strict integrity to back his other qualifications for success in life, and his industry leaves no hour go by without paying its tribute to his advancement in life and the benefit of whatever he has in hand for his own welfare or that of other persons.

Mr. Moorman is a native of Missouri, having been born in Chariton county on August 23, 1875. He is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Shands) Moorman, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The parents moved to Missouri in 1864 and located in Chariton county. They farmed in that county for a number of years, but are now living retired from active pursuits in Marceline. Of the children born of their union four sons and one daughter are living. The ancestors of the father came from Ireland to this country at an early day and settled in Virginia. Some of their descendants moved to Kentucky when it was still largely a wilderness, and others have since become residents of Missouri. Wherever they have lived they have followed the occupation of the old patriarchs and been farmers.

L. A. Moorman was reared to manhood in Chariton county and began his education in its public schools. He attended the Keytesville High School and the Normal School at Kirksville, and afterward the University of Chicago. His aim was to qualify himself as a high grade teacher, and after leaving the university he taught in the public schools of this county for a period of eleven years, the earlier part of the time at various places in the country districts, then two years as principal and five as superintendent of the schools in Marceline. His influence for good in the management and improvement of the Marceline schools was considerable and is still felt and acknowledged by teachers and school patrons alike.

In 1911 he resigned as a teacher and school official and turned his attention to the lumber trade, purchasing the business of the late W. D. Brown, deceased. In order to give himself a wider sweep and greater resources in the business, he organized the Moorman Lumber

Company, with himself as general manager and treasurer, but with the wisdom of others interested in the company to add to his own for the general advantage of all. The company is prospering finely under his management and its trade is increasing rapidly. He stood high in the estimation of the public as a school teacher, and he has now won general confidence and esteem and many warm encomiums as a business man.

Mr. Moorman has always been deeply and practically interested in the development and improvement of his township and county, and has never hesitated to do his full share of the work of promoting their advancement. In political faith and allegiance he is a member of the Democratic party and consistently loyal and serviceable to it. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to the degree of Knights Templar. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and an earnest worker in the congregation to which he belongs.

On December 6, 1906, Mr. Moorman was united in marriage with Miss Eugenia M. Ringo of Kirksville. Like her husband, Mrs. Moorman is well educated, and like him she is sincerely, warmly and intelligently interested in the welfare of Marceline, Bucklin township and Linn county. Although her manifestations of local patriotism cannot cover all the ground and be active in all the channels of usefulness that have the benefit of Mr. Moorman's activity, in her own department of helpfulness she is as energetic and genuinely serviceable as he is in his. Both have a high place in the estimation of the public and a strong hold on the confidence, regard and esteem of the whole people, including every class.

JOHN M. ANDERSON

(Deceased)

The late John M. Anderson, who died in Bucklin township, this county, in 1899, was one of the pioneers of that portion of the county and one of its most substantial and esteemed citizens. Besides the romance and hardships attending his coming into the wilderness and hewing out a farm from its broad expanse of unbroken soil, in a time when the region in which he located was largely unpeopled and still infested with its savage denizens, ferocious Indians and beasts of prey, his life had many adventures and incidents of much more than ordinary interest. And throughout the course of it he presented a manly front to every opponent, whether of man or circumstance, and always main-

tained his independence, self-reliance and upright and elevated position among his fellow men.

Mr. Anderson was a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, about the year 1807. He was a son of Milton Anderson, who was also a native of Virginia, and a life-long resident of that state, where he died at a good old age. The son remained at the place of his birth until he reached the age of twenty-nine years, and was educated and married there. After attaining his majority he engaged in farming, and followed that occupation in Virginia until 1836, when he moved his family to Missouri and located near Brunswick in Chariton county.

The journey from his old home to his new one, which was then one of considerable extent, was made with teams, and he brought his slaves, live stock and household equipment with him. It was a long and tedious trip, and not without peril in many parts; for the Indians were at all times likely to be hostile, the common necessities of life were difficult of attainment, roads were few, bridges in many places unknown and fordings undetermined as to depth and safety. But he and his wife were resolute in spirit and strong in courage, and they persevered to the end of their long journey, through the unknown to the unknown, and reached their destination, with all their belongings, in safety and comparative comfort.

The family remained in Chariton county about two years, then moved to Linn county, finding another new home on government land which the father took up a short distance west of Bucklin. He broke up and cultivated this land, erected as good buildings for the shelter of his family, his live stock and his crops as he could under the circumstances, and lived on it until his death in 1899, the year in which his wife also died. At the beginning of the Civil War he owned some 1,500 acres, and had about 300 acres fenced and a large portion of it under cultivation. The war cloud threatened him in every way. Party spirit ran high along the border and there were many indications that the war would be predatory and respect neither life nor property on either side, which is always the case in border warfare. Mr. Anderson's sympathies were with the South, and he took his slaves and stock, with his family, to Texas, establishing himself on a farm which he bought near Sherman, the county seat of Grayson county in that state. He remained there until after the close of the war and then came back to his Linn county home.

Mr. Anderson was married in Virginia to Miss Mary Hubbard. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters. Two of the

sons and three of the daughters are living: Robert L., who resides in this county; Hezekiah, a resident of Marceline; Mary, who lives with her brother on the homestead; Emma, who is now the wife of Thomas B. Glasgow of this county; and Edward, who lives on and farms the land occupied by his parents during their lives.

The father was a Democrat in political faith and party allegiance, and an energetic and effective worker for the success of his organization. But his zeal was inspired by conviction and principle, and had no element of personal ambition in it, as he never sought, desired or would accept a political office of any kind, either by appointment or election. He was prominent as a farmer and influential as a citizen throughout the county, and enjoyed extensive popularity among all classes of its people. Before the end of his long and useful life he became a patriarch among them, and received the veneration due to such a rank. And it must be said to his credit that he deserved the good will and regard so richly bestowed upon him, as he was upright and straightforward in all the relations of life, and true to every duty of his manhood.

BRADFORD McALLISTER

From a tidewater county on the coast of Maine to a wholly agricultural one in the interior of Missouri; from the shores of the Atlantic to the prairies of the West, beyond the great Father of Waters; from the hazards and stirring life of the manufacturing, fishing and other industries of the East to the remote and quiet pursuit of tilling the soil and the occupations allied with and growing out of that in the Middle West, is a far step; but it is one which the interesting subject of this brief review has taken with advantage to himself and to the people here, among whom he brought by it the energy, resourcefulness and enterprise indigenous to his native state, and the ingenuity and adaptiveness characteristic of its people.

Bradford McAllister has shown that he has the adaptiveness of the residents of his native section of the country by seizing and harnessing opportunity for his service as they have come to him, and by ready coalescence with new conditions and his enterprise in making the most of them. For, whether he was connected with the fishing or the manufacturing industry, or with neither, whatever his occupation might have been in the region of his birth, the conditions and requirements for men of mold and progressiveness, and the opportunities offered them there were very different from those of the region in which he now lives; and

he has been as ready in his use of what has been offered here as he could have been in what was available there, and probably has made as much progress, if not more.

Mr. McAllister was born in Waldo county, Maine, on August 6, 1846, and is a son of Alfred and Waitie (Foster) McAllister, also natives of that state. The father was a general merchant there, and there the mother died. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter, all of whom are now deceased except Bradford and one of his brothers. After the death of the mother the father married again. He brought his family to Missouri in 1866 and located in Carroll county, where he engaged in farming, remaining in that county until his death, which occurred there.

Bradford McAllister, who is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and whose grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, grew to the age of twenty years in his native state, obtained a common school education there, and after leaving school learned the trade of a blacksmith and carriage maker. He came to Missouri with his father, and after his arrival in this state farmed for a number of years. He also kept a store in Carroll county seven years. He prospered in both enterprises, and on coming to Marceline in 1891 began business in operating a dray and express service, of which he was the sole owner and manager, and which he carried on for sixteen years, handling ice throughout an extensive scope of territory in connection with that business. His business became large and it opened his eyes to a new opportunity, which he lost no time in embracing.

At the end of the period named he bought the creamery of which he is now the head, and took his sons into the business with him, and it has since been conducted under the firm name of B. McAllister & Sons. He also founded the bottling works, which he operated some time. Since his purchase of the creamery it has been rebuilt and enlarged, and in connection with it a large silo and commodious barns have been erected. The firm owns a fine herd of cows as one source of supply for the creamery. It sells ice cream, butter and other creamery products extensively and continues to handle ice and carry on the dray and express line. Its business is extensive and active, and requires the energy and close attention of all the members of the firm in its various departments.

On March 13, 1869, Mr. McAllister was married to Miss Malinda J. Brown, a native of Missouri. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are living: Charles A., M. Emma, William A., Ralph N., Chester B., Ross, Olive A., Hazel B. and Earl. The father is a Socialist in his political faith and takes a considerable interest in the affairs of his

party. He is also earnestly interested in the progress and development of his township and county, and is widely and favorably known as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, always ready to bear his part of the burden of cost, labor and influence necessary to carry out new undertakings for the general welfare of his locality and bring them to a successful conclusion. Throughout the county he is well esteemed in business circles, for his devotion to the duties of citizenship and as a man. The other members of the family share in the good opinion and general regard bestowed on him.

FRANK M. WOLFE

A native of Knox county, Illinois, a resident for some years of Chariton county in this state, and having his home in Linn county continuously since 1882, Frank M. Wolfe, now (1912) postmaster of Marcelline, has had experience of a varied kind in several residences, and has attended schools under a considerable variety of circumstances, and secured his education under somewhat difficult and trying conditions. But he has been game from his boyhood, and always faced his difficulties with a manly and resourceful spirit and a determination to make the best of whatever has befallen him. This spirit has been his main reliance and has won him success.

Mr. Wolfe's life began on June 14, 1868, in the great prairie state, and when he was but six years old the family moved to Missouri and located in Chariton county. Eight years later, that is in 1882, they all changed their residence to Linn county, and this has been the family home ever since the year last named. Mr. Wolfe is a son of Warren and Sarah E. (Buck) Wolfe, the former born in Iowa and the latter in Illinois. The father is a retired farmer, having given up active work in the management of his farm in 1910, after carrying on its operations twenty-eight years.

In 1863, during the progress of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in defense of the Union, and in that regiment he served to the end of the great conflict which so nearly dismembered our country and was so costly in blood and treasure. He was with General Sherman on his historic march to the sea, and also took part in a number of battles, but while frequently in the very deluge of death in some of the great engagements of the war, he escaped unharmed except by the hardships and privations of the serv-

ice, which were considerable to him, as he was in the midst of the most active and telling requirements most of the time.

Mr. Wolfe, the elder, and his wife were the parents of seven sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. Frank M. was the second in the order of birth. He obtained his education in country schools, and for some years after the dawn of his manhood followed farming. He then turned his attention to merchandising, in which he was engaged for seven years in Marceline. He was appointed postmaster of Marceline on August 5, 1909, and has held the office continuously since that time, rendering the people very acceptable service and making an excellent record in the office.

Mr. Wolfe has been a life-long Republican in his political faith and allegiance, and has long rendered his party good service, both by his wisdom in counsel and his energy and effectiveness in action. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affiliation he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He takes a very active and serviceable interest in the affairs of his lodge and his church, and his membership in both is highly appreciated by the other members, who find him very effective as a worker for the good of the two organizations and enterprising in promoting their welfare.

On December 2d, 1892, Mr. Wolfe was united in marriage with Miss Mabel E. Burch, of Linn county. They have three children, Ruby, Theresa B. and Fern M., all of whom are still members of the parental family circle. All the members of the family are highly esteemed throughout their township and in other parts of the county for their usefulness and worth as members of their community and as citizens generally, and they are fully deserving of the high regard in which they are held.

DR. JOHN L. BURKE

For the greater part of thirty-five years a physician and surgeon in active practice in times of peace, and during the Civil War a Union soldier, Dr. John L. Burke, of Laeade, has shown his interest in the welfare of his fellow-men and his devotion to his country in practical service to both. He comes of a military family, too, being of the third generation of his male line that has taken up arms in defense of American liberty and the preservation of the Union and its institutions.

He was born at Morgantown, Butler county, Kentucky, on January 11, 1847, and is a son of Dr. Bartlett J. and Amanda H. (James) Burke,

also natives of Kentucky. The father completed his professional education in the medical department of Louisville University and practiced in his native state until 1856. In that year he moved to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he practiced nine years. At the end of that time he came to Missouri and located in Livingston county, moving later to Lathrop in Clinton county, going there in 1868, and being the first physician there.

The father served during the Civil War in the Seventieth and the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1863, and remaining on duty to the close of the memorable and sanguinary conflict. At one time he was elected captain of Company A, the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois regiment, but he never served in that capacity, being retained all the time as hospital steward. During his residence at Lathrop he was a justice of the peace for a number of years. In fraternal life he belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic order.

His father, James Burke, was also a native of Kentucky. He was a son of John Burke, who came to this country from Ireland in 1760 and helped to win independence for the United States as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. On his arrival in this country he located in North Carolina, and during the Revolution served in a North Carolina regiment. He died near Richmond, Indiana, and was for some years before his death on the Revolutionary pension roll of the country.

Dr. John L. Burke's mother died in 1883 and his father in 1905. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom, five sons and one daughter, grew to maturity. One of the sons was killed in the Civil War, and four of the eleven children are yet living. The doctor, who is the immediate subject of this brief review, was reared in Kentucky and Illinois and attended the district schools in both states. When the Civil War began he enlisted in the Union army twice, but was rejected each time on account of his youth. He was accepted in 1864 as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served in that company one hundred days, the full term of his enlistment. In 1865 he enlisted again in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-second Illinois regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war. He was in the Missouri campaign during his first service and was assigned to the duty of guarding prisoners in Illinois; also saw service in middle and west Tennessee during last enlistment.

After receiving an honorable discharge from the army the doctor returned to Illinois, but remained there only a few weeks, then came to Missouri with the rest of the family. Here he taught school for a time

and studied medicine under the instruction of his father. In 1877 he began practicing as an under-graduate, and attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College during the terms of 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881. On receiving his diploma in the year last named he came at once to Laclède, and has lived here ever since. Prior to going to the medical college he lived five years in Kansas, but nearly the whole of his mature life has been passed in this state and thirty-one years of it at Laclède.

On February 27, 1873, the doctor was married to Miss Mary F. Moss, a native of Livingston county, Missouri. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Dr. Foster W. Burke, of Laclède; Louise H., who is now the wife of Alvin C. Lippitt, of Meadville, Linn county; and William E., who is a resident of Brookfield. The father is a Republican in political faith and allegiance, but is no longer an active partisan. He belongs to the county, state and Grand river medical societies, is a Freemason and an Odd Fellow in fraternal connections and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He also holds active and appreciated membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Officially he is a member and the president of the United States Pension Board for Linn county. No citizen of Linn county is more highly esteemed, and none is more truly deserving of the high regard in which he is held by all classes of the people.

Dr. Foster W. Burke, the son of Dr. John L., was born in Clinton county, Missouri, on September 29, 1874. He obtained his education in Linn county, being but seven years old when his parents located at Laclède, and is a graduate of Brookfield College. He began the study of medicine in 1894, entering for the purpose what was then Marion Simms Medical College but is now a part of the St. Louis University. He was graduated from that institution in 1897, and has since then been actively engaged in practice at Laclède, with a steadily increasing patronage and growing popularity as a physician and citizen of fine attainments and high character.

The doctor belongs to the county, state and Grand river medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the United States Pension Board for Linn county and the secretary of the board. In politics he is a Republican and active in the service of his party. He has been a member of its county central committee twelve years and for six chairman of it. For two years he has been a member of the state committee. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of Elks, and in religious affiliation with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On October 20, 1906, the doctor was united in marriage with Miss

Georgia E. Maxey, of Kansas City, Missouri. They have one child, their son Foster W., Jr. Mrs. Burke's father, Stephen Maxey, was a soldier in the Confederate army under General Price. He was a native of Kentucky. He died a number of years ago. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Templin, and who is still living, is a native of Ohio.

Dr. Burke, the younger, is one of the most prominent and promising young professional men and civic forces in Linn county. He is thoroughly informed and very skillful in his professional work, stands high as a citizen, is a sunbeam in social gatherings, and has shown himself to be deeply and intelligently interested in the wholesome progress and enduring welfare of his township, county and state. The people all over the county know him well and favorably, and they all esteem him in accordance with his universally acknowledged worth, ability and enterprise.

E. W. TAYLER

The leading druggist and the oldest merchant in continuous business in Marceline, E. W. Tayler has earned the high place he holds in the business world of this part of the country, and as he has also been public spirited and progressive in connection with the development and improvement of the city and county of his home, he is well deserving of the cordial esteem which all classes of the people bestow on him without stint. He is not a native of Missouri, but has lived in the state from infancy, and was not reared in Linn county, but has dwelt among its people and taken part in their activities for almost a full quarter of a century. He is therefore imbued with their spirit, deeply interested in their welfare and feels a just and commendable pride in their achievements, in which he has borne his part in full measure and with eagerness.

Mr. Tayler was born in Galesburg, Illinois, on March 14, 1869, and before the end of that year was brought by his parents to Missouri and found a new home in Chariton county. He is a son of Edward H. and Emma J. (Wilmot) Tayler, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Illinois. The father was a farmer and located on a tract of wild land in Chariton county on his arrival in this state in 1869. He devoted himself exclusively to the improvement and cultivation of his farm until the spring of 1887, when he opened a general store on the farm for the purpose of supplying the needs of the workmen who were then building the Santa Fé Railroad. During the winter of the same

year he moved the store to Marceline and restricted himself to the drug trade.

He continued to carry on the business until March, 1901, when he retired and turned it over to his son, who is still conducting it. The father is now living in Oakland, California. His wife died in 1895 after long years of usefulness and upright living, true to her duties as a wife and mother, devoted to the welfare of her children and serviceably interested in the good of every community in which she lived. They had two children, one of whom has died. The father was a very progressive and useful citizen during his residence in this part of the country. He was one of the earliest promoters of the coal mining industry at Marceline, and helped to finance the first mine opened here.

His father, Thomas H. Tayler, grandfather of E. W. Tayler, was born on the Isle of Wight, England, and was brought to the United States by his parents when he was ten years old. The family located in New York state, and in 1848 Thomas H. became a pioneer in the neighborhood of Galesburg, Illinois, keeping a tavern twelve miles north of that city, where he died. He married with Miss Lydia Strouse, and they became the parents of four sons, two of whom are living.

E. W. Tayler was reared on his father's farm and obtained his academic education in the public schools. He pursued a course of special training for business at the Avalon (Missouri) Commercial College, then entered his father's store as a clerk and student of pharmacy, of which he acquired a knowledge in the most practical way. He soon secured such a mastery of the science that he became a registered pharmacist after passing a highly creditable examination in the manner made necessary by the law.

Mr. Tayler remained in association with his father until the latter retired, then took charge of the business himself, since which time he has been its sole proprietor. It is enough, in description of him as a merchant, to say that he has kept pace with the progress of the times and is strictly up to date in his business. He studies the needs of the community and the best way of providing for them, both in his general line of drugs and chemicals, and in the other articles of merchandise that are usually allied with that in trade. As a pharmacist he is well qualified in the profession by extensive and accurate knowledge and in practical skill and genuine conscientiousness in the application of that knowledge.

On September 6, 1893, Mr. Tayler was united in marriage with Miss Jessie Null, a daughter of Dr. A. C. Null of Sumner, Chariton county, Missouri. They have two children, their sons Viers W. and Willard L.

The father is a Democrat in political faith and allegiance and warmly interested in the success and continued supremacy of his party, seeing in its principles and their general application to public affairs the best guarantee of good government in city, county and nation. He has given the community excellent service for a number of years as a member of the school board. Fraternally he belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order. The people of Linn county esteem him highly as a citizen and as a man, and he has a very considerable and helpful influence among them.

HARRY K. WEST

The whole city of Brookfield and county of Linn, as well as a large part of the surrounding country was thrown into grief and gloom by the untimely death of the late Harry K. West, which occurred on June 16, 1907, when he was at the height of his usefulness and but forty-seven years old. The vacancy in the professional and social life of the community occasioned by his demise was keenly felt at the time and has not been filled. His memory is cherished and revered as that of one of the best citizens and most progressive and useful men in the county, as well as one of its most eminent lawyers and leaders of thought and action in all that ministers to the advancement of the county and the substantial welfare of its people.

Mr. West was born in Putnam county, Illinois, on February 23, 1860, and was brought to Linn county, Missouri, by his parents when he was but ten years old. He grew to manhood in this county and was educated in its schools. An account of the life of his parents, Robert N. and Susan K. (Mills) West, will be found in a sketch of his brother, Henry J. West, on another page of this volume. As soon as the young man completed his scholastic education he began reading law under the direction of Major A. W. Mullins of Linneus, and he made such progress in his preparatory studies that he was admitted to practice in 1881.

He remained at Linneus until 1887, and by that time had built up a considerable practice and gained a high reputation for the extent and accuracy of his legal knowledge and his ability, skill and conscientiousness as a practitioner. In the year last named he removed to Marceline, where he lived and labored at his professional work until 1899, then changed his residence to Brookfield, where he passed the remainder of his days.

Soon after locating in Brookfield Mr. West formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with T. M. Bresnehen, a sketch of



Harry K. West

whom will be found in this work, and this partnership lasted until Mr. West's death. He made an excellent record as a member of the firm and helped to carry its name to the first rank in the profession in this part of the country, being regarded as one of the most capable and upright lawyers in the county. He was also widely and favorably known in other parts of the state, and everywhere was highly esteemed as a man and an enterprising and progressive citizen, whose example was stimulating and whose influence was potential in connection with all matters involving the good of his city, county and state.

On December 26, 1883, Mr. West was married to Miss Lena E. Crawley of Keytesville. They became the parents of five children, all of whom are living but the first born. The mother and two of her children live in Brookfield, where they are crowned with the esteem and good will of the whole population and looked upon as very useful factors in the activities of the community which aid in promoting the mental, moral and social welfare of the people and raising the standard of the city in the estimation of the rest of the state.

ALBERT ZURCHER

From the mountains of Switzerland, and their air of freedom, independence and self-reliance, to the plains of Missouri, with their wide expanse and atmosphere of equal independence and greater opportunity, is a long step, but one which many a man has taken with advantage to himself and benefit to the community in which he has located. The Swiss people are full of manhood, resourcefulness and adaptability to circumstances, and the great American republic is indebted to no class of its foreign population more than to them, in proportion to their numbers, for the great and gratifying progress it has made. And that it knows how to appreciate them when they have real merit is shown by the universal esteem bestowed upon Albert Zurcher of Marceline, one of their best representatives.

Mr. Zurcher's life began in the city of Biel, in the land of William Tell and Arnold Winkelreid, in 1882. His parents, Gotfried and Anna (Bosiger) Zurcher, were also born in that city, and there they have passed the whole of their lives to the present time (1912). The father is a watchmaker of great skill and reputation, and carries on a flourishing business in the city of his nativity. The mother is also still living. Of their six children three are sons, and two of them are residents of Marceline. Two of the three daughters also reside in the United States.

The third son and one of the three daughters in the family still have their home in Switzerland, and are variously engaged in the diversified productive industries of that interesting country.

Albert Zurerer was reared to the age of twenty years in his native land and obtained his education there. He began working at watch-making when he was but fifteen years of age, and wrought at the trade in his native city for five years. At the end of that period, in 1902, he came to the United States, and secured employment at his trade at Waltham, Massachusetts, where he remained one year. He then passed three months at South Bend, Indiana, and from there moved to Chicago, where he remained a short time. From Chicago he changed his residence to Elgin, Illinois, and in 1908 came to Marceline, Missouri. Here he bought the business of Percy Welkins, which the latter had conducted for twenty years.

Soon afterward Mr. Zurerer was made watch inspector for the Santa Fé Railroad at this point, he being an expert in that line of business, and this trust he still holds, having given great satisfaction to the railroad company and all its employes with whom he has had to deal. He has enlarged his business in many ways in his efforts to keep up with the times and the requirements of the community in which he is operating, and now has the largest stock in the county in his line of commodities and the leading business of his department of trade in Marceline. In addition to his wide and comprehensive stock of watches and fine jewelry he handles musical instruments, and is unusually well informed as to the value and capacity of every character and grade of the music making devices he has for sale.

Mr. Zurerer takes a cordial interest in the fraternal life of the community as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also takes an active and serviceable part in everything designed to promote the welfare and advance the interests of Marceline and Linn county. He believes in America and American institutions, and does all he can to increase their power and augment their usefulness. He believes also in Missouri and Linn county, and in no behalf is he more energetic and zealous than in theirs, whatever may be the issue at stake.

Mr. Zurerer also takes an active interest in his business, locally and collectively. His own trade is large, and gives him good opportunities to note the trend and tendency of the business. Besides, he is a gentleman of more than ordinary capacity in his domain of industry, and is wideawake and alert to its requirements. He realizes that the jewelry and watch trade is a progressive one, and he welcomes every agency that will aid him to keep in its front rank and meet all the demands of

such a position. For this reason he is an active and energetic member of the American Jewelers' Retail Association and takes a prominent part in its proceedings.

He was married on May 23, 1909, to Miss Margaret Breslich, a native of Elgin, Illinois, and at the time of her marriage a resident of that city. They have one child, their daughter Elise. Her father is regarded as one of the most upright and progressive citizens of Marceline, and throughout Linn county he has a high reputation for his skill and capacity as a jeweler, an enterprising and progressive business man and an elevated and patriotic, as well as public spirited and far-seeing citizen.

THOMAS P. OVEN, M. D.

(Deceased)

Brought to this country an infant two years old, Dr. Thomas P. Oven, of Brookfield, knew little of his native land except what he learned by reading and observation. He was therefore thoroughly American, and showed his interest in the country by aiding in its development, progress and improvement, and the substantial and enduring welfare of its people wherever he lived. His residence of thirty years in Brookfield was prolific of good for the city and its people, and they accorded him the full measure of approval and appreciation his merit and services entitled him to, which gave him the highest rank in public esteem and admiration.

Dr. Oven was born on October 17, 1848, in Herefordshire, England, and was a son of John and Margaret (Eckley) Oven. The father was of the same nativity as the son, and the mother was born and reared in Exefordshire, England. They were married in England and lived there until 1850, when they came to the United States, landing in the city of New York. The father was a blacksmith and farrier, and also a licensed practitioner of medicine to the extent of giving first aid to the sick and injured. He used simple remedies in his practice and was very skillful and successful in the application of them.

On his arrival in the city of New York the father felt the tug of the West on his heartstrings, and gathering his household goods about him, drove overland to Detroit, Michigan. There he followed his trade of blacksmith and practiced medicine until his health failed, then settled on a farm near Saline, in that state, on which he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1857. He was a very skillful mechanic, and, as has

been suggested, a successful practitioner of his simple art of healing, and was widely and favorably known in many parts of the state.

The father was married twice. His first wife died in England, leaving two children for him to rear and care for. Of his second marriage, which was with the mother of the doctor, six children were born, four sons and two daughters, all of whom are now deceased but his brother Theophilus J., who lives in Dearborn, Michigan. Their mother died in 1874, having lived to see her children rise to standing and consequence among men.

Dr. Thomas P. Oven grew to manhood and obtained his academic education in Detroit, Michigan, and institutions not far from that city. For a number of years he attended a seminary near Adrian, from which he was graduated in 1872. It was a Quaker school, and while attending it he necessarily imbibed many of the tenets and practices of the sect which conducted it. These were of great value to him in his subsequent career because of their humanitarian essence and the interest they create and foster in all mankind, and the genuine desire they beget for the promotion of the welfare of the whole human race.

In the winter of 1873 the doctor taught school and in the spring of 1874 he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. E. S. Snow, of Dearborn, Michigan. He read the teachings of his profession studiously for two years with Dr. Snow as tutor, and during that period attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the State University at Ann Arbor. He completed his course at the University the next year and received the degree of M. D. from it in June, 1876. Afterward he attended a course of lectures in special training in the University of New York, and in the spring of 1877 he obtained from that institution also the degree of M. D. Later he broadened, ripened and augmented his professional knowledge by attending special courses of lectures at polyclinic colleges in Chicago and Philadelphia, and by active membership in the American Medical Association, the Missouri State and the Linn County Medical Societies, and the Northeastern Missouri Medical Society.

In March, 1877, Dr. Oven came to Missouri to live, and located at Milan, Sullivan county, where he practiced until February, 1881. At that time he took up his residence in Brookfield, and there made his home, and was actively engaged in a general practice until his death which occurred January 25, 1912. During the past twenty-seven years he was the surgeon of the Burlington Railroad system, and after his residence in the city began was one of its most prominent, successful and esteemed physicians and surgeons.

On August 30, 1881, the doctor was united in marriage with Miss Clara M. Crumpacker, a daughter of D. H. and Emma E. (Wilson) Crumpacker, of Milan. The marriage has resulted in the birth of two children, one now living, Gerald D. Oven, now aged seventeen, and attending school. The father was a Republican in politics and a zealous worker in the interest of his party, but he was never desirous of a political office and never sought to get one. Fraternally he was connected with the Modern Brotherhood of America, holding his membership in Lodge 121 in Brookfield; also the Elks of Brookfield.

DR. REZIN T. FOWLER

There is high credit due to the pion er in any line of activity in a community, and there is also something of heroism in bearing such a relation to its people. For the fact implies something of daring and a spirit of adventure. The field may be unoccupied and free from competition, but its possibilities have not been developed, and the person who starts the work takes all the chances of success or failure in his venture. If he have force of character, strong resolution and capacity for the work before him that he can rely on, the problem is in most cases already settled. For circumstances yield to persons so equipped, and their success is assured in advance, whatever the odds against them.

The professional career of Dr. Rezin T. Fowler, the pioneer dentist of Marceline, is a striking case in point. When he started to practice his profession in this place the municipality was but four years old and had scarcely risen from its cradle. What its stature and its strength were to be, was as yet wholly undetermined, although it was a lusty infant and full of promise. The country around was sparsely settled, and the tide of immigration was neither large nor constant. But Dr. Fowler had perseverance, and determined to await its development, believing that it was destined to a prosperous and progressive existence. His faith has been fully justified, and he is to be commended for maintaining it at all times.

Dr. Fowler is a native of Brown county, Ohio, where his life began on April 18, 1849. He is a son of Rezin and Eleanor (McElfresh) Fowler, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer in his native state until 1851, when he moved to Iowa. In 1855 he brought what family he then had to Missouri and located in Knox county. The trip was made by water as far as possible,

the family journeying down the Mississippi to the landing place most convenient to its destination, and then traveling overland by teams to the new location chosen for its home.

The father became prominent and influential in the county soon after his arrival. When the Civil War began he recruited the first company for the defense of the Union in Knox county. This company afterward became a part of the Home Guards of the state. Mr. Fowler served in it nine months. He and his wife were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons and one of the daughters are living. Their mother died in 1890 after many years of usefulness to her family and of faithful performance of duty in every way.

The doctor grew to manhood in Knox county and was educated in the public schools. He followed farming until he reached the age of thirty-six. He then began the study of dentistry, and in the winters of 1889-90 and 1890-91 attended the Kansas City Dental College, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1891. He began practicing at Keytesville, and remained there about one year. In 1892 he moved to Marceline, where he has ever since resided and been in active practice. He knows his profession is a very progressive one, and he has made the efforts in reading and study necessary to keep pace with its progress. He has long been a member of the State Dental Association, and is up to date in every department of his work, although he is the oldest dentist in Marceline and one of the oldest in Linn county, both in years and in length of continuous practice.

Dr. Fowler was first married in 1883 to Miss Cora M. Speer, and by this marriage became the father of two children, one of whom grew to maturity but is now deceased. His first wife died in 1888, and in June, 1891, he married a second, uniting himself with Miss Lutie Wright, of Kansas City, Missouri, on this occasion. She still abides with him and presides over their pleasant and genuinely hospitable home, which is a popular resort and held in warm admiration by the numerous friends of the family.

The doctor has taken a good citizen's part in the public affairs of his city, township and county, but he has never sought or desired a political office of any kind. He votes and acts with the Republican party in national affairs because he believes in its principles, and in local matters his first and only consideration is the general welfare of the community without regard to party politics. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he takes an active part in its work, and in promoting and extending its usefulness.

Dr. Fowler is quiet and unostentatious but sterling and serviceable in his citizenship. He stands high in his profession in the regard of both his professional brethren and the general public. Socially he is genial and companionable with all men worthy of his association, and in his business he is not only knowing and skillful as a practitioner, but strictly upright and straightforward in all his dealings. He is altogether a genuine and worthy representative of the best citizenship of the county, and is everywhere so regarded and esteemed accordingly.

THOMAS M. LUDDEN

Trained in the knowledge of men and of himself by several years experience in teaching school, and with residences in various places, which gave him a good knowledge of the country, Thomas M. Ludden, one of the leading real estate, insurance and loan agents in Linn county, whose home and base of operations is at Marceline, brought to his present business a good foundation in actual preparation for it in a general way, and an ambition to succeed in it that would not stop to consider difficulties or obstacles of any kind that might lie in the way of his progress. His success has been commensurate with the native and acquired ability he has shown, and in accordance with the self-reliance and resourcefulness that have been a large part of his working capital.

Mr. Ludden is a native of Clinton county, Ohio, where his life began on July 21, 1866. His parents, Bernard and Anna (Kilday) Ludden, came to this country from Ireland, where the father was born in 1826. Before braving the wintry bosom of the Atlantic for the land of unexampled bounty in resources and opportunities, he passed a period in England, where he was employed in a cotton mill. But in 1848, when he was twenty-two years old, he emigrated to this country and took up his residence in Clinton county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming for a period of twenty years.

In 1868 he moved his family from Ohio to Missouri, finding a new home on a wild tract of land in Adair county. This land he has made over into a well improved and highly productive farm, which he still lives on and cultivates. The farm furnishes a fine illustration of the fruitfulness of nature improved and rendered serviceable by art. The persuasive hand of the husbandman has tamed its wildness, reduced it to systematic productiveness, and greatly increased its fertility. It has also been built into a comfortable and attractive rural home, and be-

come an asset of considerable value as a marketable piece of merchandise. On this farm the mother of the family died in 1910, leaving nine of the ten children born to her, six sons and four daughters, to mourn their great bereavement.

Thomas M. Ludden was but two years old when his parents moved from Ohio to this state. He grew to manhood in Adair county, attended the public schools, and prepared himself for the profession of teaching at the Kirksville Normal School. He was then employed in teaching in Adair county until 1894, when he moved to Marcelline with other lines of work in view. After his arrival here, however, he continued teaching three years, part of the time in Linn county and part in Chariton. In 1897 he opened a real estate, insurance and loan office, and this he is still in charge of, with a steadily increasing business and a strengthening hold on the confidence, regard and good will of the people. He has made a study of his business and all that pertains to it, and has become an acknowledged authority on all matters connected with or growing out of it, and it has grown in proportion to the mastery of it which he has exhibited.

Mr. Ludden was married on Thanksgiving Day, 1895, to Miss Anna Hardey, a native of McDonough county, Illinois. They have nine children: Gervaise J., Amonica, J. B., Thomas M., Jr., Willmia, Wini-fred, Earnest, Mary E. and May E. (twins); all living and all still members of the parental family circle, and all who are old enough attending school, as no one has a better knowledge or a keener appreciation of the value of education as a preparation for the duties of mature life than their parents.

In the political affairs of his township and county Mr. Ludden has taken an earnest interest and a leading part. His political faith is pledged and his zeal is devoted to the principles of the Democratic party, and for these he works at all times, although not allowing partisan considerations at any time to overbear his sense of duty toward his community. He served seven years as city clerk of Marcelline and for a number of years has been a member of the school board and its president. In church connection he is a Catholic, and in fraternal relations a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman of the World, a Knight of Columbus and a member of the order of Knights and Ladies of Security. In business circles he stands high; as a citizen he is wide-awake, enterprising and progressive; socially he is warmly welcomed everywhere and an acquisition to any gathering; in the cause of public education he is an influential force, as he is in behalf of all good agencies at work among the people, and as a man he enjoys the esteem of all who know

him in all parts of Linn county and wherever else he has lived and the public has acquired knowledge of his worth.

HON. ARTHUR L. PRATT

Holding the record for length of service in the office of probate judge in Linn county, and by that fact proving that his services in the office are well appreciated by the people of the county, Hon. Arthur L. Pratt, of Linneus has one very unusual distinction to his credit. But that is not the only fact in his record which is entitled to credit and honorable mention. It is also to be said in his favor that for years he practiced his profession as a lawyer with great success and public approval, that he filled an editorial chair in Linn county for two years acceptably, that he rendered the people of the county service that was highly satisfactory as circuit clerk for a full term, and that he attracted attention in his young manhood as a wide-awake, progressive and skillful school teacher.

Mr. Pratt is essentially in all particulars a product of Linn county and a representative of its most elevated and useful citizenship. He was born in the county on March 4, 1865, grew to manhood on one of its valuable and desirable farms, laid the foundation of his education in its district schools, and began the battle of life for himself as an instructor of its youth in its common schools. He completed his education at Avalon College in Livingston county and at Kirksville, Missouri, but the work of these institutions were only the development and further training of faculties already bred and awakened to activity in Linn county, and was therefore nothing more than an application of an extraneous influence on material already well prepared in this county for the beneficial effect of any force, outside or inside the county, that might take hold of it.

Mr. Pratt is the son of Henry and Iblin (Connelly) Pratt, and the grandson of Jeremiah Pratt, a prominent citizen of Greene county in eastern Tennessee, where the judge's father was born on March 6, 1825. He, also, was reared on a farm, and in 1841, when he was but sixteen years of age, left his native state and came to Missouri. On his arrival in this state he located in Linn county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying on his Linn county farm on June 30, 1891.

On December 25, 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Iblin Connelly, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Rice and Iblin (Baskett) Connelly. Seven children were born of the union: Dr. James

A., who died on December 17, 1908; Mary A., who is the widow of Daniel H. Manard, of Kansas City, Missouri; William H., who is also a resident of that city; John F., whose home is in Paul's Valley, Chickasaw county, Oklahoma; Susan E., now the wife of W. P. Thorne, of Linneus, this county; Oscar H., a resident of Meadville, Linn county; and Arthur L., the interesting subject of this brief memoir. The mother of these children died in Linn county, Missouri, on September 7, 1894.

When he was sixteen years of age Judge Arthur L. Pratt entered Avalon College, in Livingston county, this state, as has been noted, and he passed two years in that institution. He then pursued a special course of preparation for the work of teaching school at Kirksville Normal School, and after completing it devoted several years to teaching in the district schools of the county of his nativity. In the fall of 1890 he was elected circuit clerk of the county, and during the one term he served in this office he studied law with a view to making the practice of that profession his occupation for the rest of his days.

The judge was admitted to the bar in 1896 and began his practice in Brookfield. But carefully as he had laid his plans, and zealous as he was in his efforts to work them out, fate had destined him for other duties. His services were required, for a short time at least, in another field of labor, and an opening for the use of them in it, was not long in coming. In 1898 he purchased the Brookfield *Budget*, and during the next two years he edited and published that paper in a way that brought him distinction in the county and gave him a potential voice in its public affairs.

But the work seemed to him to be interfering with his permanent designs, and in 1900 he sold the *Budget* to E. E. Gill and returned to his law practice. He had made his mark, however, and the people of the county were not oblivious of it. In 1902 he was elected probate judge of Linn county, and he has been kept in that office ever since, holding it for a longer period to the present time (1912) than any of his predecessors ever occupied it. As to the manner in which he has discharged his duties in this important position, the ability and integrity he has displayed in the performance of them, and the satisfaction he has given the people of the county during his tenure of it, comment is unnecessary. The electors have passed judgment on the subject by their repeated re-election of him to the office in a manner that, in force and significance, goes far beyond anything the pen of a biographer could record.

Judge Pratt was married on November 24, 1887, to Miss Mary L. Davis, a daughter of John H. and Martha (Glasgow) Davis, the former

a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pike county, Illinois. Two children have sanctified the domestic shrine and brightened the household: Fabian L., a recent graduate from the medical department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and now a resident of New York city, and Don Forrester, who is a resident of this county with his home in Linneus.

ALBANES W. BAKER

The progress and development of Linn county, and the counties that adjoin it on all sides, have brought into real estate operations in this part of Missouri many dealers of as many different measures of caliber and qualification for the business. Nature's inflexible rule, the survival of the fittest, has prevailed with reference to them, as it does with reference to everything else in the long run. The men who have shown aptitude for the business, whatever their previous calling, have succeeded in it and are still among its victorious operators.

Among those who have been successful in the business Albanes W. Baker, the junior member of the firm of Beauchamp & Baker, occupies a high rank and is firmly fixed in the confidence and regard of the people. He and his partner, Robert J. Beauchamp, a sketch of whom will be found in this work, have shown themselves to be ready and resourceful in taking advantage of every opportunity that has been presented to them, and also wise and farseeing in providing for the wants of prospective patrons. They study values and possibilities of improvement, keep themselves informed of the trend of the trade, and use all the means at their command to be ready for every requirement it may lay upon them.

Mr. Baker is a native of Warrick county, Indiana, and was born on a farm on October 25, 1869. His parents, William R. and Rhody J. (Hedges) Baker, were also natives of that county. They were reared and married there, and there the mother passed the whole of her life, dying amid the scenes and associations of her childhood and later life on February 7, 1882. Two years afterward the father, who was a farmer and dealer in farm implements, accompanied by his son Albanes, came to Missouri and took up his residence in Salisbury, Chariton county. He is now living retired from active business in Brookfield, where he enjoys the respect and good will of the people in a marked degree entirely in accordance with his worth.

He and his wife were the parents of three children, all of whom are living: Albanes W., the immediate subject of this review; Ivan,

who is a resident of Kansas City, Kansas; and Arvilla, the wife of C. L. Henderson, of Kansas City, Missouri. The paternal grandfather of these children, Wilburn Baker, was also born and reared in Warrick county, Indiana. He passed the whole of his life in that county, and died there at a good old age and highly respected on account of his genuine worth and long life of usefulness. He was the father of four sons and one daughter, all of whom are still residents of Indiana except William R., the father of Albanes.

The family originally lived in South Carolina and descended from a Revolutionary soldier in the army of General Washington and under his immediate command, who came to this country in colonial times. His son William settled in South Carolina after the war, in which his father fought for the freedom and independence of the American colonies, although himself probably a native of England. But he imbibed the prevailing sentiment of the New World, which was deadly opposition to foreign domination, and with the virile independence and force of a real man, he put his faith in practice with fruitful results.

Albanes W. Baker was reared to the age of fifteen in his native county and began his education in its public schools. He came to Chariton county, Missouri, with his father in 1884, and then completed his education at the normal school at Chillicothe and the North Missouri Institute of Salisbury, Mo. He followed farming under the direction and in the service of his father until he became of age, and then taught school for sixteen years in Chariton and adjoining counties, also two years in Brookfield. While engaged in this inspiring but nerve-racking occupation he filled a number of important positions, being principal of the schools in Avalon, Hale and Rothville, and making an excellent record in each, and now holds a life certificate to teach in Missouri.

In 1903 he came to Brookfield and took charge of the Hickman School, which he conducted until 1905, then resigned to enter into partnership with Mr. Beauchamp in the firm of which both are still members. The six years of their real estate and farm loan operations they have been steady and continued in their course of success and expansion in business, and they have risen to the first rank in the estimation of the people as judicious and discriminating dealers, with full knowledge of the business and its needs in this part of the state, and familiarity with the best methods of providing for all that it requires in every way.

On October 27, 1897, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Nellie A. Bushnell, a daughter of Harvey and Ruth (Mason) Bushnell, natives of Vermont who came to Missouri in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have one child living, their son Francis E. The father served as county school

commissioner in 1905, and has also been president of the city council. He is a Democrat in politics and zealous in the service of his party. Fraternally he is a Freemason of the Knights Templar degree and a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are devoted members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and active in all its undertakings for the good of the community. They are widely known throughout the county and are everywhere regarded as most estimable and worthy citizens.

CHARLES L. SPALDING

Nearly half a century has passed since Charles L. Spalding, of Brookfield first became a resident of Missouri, forty-five years since he located in Linn county, and twenty-one since he set up his domestic altar in the city of Brookfield. The period has been sufficient in length to give even an indifferent lounge along the pleasanter by-paths of life's highway an intimate knowledge of the people of the county and state, and awaken in him some degree of interest in their welfare. But Mr. Spalding has been no lounge or indifferent observer. He has been an active force of productive energy in the industrial and mercantile life of the state, and therefore necessarily a diligent student of the aspirations, needs and habits of its people, and the basic motives which impel them to exertion. To all their efforts for advancement he has given his earnest practical support, and in all their desires and longings he has had his full share.

Mr. Spalding is a native of the great state of Ohio, and was born at Ravenna, Portage county, on December 11, 1844. His parents were Ebenezer and Frances L. (Day) Spalding, the former born in Conn. Windham county, and the latter in Ravenna, Ohio. She died in St. Louis, Missouri. They had three sons and two daughters, all living but one.

The father was an attorney and made a good living for his family in his profession, furnishing its members with the comforts required for their physical wants and affording his offspring good educational facilities. He graduated from Yale, class of 1838 and Cambridge law school in 1839. Practiced in northern Ohio and in St. Louis one year prior to his death, which occurred there August 17, 1866, of cholera.

His son Charles began his education in the common schools and completed it at Union High School in his native place, where he lived until October, 1865. At the age of eighteen he secured from the Chicago & Pittsburg Railroad Company large contracts for supplies of timber,

which he carried out with great profit to himself. When he attained his majority he moved to St. Louis, in this state, where he became warmly interested in the steamer *Rosa Lee*, and accepted a position as her clerk. The steamer was lost in the great ice gorge which occurred at the St. Louis levee on the Mississippi in the winter of 1865-6.

After this disaster Mr. Spalding was employed for a short time by Alkire & Co., wholesale grocers of St. Louis, and was recommended by them for the post of confidential clerk and bookkeeper to W. H. Elliott, of St. Catharine, in this county. He accompanied Mr. Elliott to St. Catharine, arriving on April 6, 1866, and at once took charge of the store and mill accounts of his new employer. He remained with Mr. Elliott in an intimate and confidential relation until 1875, when he purchased the stock and buildings of the business, and from that time until 1890 conducted its affairs on his own account. His trade expanded rapidly through his great enterprise and progressiveness, until, in 1881, it amounted to fifty thousand dollars for the year. After that it continued to increase from year to year with a steady progress, and when he sold it in 1890 was one of the most extensive in northern Missouri in the line of its operations. During all this period Mr. Spalding was also one of the largest buyers and shippers of wool in this part of the state, and one of the best known men in the country in that field of traffic.

In 1890 he sold his interests in St. Catharine and moved to Brookfield, where he had helped to organize the Wheeler Savings Bank and was also heavily interested in real estate. In addition to his interests in Brookfield at that time, and what he has since acquired, he is a stockholder in the Linn County Bank, of which he is director. He is connected also with many enterprises and holdings of value outside of this state, and although now at an age when many men retire from active pursuits, still gives his close personal attention to all his possessions and business affairs.

In his political faith Mr. Spalding is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party and always gives it and its candidates hearty and loyal support. But he has never sought or wished for public office for himself. He was married on December 26, 1870, to Miss Adella Crandall, a native of Concord, Erie county, New York. They have had four children, their son Elliott, their daughters Irene and Lena, and their other son Seymour. Elliott is a lawyer in St. Joseph, Missouri, and Lena lives in Billings, Montana. Irene and Seymour have died.

Mr. Spalding belongs to the Masonic order, and holds his membership in Brookfield Lodge No. 86 at Brookfield. He has served two terms as the worshipful master of that lodge, and taken an active part in the

work of the fraternity in many other ways. He is prominent in the social life of the city and county, has a commanding influence in their business circles, is a potential factor in connection with their public affairs, and is universally regarded as one of their best and most representative citizens. Mrs. Spalding is one of the gifted and cultivated ladies of the country. Her graceful and resourceful pen has delighted thousands of readers of her magazine articles and other productions in literature, and given her a high rank among the occasional writers of our land.

ALBERT C. CLARKE

(Deceased)

Although nearly fifteen years have passed since the death of this leading and most highly esteemed citizen of Brookfield, his memory is still green in the minds of the people, who cherished him highly while he lived and revere his name since his death for his great enterprise in helping to build up the city and his genuine worth as a man and a citizen. His work for the community was substantial and enduring, and is today the best monument to his progressiveness and public spirit, and will be a benefaction to many succeeding generations of the people of the city yet to come.

Mr. Clarke was a native of the state of New York, and was born at Henderson, Jefferson county, in that state, on January 5, 1817. He was reared as a farmer, working under the direction of his father until he reached the age of fourteen. His father then hired him out as a farm hand to one of the neighbors and took and used his wages until he attained his majority. Under the circumstances he had almost no opportunities for attending school, being allowed to go only during the winter months, and even then but for a few years and when he could be spared from the work he was hired to do, and was kept at whenever his employer desired.

On coming of age he began life for himself as a farmer on rental land, but two years later bought forty acres of unimproved and unbroken ground near Sackett's Harbor in his native state. He paid for this land by cutting wood on it, hauling it to the harbor and selling it at \$1.25 a cord. He improved it and lived on it until 1844, when he turned his attention to dairying at Houndsfield, New York. The next year he bought 110 acres of partially improved land, the purchase price being \$900 in money and his other forty acres, which were valued at

\$600. The debt was discharged in two years, and from that time Mr. Clarke's prosperity was assured and his progress toward independence and wealth was rapid. By making additional purchases of land from time to time he became possessed of 1,000 acres in New York, and ranked among the leading farmers of the state.

He lived on his home farm of 110 acres until 1867, then sold it for \$5,600 in cash. Two years later he moved to Missouri and located at Brookfield. He found here a great demand for ready money and, seizing the opportunity for furthering his fortunes as well as for being of service to the community, as he always did, he became a money lender and as such carried on an extensive business. He also kept a hotel for a number of years, making it the most popular and successful hostelry in the city.

In the meantime he purchased 100 acres of land adjoining the town and plotted into city lots about eighty acres of the tract. On these lots he built 100 houses, many of which he sold, but was still in possession of thirty-one of them at the time of his death. The property he added to the city limits, which is known as Clarke's Addition, was laid out and improved for residences, and Mr. Clarke planted rows of shade trees along its prospective streets, and in other ways made it very attractive.

He also realized soon after his arrival in the town the need of a better hotel than any in it, and in 1871 and 1872 built the Clarke block, an imposing structure three stories high and built of brick in a good style of architecture, at a cost, including its furnishings, of about \$35,000. The first floor is devoted to business purposes and contains three rooms admirably adapted to their uses. The hotel is located in the second and third stories, was modern in every respect when erected and highly commended for the convenience of its arrangement and the completeness of its appointments. It was, in its prime, one of the leading ornaments of the city and very creditable to its builder's enterprise, public spirit and foresight.

Soon after completing this business house and hotel Mr. Clarke bought a valuable farm of 1,000 acres in Locust Creek township five and a half miles north of Brookfield, and also his grape farm, containing six acres of vineyard, and 320 acres of land in all, located in the vicinity of the city. From then to the end of his life, which came on January 26, 1896, he was extensively engaged in farming in the most approved modern style and with great success, his farm being a model in this part of the country.

On January 1, 1838, he united in marriage with Miss Fannie Halloway, a native of Adams, Jefferson county, New York. They had five

children, all daughters and all now deceased but one, Climena, now the wife of E. J. Clark, of Linn county. Her mother died in 1885, and on January 5, 1887, the father married a second time, his choice on this occasion being Mrs. Mary Poole, the widow of J. H. Poole. Her maiden name was Mary Collins, and she was born in New York, a daughter of Luke and Phoebe (Bennett) Collins, who died in that state. Mrs. Clarke came to Missouri in 1869 and is still living in this county. She had one child, a daughter, by her first marriage. Minnie (she was Mrs. F. H. West at the time of her death), and has been dead for several years.

Although a man of prominence and influence, Mr. Clarke had no political ambition and never sought or desired a political office either by appointment or election. He was content and found his greatest satisfaction in performing his duty to his community as a private citizen, and was constant and energetic in attention to it. The general welfare of the people around him was his chief concern, and the expansion and improvement of the city and county of his home his leading desire. He deserved well of the public, and all classes esteemed him according to his merit.

JOSEPH W. MOORE

Joseph W. Moore, cashier and manager of the Moore Bank and city treasurer of Brookfield, is one of Linn county's most progressive, enterprising and representative citizens. He has a particularly deep interest in the welfare of the county from the fact that he was born in it, educated in its schools and has long been an active participant in its industrial and commercial activities, having, in fact, passed the whole of his life to this time (1912) within its borders and among its people.

Mr. Moore's life began on his father's farm near Linneus on July 5, 1861. He is a son of James A. and Sarah F. (True) Moore, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. The son grew to manhood and attended the public schools, remaining at the parental fireside and taking his place in the working forces of the farm from his boyhood, just as other farmers' sons in the locality have done. After leaving school he engaged in farming until he reached the age of twenty-five, then moved to Brookfield and became a member of the firm of Powers & Moore, druggists.

He was connected with this firm and the drug trade eighteen years. In July, 1904, he and his father founded the Moore Bank in Brookfield, of which he was made cashier and manager at the start,

and this position in the institution he has occupied ever since. He is also city treasurer of Brookfield, and is filling the office very much to his own credit and the satisfaction of the people. In this position he looks after the interests of the city and its inhabitants with sleepless vigilance, using his official power wisely and always for their benefit.

In politics Mr. Moore is an uncompromising Democrat in national affairs, and in all national campaigns he is energetic and effective in the service of his party. In local elections, while still adhering to his party under all favorable circumstances, he would never let partisan considerations outweigh the public good in his regard, and always has that first in mind. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On December 25, 1887, he was married to Miss Louie E. Crain, a native of Illinois and daughter of Joseph J. and Lydia (Moore) Crain. The father is dead and the mother resides in Brookfield. Three children have been born in the Moore household, in which all of them still abide. They are: Ruth L., Helen E. and Harold J. The family stands well in the community, and all of its members are held in the highest esteem. They are all active in good work for the mental, moral and social advancement of their city and county, and are everywhere taken as good representatives of the manhood and womanhood of Linn county in its best and most useful development and productiveness. They are unostentatious but sterling, and faithful to daily duty in every relation of life.

THOMAS M. BRESNEHEN

While a great deal may be justly claimed for the inspiring scenes and memorials of historic places, and their impulsions to heroic deeds in their influence on human lives, and no one can question the force of heredity on human character, all history teaches that earth has no choice spots for the birth of her strong men, and no one's characteristics are inherited wholly from his ancestors. Often in this country men of heroic mould have been born and bred on the very confines of civilization, and even the almost untrodden depths of the wilderness have brought forth high types of majestic manhood. It is true, also, that almost every man, although he must show, in the very nature of the case, traits of mind and character similar to those of his progenitors, exhibits others wholly new in his family or individual in his case.

Thomas M. Bresnehen of Brookfield, who is accounted one of the strongest and most capable lawyers in northeastern Missouri, furnishes



H. M. Brewster

a suggestive example of these facts. He was born and reared in a wild, undeveloped section of the country, and even though he inherited force of character, versatility of mind and adaptability to circumstances from his father he has developed and used these gifts in a way which proves that he came into the world possessed of other faculties that have so blended with these as to make him a very different man.

Mr. Bresnehen may not improperly be called a product of Brookfield, although he was born on April 16, 1860, within the present limits of the city, it is true, but before there was even a straggling hamlet on its site. Here, however, he began his education and grew to manhood, surpassing the town in the rapidity of his development. For the latter he has since atoned by helping to promote its growth and improvement by every means at his command and exerted his influence to get others to do the same. No enterprise for the good of his community has ever gone without his aid since he reached man's estate, and his aid has always been freely given and intelligently applied.

He is a son of Thomas and Honora (Daily) Bresnehen, natives of County Kerry, Ireland, where the father was reared to maturity, but he married his wife in the United States, whither he came in 1847. He landed at New York city and at once began sub-contracting on railroad work through New York, Indiana and Illinois. Continuing his progress westward, he arrived in Missouri in 1857, and soon afterward secured a contract in grading work on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad west of Brookfield.

On the completion of the road he bought a farm near what is now the city of Brookfield, and on this farm he lived until his death in 1885. Of their seven children four are living, three sons and one daughter, Thomas and his sister being the only ones resident in Linn county. In politics the father was a loyal member of the Democratic party during the whole of his citizenship in this country, but he never sought or cared for public office. He and the mother were zealous and consistent members of the Catholic church.

Their son Thomas completed in the State University the scholastic training he began in the primitive country school near his home. He was graduated from the university in 1882, and immediately began the study of law under the direction of Judge Brownlee. So apt and progressive was he in mastering the principles of his profession that he was admitted to practice it in 1883, after but one year's study. From then until now (1912) he has been an active general practitioner of the law in this community, with a steadily expanding practice and rising reputation as an attorney and counselor. Although giving attention

to all departments of his profession, he has made something of a specialty of criminal law, and in that fruitful field of practice has risen to eminence in this part of the state.

Mr. Bresnehen was first associated in the practice with J. M. Johnson for a time, and then with the late H. K. West until his death in 1907. Since that event he has been in partnership with Henry J. West, a brother of H. K., under the firm name of Bresnehen & West. He was elected prosecuting attorney for the county in 1890 and held the office continuously until 1898. While serving the people in that capacity he was as capable, zealous and resolute in their behalf as he has ever since been in the service of a client charged with any wrong against their peace, dignity and government, being always faithful in the performance of his duty.

In political faith and allegiance Mr. Bresnehen is a Democrat of firm belief in the principles of his party and great energy and effectiveness in its service. He has been for some years a member of its state central committee, and as such has proven himself a vigorous and skillful leader and a wise and capable organizer. He is a member of the Catholic church.

On November 18, 1886, Mr. Bresnehen solemnized his marriage with Miss Isabel Hamsom, a daughter of Orrin and Elizabeth (Tenny) Hamsom, who came from Massachusetts to Missouri in 1868. One child has blessed the union and brightened the household, a daughter named Vivian H., who is a graduate of the State University and has received from that institution the degree of Master of Arts. She is a young lady of fine mental endowment and culture, and one of the ornaments to the social life of the county.

LINN COUNTY BANK

This fine, enterprising and progressive financial institution, which is the oldest and largest in Brookfield, and the second in age in Linn county, has had a striking, and in some respects a remarkable history. It is a very suggestive fiscal entity, too, for its record parallels that of the region in which it is located, and its progress has exactly kept pace with that of Brookfield and the surrounding country, in the development and improvement of which it has been a potent and highly serviceable factor.

The bank was founded in 1876 by Dr. Hamilton De Graw, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, and was the outgrowth

of the banking house of H. De Graw & Co., which had been doing a flourishing business in the expanding and aspiring city for some years. In 1882 it was made a state bank with a capital stock of \$10,000. This was soon increased to \$20,000, then, in 1893, to \$30,000, afterward to \$50,000 and finally to \$100,000, which it is at this time (1912). This rapid development speaks for itself. The territory tributary to the business of the bank was improving rapidly, and the bank had to keep pace with it and hold itself in readiness to meet the constantly increasing demands on its resources. Here is the history of Brookfield and Linn county for the last thirty years condensed in a few figures, which, however, speak volumes in what they embody.

The first officers of the bank were: W. H. Brownlee, president, and W. H. De Graw, cashier. Mr. Brownlee served as president until 1893. In that year H. De Graw was elected in his place. Resigning in May, 1895, he was again elected president in 1902 and served until 1906. In that year E. M. Lomax became president, and he has served the bank and the community in that capacity ever since. The progress of the institution under his management has been steady, wholesome and continuous. The volume of its business has grown to great proportions, its popularity has been widely extended and deeply intensified, and its rank in the business world has reached the highest plane among the banks of the state.

W. H. De Graw, the first cashier, who had also been president for some years, from 1895 until his death in 1901. But prior to that time, in 1895, he had resigned as cashier, and when he did George W. Stephens succeeded him. In 1904 the present cashier, C. H. Jones, was elected to the office, and since then he has been the inspiration and directing power of the institution. He was well prepared for his duties by obtaining a good academic education and special training in several commercial colleges.

George W. Martin has occupied the office of vice president of the bank for many years. He was one of its founders, and from the beginning of its career has been connected with it in a leading way. The present officers in full are: E. M. Lomax, president; George W. Martin, vice president; C. H. Jones, cashier, and W. W. Martin, assistant cashier. The directors, in addition to these gentlemen are: H. De Graw, C. L. Spalding, R. W. Davis, R. S. Smith and R. X. De Graw. They all stand well in business circles and are accounted among the best citizens of Linn county.

The resources of this bank, as given in its published statement at the close of business on December 5, 1911, were: Loans and dis-

counts, \$426,302.07; overdrafts, \$26.21; bonds, \$24,000; and cash and exchange, \$89,250.71; making a total of \$539,578.99. Its liabilities at the same time were: Capital, \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, earned, \$70,834.84; individual deposits, \$322,481.11, and deposits from other banks, \$46,263.04. The bank is well managed, uniting in its policy enlightened progress with judicious conservatism, and does a general business embracing all approved features of modern banking. The people believe in it fully because it has fully demonstrated its strength and reliability.

OLIVER CRAMER

Connected with the mercantile activities of Brookfield for a period of thirty-six years, and during that time devoting all his time and energy to business, except what has been required for the faithful performance of the duties of citizenship, Oliver Cramer, one of the leading dry goods merchants of the city and this portion of the state, has well earned the high rank he holds in the regard and good will of the people as a business man and the general esteem in which he stands as a man and citizen. For, in his long residence in the city he has shown that he is sterling, upright and straightforward, and cordially and helpfully interested in the enduring welfare and progress of the community.

Mr. Cramer is a native of Illinois, and was born in Jasper county of that state on March 15, 1862. He is a son of Isaiah and Margaret (Custis) Cramer, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Kentucky. The father was a farmer and school teacher; he died in 1866. The mother lived until 1894. They had three sons and one daughter, and labored diligently to rear their family to the best advantage. Oliver is the only one of their offspring who lives in Linn county, and his record is highly creditable to the rearing they gave him.

He grew to the age of thirteen in Livingston county, Missouri, then came to Brookfield and began to earn his own living as a clerk in the store of L. T. Ross. Later he became a partner of Mr. Ross and the active manager of the business of the firm. But in the meantime he was employed by the house of H. Emanuel & Co. for some years. In every position and business connection he showed fine capacity, sedulous attention to duty and a warm interest in the welfare of his employer, and these manifestations have been of advantage to him in many ways. They were elements in promoting his progress, and they have been potential in establishing him in the confidence and esteem of the people ever since.

In 1884 he opened a dry goods emporium of his own, and since then he has conducted one of the leading marts in his line of trade in the city, and managed it with primary reference to the wants of the community. In all his dealings he has been strictly square and in the operation of his business he has given Brookfield and Linn county a fine example of superior business enterprise, up-to-date methods and a sweep of vision that is comprehensive enough to take in both present needs and future requirements and provide for all in the most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Cramer is a stockholder in the Brownlee Bank, and has been at all times active in the service of the city and county of his home. He gave intensified vitality and force to one of the great public institutions of the city as a member of the school board, on which he served six years, and in connection with every other public interest he has been zealous, energetic and effective in his advocacy and support of the best that is known in designs and the methods of working them out.

On February 22, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Alice McKinzie, a daughter of John and Catherine McKinzie. Her father died in 1863, while serving in the Union army, and the mother makes her home with our subject. Four children, all living, have been born of the union: Edward E., who resides in the state of Montana; Loring T., also a citizen of that great and promising state; and Rosetta and Walter E., who are still living at home with their parents, and adding life and light to the parental family circle.

The father is a Freemason of the Knights Templar degree, and he and all the members of his family are members of the Presbyterian church. In the congregation to which he belongs he has been one of the trustees for many years, and one of its most faithful workers from the beginning of his membership in it, and his services have been highly valued by the other members.

Mr. Cramer is now one of the oldest merchants in Brookfield. He began his mercantile career in the city when it and the surrounding country were just beginning to show renewed vitality after the devastation and stagnation of business incident to the Civil War, and he has been a potent factor in all their subsequent progress and development. Whatever Brookfield and Linn county are today they owe in considerable measure to his enterprise, which has harmoniously coalesced with that of others for the common good and general advancement of the region. The people of the city and county know this, and they appreciate him and his services accordingly.

WILLIAM M. BUNCH

Popular as a man and citizen, standing high in business circles and in the first rank of his profession as a pharmacist, William M. Bunch, one of the leading druggists of Brookfield, has commended himself to the esteem and good will of the people of the city and county of his home by his character, usefulness and extensive attainments, and also by his mastery of his art and conscientious care and skill in the practice of it. The accuracy and excellence of his prescription work is well known throughout the city and a large extent of the surrounding country, and has given him a very enviable reputation among the people.

Mr. Bunch is a native of Macon county, Missouri, and was born near Atlanta on October 17, 1867. He is a son of David and Binda (Cook) Bunch, both natives of Missouri and for a number of years residents of this county. The father is a farmer living north of Brookfield, where he cultivates a fine farm with skill and the intelligent application of modern methods of agriculture. The family located in Linn county in 1874, and have had their home in it from that time to the present, and been valued elements of its industrial and social life, and appreciated aids in all its moral and intellectual agencies.

There are eight children belonging to the household, one son and seven daughters, and six of the eight live in this county. Their paternal grandfather, James Bunch, was born and reared in Kentucky. He moved to Missouri and located in Macon county in about 1840, and some time afterward changed his residence to Linn county, where he died at a good old age. His forefathers were pioneers in Kentucky, and he became a resident of Missouri while much of the state was still undeveloped and but sparsely settled.

William M. Bunch reached his maturity in this county and obtained his education in its schools. He was engaged in farming until 1891, then came to Brookfield to clerk in the drug store of C. M. Easton and later performed the same service in that of Charles Green. While acting as clerk in these stores he studied the science of pharmacy and acquired a thorough knowledge of it with a view to going into the business on his own account, and this he did as soon as he was prepared for the undertaking.

He opened a store of his own in 1906, and since that time he has been closely attentive to its requirements and built up a considerable trade for it. He is careful in the selection and preservation of his supplies, buying only the best and purest drugs, uses great diligence

in keeping them from deterioration, and applies the widest knowledge and utmost skill in compounding them in prescription work. By these means he holds and enlarges his patronage in the community and maintains his rank in the business and his elevated place in the confidence and regard of the people.

In matters outside of his business also he deserves and enjoys the approval and esteem of the public. He is a man of public spirit and enterprise in connection with all projects designed to push forward the progress and work out the development and improvement of his city and county, and his services in this respect have given him high standing as a man and citizen. There are many forceful factors in harness to make Brookfield and Linn county all that Nature designed they should be and the energy of man can make them, and he is one of the foremost.

Mr. Bunch was married in Brookfield on March 30, 1893, to Miss Cora E. Theobald, a daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Ditto) Theobald, prominent residents of Brookfield for many years. Two children have been born of the union and brightened the home circle, of which they are still members, Gladys I. and Sadie. They are ornaments to the social life of the city and popular wherever they are known, following modestly and gracefully in the footsteps of their parents in this respect.

The father has never taken an active part in partisan politics, but he has always been attentive to the claims of good citizenship and met all their requirements faithfully and intelligently. He has, however, shown a cordial interest in the fraternal life of the community as a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, and in religious affairs as a devoted and zealous member of the Baptist church, to which his wife and daughters also belong, and in which they are working members.

CHARLES GREEN

(Deceased)

The late Charles Green, one of the pioneer druggists of Brookfield, whose death on August 20, 1910, cast a deep shadow of grief and gloom over the whole community, was a fine specimen of the mastery given a man for his business by long study and thorough training. He began the study of pharmacy when he was a boy and continued it to the end

of his life. It had ever opening vistas for him and he always found something in the science to learn for his own improvement and the advantage of his patrons, and he gave them the benefit of all his acquisitions.

Mr. Green was born in London, England, on March 20, 1847. His father died while the son was in his childhood, and the mother married a second husband. The son was apprenticed to a London apothecary in his boyhood, and worked for his employer and tutor seven years as an apprentice. By the end of that period he was thoroughly trained in the business and he was then licensed as a pharmacist, with full privilege to practice under the English law. He did not, however, remain long in his native country after receiving his license. The United States seemed to beckon him with a welcoming hand and a voice full of promise of enlarged opportunity.

Accordingly in 1867 he came to this country and located for a time at Henderson, Kentucky, intending to make his home there. But at the end of one year he moved to St. Louis, where he remained a year and a half. In 1870 he came to Brookfield, and here he passed the rest of his life. For a short time after his arrival in Brookfield he worked for W. T. Snow. But working for another man was not in accordance with his spirit or desires, and he therefore soon opened a drug store of his own, and this he conducted continuously until his death.

The people soon learned that he was more than ordinarily capable and careful in his work, and his trade grew to large proportions. His reputation spread throughout this county and those which adjoin it on all sides, and he became an authority on all intricate questions connected with his calling. So accurate was he in his knowledge and so careful in his investigations that his judgment was universally accepted as the last word in any case of uncertainty or controversy.

On August 21, 1882, Mr. Green was married to Miss Laura Smith, a daughter of Hiram and Mary (Curry) Smith, natives of Franklin county, New York. Four children were born of the union, two of whom died in infancy. The other two are living and are a daughter named Beatrice and a son named Charles O. The latter is now conducting the business founded by his father and keeping the reputation of the store up to the high standard it has so long maintained. His mother died in 1893, and on December 25, 1895, the father married a second wife, his choice on this occasion being Miss Sarah Smith, a sister of his first wife. They had one child, their son Arthur. The second Mrs. Green died in 1901.

In his political faith and allegiance Mr. Green was a Republican,

but he was never an active partisan and never sought or desired a public office, either by election or appointment. His business, which at one time included a wholesale drug trade and extensive dealings in ice, coal and real estate, met all his desires in the way of occupation, and he gave his whole attention to it, except what was required for the duties of citizenship, which he never neglected. He found satisfaction for his religious aspirations in the Episcopal church, of which he was a regular attendant from his boyhood. He was a most estimable man and universally esteemed as such.

CHARLES W. CLEMENTS

This prominent and successful business man of Brookfield, head of the milling firm of Clements Milling Co. and influential citizen of Linn county, is a son of the late Richard W. Clements, a sketch of whose life will be found in this volume. He was born in the state of Delaware, city of Wilmington, on August 29, 1868, and in his social life and business career in this county has exhibited all the admirable traits of character and graces of manner which distinguish the people of his native state, wherever they are found and whatever they are engaged in.

Mr. Clements remained in his native state until he reached the age of nine years and began his scholastic training there. He came to Brookfield with his parents in 1877, and finished his education here. After leaving school he farmed for a time, then engaged in railroad work for a number of years. Eleven years ago, in association with his brother Carroll L. Clements, he started the milling business which now occupies him and in which he has been continuously engaged ever since he began it. In the management of his enterprise he has shown fine business capacity, highly commendable energy and a full knowledge of trade conditions and requirements. These qualifications have enabled him to make his plant profitable and win for it a high rank in the estimation of the business world and the general public, and have also given him high standing in business circles.

Mr. Clements has given his business close and exhaustive attention, but he has not allowed it to absorb the whole of his time and energy. He has been assiduous in the performance of the duties of good citizenship, and particularly energetic and serviceable in his aid of every commendable project for the progress and improvement of the county and city in which he lives, and in which he feels as strong and genuine an interest as he could if he had been born within their confines.

He was married on February 16, 1891, to Miss Lena Perry, a daughter of John and Susan (Wadsworth) Perry, of the state of Oregon. Nine children have been born of the union, two of whom, Charles and Max, have died. Those who are living are Milton W., Fay S., Richard W., Keith, Mary O., Byron H. W. and Adelbert E., all of whom are still living at home with their parents. The father is a stockholder in the Western Hinge Manufacturing Company, and interested in other business enterprises of value to the community. In politics he is a Democrat, and in fraternal relations a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and is serviceable to them all in his membership.

Carroll L. Clements, a younger brother and the business partner of Charles W., was born in the state of Maryland on February 13, 1871, and lived in that state until he was six years old, when he was brought to this county by his parents. He grew to manhood in Brookfield and obtained his education in its schools. When the time came for starting the milling business in which he and his brother are engaged, he was ready for his part of the undertaking, and he has been connected with it as a member of the firm throughout its history. In the management of the business he has been a valuable aid to his brother, and its continued prosperity and steady expansion are due to their joint efforts, which have been conducted in perfect harmony, and greatly to their mutual advantage, as well as to that of the city of Brookfield and the county of Linn.

Like his brother Charles, Mr. Clements is full of public spirit and gives it expression in service to the people of the county in ardently supporting whatever is undertaken for their substantial welfare and greater comfort and convenience. The genius of progress and improvement has no more intelligent, energetic or judicious assistant in the community and none whose efforts are more generally appreciated. He is discriminating in his work in this respect, and his judgment always has weight.

Mr. Clements was married on February 16, 1891, to Miss Mary A. Miles, a daughter of Levi and Mary B. (Hamilton) Miles, of Brookfield. The four children who have been born in this Clements household are all living and still under the parental roof-tree. They are Raymond L., Easter D., Vernon R. and Muriel A. The father is a member of the Order of Woodmen of the World, and takes a cordial interest in the camp in the fraternity to which he belongs, as he does in everything with which he is connected. Both he and his brother are accredited to the first rank in their community as men, as citizens and as forceful

business factors, and they are fully deserving of the regard and good will so freely and universally bestowed upon them throughout the county of their home.

DR. CHARLES E. JENKINS

Born and reared to the age of eight years in Illinois, then beginning his education and attaining his manhood in Iowa, obtaining special training for the profession of teaching at the Lincoln Normal University in the capital of Nebraska, and practicing that profession in the two states last named, Dr. Charles E. Jenkins, of Brookfield, had an extensive and varied acquaintance with men in different localities before he became a resident of Missouri. After his arrival in this state he soon showed that he was well qualified for the new profession he had entered, and his reputation in it has grown steadily as his practice has expanded ever since.

Dr. Jenkins was born in Marshall county, Illinois, on March 6, 1870, and is one of the eight children, seven sons and one daughter, of Jacob W. and Susie (McLaughlin) Jenkins, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Illinois. The paternal grandfather and progenitor of the family in this country, was Moses Jenkins, who was born and reared in Ireland and on his arrival in this country located near Philadelphia. Later he moved to Illinois, where his life ended after long years of uprightness in living and usefulness in the service of the people among whom he labored. He was a farmer, as was his son Jacob, the doctor's father. Of the eight children born in the family of the latter five are living, the doctor being the only one who resides in this state.

When Doctor Jenkins was eight years old the family moved to Iowa. His father is still living, having his residence in Arkansas City, Arkansas. In his new home the doctor grew to manhood and began his education in the public schools. After completing their course of instruction he passed two years at the Lincoln (Nebraska) Normal University, from which he was graduated in 1894. He then taught school in Iowa four years and afterward was assistant professor of mathematics and physical culture in the Lincoln Normal University, from which he received his first degree.

In 1896 he began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, which he attended two years. By the end of that period the Spanish-American War was in progress, and the doctor promptly turned away from all academic and professional pursuits in

his ardent desire to aid in vindicating the honor of our country and the claims of humanity on which the war was based. He enlisted in Company B, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was made color sergeant of his regiment before he was long in the service. The regiment was sent to Manila, and there the doctor was in the midst of hostilities for many months. He took part in fifteen engagements, and escaped unhurt, but had one close call, a bullet passing through his hat. He was discharged from the army in 1899.

After the close of his military service he returned to his home and resumed his medical studies, for this purpose matriculating at Rush Medical College in Chicago. He was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1900. Including two years of study in theory and practice at the Cook County (Illinois) hospital. He began his practice in Iowa and has pursued it in several other states, being now a registered physician and surgeon in Iowa, Illinois, Colorado and Missouri. From 1903 to 1908 he was connected with the Burlington Railroad Relief Service, being sent to Brookfield, this county, in the year first named as medical examiner for the organization. He resigned this position in 1908, and since then has been engaged in an active and growing general practice.

Dr. Jenkins is zealous and energetic in keeping up with the progress of his profession. He pursued a special course of instruction and study in the Post Graduate School in New York city in 1911, and he has long been connected actively with the Linn County, the Missouri State and the Grand River Medical societies. He takes a prominent part in the proceedings of these organizations, securing what benefit he can from them himself, and contributing to the benefit of the other members and the interest and value of their meetings by thoughtful theses on professional topics and profitable participation in the discussions which always form the most interesting and helpful exercises during the sessions.

In June, 1903, Dr. Jenkins was united in marriage with Miss Hattie M. Long, of Iowa. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and one of the trustees of the congregation to which he belongs. In the public affairs of the county and state he takes an earnest interest and a serviceable part, doing whatever he can to aid in promoting the welfare of the people in all their moral, mental, social and civic relations. In politics he trains with the Republican party, but he is not an active partisan and has no desire for a political office of any kind. He is wedded to his profession, and that gives him enough to do to keep him busy and sufficient in the way of distinction to satisfy

his ambition. The people of Linn county regard him as one of their most upright, progressive and useful citizens, and all classes of them esteem him according to this estimate.

DR. FRED PEERY

The science and art of dentistry—for the proper mastery and practice of what is known by the name of dentistry includes both science and art—must be recognized as comprehending one of the most progressive departments of human industry, especially in its practical work and the appliances and methods appertaining to it. At best its unwelcome but necessary operations have terror in the contemplation and real suffering of the most acute kind in the experience of them, and its practitioners are entitled to the highest commendation for the progress they have made, by exhaustive study and practical skill, in diminishing the terror and alleviating the suffering incident to them.

Dr. Fred Peery, of Brookfield, has won an enviable reputation for his enterprise and zeal in keeping up with the most advanced thought in the profession in mitigating pain, and the application of its latest discoveries in his work. He is also held in high regard as a practical and artistic workman in giving to his handicraft the finest finish and greatest adaptability known to the profession, which has been and is another line of its progress, its aim seeming to be to give its beneficiaries the most beautiful as well as most useful products, according to their requirements.

Dr. Perry's life began in Locust creek township, Linn county, Missouri, on February 8, 1874. He is a son of Thomas J. and Martha B. (Burnett) Peery, who are also natives of this county. The father was born in 1848, and has always followed farming, in which he is still actively engaged. He has taken an earnest interest and a serviceable part in local public affairs, notwithstanding the quiet and retiring nature of his pursuit, having served as a justice of the peace during the last twenty-five years.

Joseph A. Peery, the doctor's grandfather, was born and reared in Parkersburg, in what is now West Virginia, and came to Missouri in 1845, and to Linn county in 1846. He built a flour mill on Locust creek, three miles from Linneus, which was the first mill in that part of the county, and drew patronage from all parts of the surrounding country for many miles in all directions. He operated this mill for many years, but gave up all active pursuits in the declining period of

his life. The mill stood as a landmark until 1908, when it was dismantled, although it had become an object of veneration among the people. Its builder and first owner died in Linneus in 1866.

During the Civil War he served in the Union army, enlisting at Linneus, and two of his sons went with him to the field of carnage, James W. and Henry C. Here is the record of one generation in usefulness to the country in peace and war. But the family is more deeply rooted in American soil and has been of service to the American people through many generations. Its first representatives in this country came over from England early in our colonial history, locating at Jamestown, Virginia. Those living at the time of the Revolution took part in that memorable struggle for the independence of the country, and in all subsequent times its members have been faithful to every call to public duty. The family from which the doctor is descended moved to Parkersburg many years ago and was established in the neighborhood of that city for a long time.

Dr. Fred Peery has passed the whole of his life to the present time (1912) in this county, except when he was completing his academic education at Chillicothe, in the adjoining county of Livingston, and while preparing for his professional work in the dental department of Washington University, in St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1904. Prior to going to the University he taught school for a number of years, and in 1896 was elected county surveyor for a term of four years.

After leaving this office he was variously occupied for a time, then made up his mind to become a dentist. Immediately after his graduation he located in Brookfield, where he has ever since been actively and profitably engaged in the practice of his profession. He has for years been an active member of the Northeast Missouri Dental Society, and a valued contributor to its helpful proceedings, from which he has himself derived substantial benefits through the interchange of ideas with his professional brethren while giving them the advantages of his own knowledge.

In his political relations the doctor has always been a firm and consistent Democrat, and for some years has been one of the local leaders of his party, serving it as secretary of its county central committee and in many other ways through the wisdom of his advice in its councils and the energy and effectiveness of his work in the field. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. On March 7, 1897, he was united in

marriage with Miss Mabel Grice. They have one child, their son, Algie L.

JOEL W. CLEMENTS

Joel W. Clements, one of the leading grocers of Brookfield, was born and reared to the age of thirteen in the state of Maryland, whose history is glorious in peace and war, and whose record challenges the admiration of all students of American chronicles. His life began in that state on September 5, 1864, and he is a son of Richard W. Clements, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. His parents and his grandparents were born and reared in Delaware, but the former lived for a time in Maryland.

From there his parents came to Missouri in 1877, bringing their offspring with them, as they had decided to pass the remainder of their days here. Their son Joel grew to manhood in this county and completed in its schools the education he had begun in those of his native state. For ten years after he took up the battle of life for himself he was engaged in farming, and following that was employed for seven years by B. J. G. Bettelheim selling farming implements.

In 1904 he started business in the grocery trade on his own account, and in that line of commercial enterprise he has been occupied ever since. He has been successful in his mercantile venture, as he has in everything else he has undertaken, and is now regarded as one of the leading business men of the city, modern, up-to-date and progressive in every way, and familiar with every phase and feature of his trade. He studies the markets, and knows how to use them to the best advantage. He also studies the wants of the community, and keeps himself and his stock at all times prepared to fully provide for them in his lines of commodities.

Mr. Clements is, moreover, a man of great public spirit and enterprise in reference to public improvements and the development and improvement of his city and county. He takes an active interest and a leading part in the execution of all projects designed to promote the welfare of his locality and benefit its people, and his zeal in all such undertakings is highly appreciated for the intelligence he applies to it, the excellent judgment he exhibits and the great and stimulating energy he puts into the work.

On December 23, 1885, Mr. Clements was joined in marriage with Miss Phoebe L. McNish, a native of Ontario, Canada. She is a daughter of George and Levina McNish, who came to Missouri in 1867.

Mr. and Mrs. Clements have had six children, five of whom are living: George W., Laura L., Levina M., Joel, and Grace E. The father is connected fraternally with the Masonic order, the Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a zealous and effective worker in all these organizations and their other members hold his alliance with them in high appreciation. In politics he is a Democrat, always loyal to his party but never an active partisan or candidate for office. He is faithful, however, in the strict performance of all the duties of citizenship according to the highest standards, and is regarded by all classes of the people as one of their best business men and most useful and representative specimens of elevated manhood, with lofty ideals as his guide and a strong sense of duty as his controlling impulse and motive power.

C. H. JONES

It is a wide-spread and generally accepted belief that the city, as an abstract entity contains the head and the country the heart of every people. However this may be, it cannot be denied that all cities get the greater part of their heady or brainy forces from the country, either directly or not more than one or two generations removed. Most of the men and women who attain distinction in any line of activity are either themselves from the country, or their parents or grandparents were. Our brightest and most capable business men, for instance, in all our great cities and in most of our smaller ones, have gone from the farm to the counting house or other place of business, either directly or by successive stages of advancement.

A striking illustration of this fact is furnished by the business career of C. H. Jones, the present cashier of the Linn County Bank in Brookfield, and the impelling and directing spirit of all its activities. He was born on his father's farm in Chariton county, Missouri, on February 21, 1868. He was reared to manhood on this farm and began his academic education in the country school in the neighborhood of its location. He afterward attended the State Normal schools at Chillicothe and Stanberry, this state, and commercial schools in both those cities. He finished his commercial training at the Gem City Commercial College in Quincy, Illinois, being graduated from that institution, as he was from each of the other business schools which he attended.

Mr. Jones is a son of John H. and Cornelia H. (Tyler) Jones, the



B. H. Jones.

former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Vermont. The father was a farmer and moved to Illinois in early life. In 1864 he came to Linn county and farmed here one year, then exchanged his residence to Chariton county in 1865, and passed the remainder of his life there, dying on the farm he had cultivated for twenty-two years in 1887. The mother died there in October, 1911. They were the parents of three children, their son, C. H. Jones, and his two sisters. Two of the three are residents of this county.

C. H. Jones began his business career as clerk in a bank at Mendon in his native county, in which he remained a year and a half. He then attended the Chillicothe Normal School for a time. On December 15, 1892, he became a resident of Brookfield and a bookkeeper in the Linn County Bank. On January 1, 1893, he was made a director of the bank and its assistant cashier, and in 1904 was elected to the position in its official force which he now holds, and has filled continuously from that year.

Mr. Jones has given the bank and its affairs his close and careful attention from his first connection with it, but he has not allowed it to engross the whole of his time and energy. His mind is too active in its operations and too comprehensive in its sweep to be satisfied with one interest or line of endeavor. Other avenues to business and social advancement have engaged him, and he has proven a valuable addition to the forces working in them. He is a stockholder in the Linn County Abstract Company and secretary and treasurer of the Brookfield Commercial club.

On August 4th, 1898, he was married to Miss Effie A. Moore, the daughter of James A. Moore, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. They have no children. In fraternal life Mr. Jones is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is at all times deeply and intelligently interested in the progress and improvement of Brookfield and Linn county, and cheerfully does his part in helping to promote their advancement. He is universally regarded as one of Linn county's best and most enterprising and useful citizens.

RICHARD W. CLEMENTS

(Deceased)

The late Richard W. Clements, who died on February 16, 1909, after a residence of thirty-two years in Brookfield, was for a long time one of Linn county's leading and most esteemed citizens. In business,

in public office and in private life he was an ornament to the county and one of its most forceful factors in connection with everything that aided in advancing its progress and improvement. His life among the people of the county was highly useful, and his death was universally regretted by them.

Mr. Clements was born in Wilmington, Delaware, on August 28, 1842. His parents, Joel W. and Margaret (Lamden) Clements, were also Delawareans by nativity, and lived a long time in their native state. The father was a Methodist Episcopal preacher born in 1807. He came to Missouri in 1870, and lived in Linn county until 1877, when he returned to Delaware, where he died the same year. His widow is still living in that state. She was his second wife. The first bore him three children, and by his last marriage he became the father of fifteen more.

Richard W. Clements, one of the offspring of the first marriage of his father, was reared to manhood in his native state, and began in its public schools the education which he completed by a four year's course at Harvard University. After leaving that institution he farmed for a number of years, then removed to Baltimore, and during the next seven years was in the employ of a large business house as bookkeeper. The year of the Centennial, 1876, was passed by him in Philadelphia. From there he returned to Delaware and engaged in the furniture trade for a few months.

But the East grew wearying to him and he longed for a sight of the great striding West, with its vast breadth of view, its wonderful enterprise, its lofty aims and its great wealth of opportunity, and in August, 1877, he came to Missouri and located in Linn county. For a little while after his arrival he engaged in farming, and after that passed a short period as a clerk in the postoffice in Brookfield. While so engaged he was looking around for an opportunity to go into business for himself and soon found an opening that he considered promising, as it proved to be.

In 1879 he started an enterprise in the grain trade and milling industry, and this occupied him until his death thirty years afterward. While he conducted the business he built it up to large proportions and great activity, and made it one of the leading mercantile and commercial enterprises in this part of the state. He was possessed of fine business capacity, intense energy and a wide knowledge of trade conditions, all of which were valuable assets in the expansion of his operations, and his genial manner and obliging disposition won him universal popularity. He was a gentleman of high character and fine social cul-

ture, and the people of Linn county, and in all other localities in which he was known, recognized his true value and esteemed him accordingly.

Mr. Clements was married in Delaware, on November 20, 1863, to Miss Martha E. Jackson. They became the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living: J. Watson, a successful groceryman; Charles W. and Carroll L., who are partners in the milling business, and a sketch of whom appears in this work; Mabel E., who is living at home with her mother; Harry H., who is engaged in railroading, and Albert R., who is conducting an active grain and coal trade.

Their father was a Democrat and usually gave the candidates of his party hearty and effective support. But in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 he voted for Mr. McKinley for president on account of the financial question involved in the contests. He had no desire for public office himself, but did serve eight years as clerk and assessor of Brookfield. He was a member of the Masonic order for many years and exemplified its teachings in his daily life. He was also a member of K. of P., the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Woodmen of the World, and Knights and Ladies. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in this also he took great interest and was a zealous and effective worker, serving the congregation to which he belonged many years as one of its stewards. In all the relations of life he was upright and correct, giving everybody who came in contact with him cause for admiration and respect, and standing forth, unassuming and modest as he was, as one of the best and most representative citizens of the county, a credit alike to the state of his birth and the state of his adoption, and altogether worthy of the universal esteem bestowed on him in both.

JAMES C. TOOHEY

The son of one of Brookfield's pioneers, and the present head of the H. Tooley Mercantile Company, which is the outgrowth of a small store starting and kept by his father, that was the first real store in the place, James C. Tooley is entitled to special consideration as a link connecting the present with the past in a particularly interesting way, and the enterprise in industrial, mercantile and commercial life which now distinguishes the city of his home with the dawn of all systematic industry and development on its site.

Mr. Tooley was born in Brookfield on February 2, 1868, when the hamlet contained not many more than twenty scattered houses and as

many families. He is a son of James and Katherine (McCormick) Tooley, and was reared in the town of his nativity and educated in its primitive public school, as it was in the time of his boyhood. In 1888 he began clerking in the store of his cousin, Henry Tooley, whose life story is briefly told on another page of this volume. He remained with his cousin and in his employ until the death of the latter, when he succeeded him as president of the mercantile company which he had founded a number of years before.

This institution is one of the leading mercantile enterprises in this part of the state and enjoys an extensive trade and a wide popularity.

In politics Mr. Tooley is an unwavering Democrat, zealous in his loyalty to his party, but not an active partisan or in any sense an office-seeker. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious affiliation is with the Catholic church. In all these organizations he takes an active interest and a leading part, and his membership in each is highly valued by all who are connected with or interested in them.

On February 18, 1903, Mr. Tooley was united in marriage with Miss Martha Hunter, at the time a resident of the state of New York. They have two children, their daughters Elizabeth C. and Carolyn G., who greatly brighten their homestead and add to its attractiveness for the numerous friends of the family who frequent it, and who find it a center of refined and gracious hospitality and social culture. The parents are energetic and efficient aids in all worthy undertakings for the good of the city and county of their home and are highly esteemed wherever they are known.

HENRY SORNBERGER

In a section of the country in which the spirit of progress and development is as fruitful, energetic and productive as it has been in Linn county and its adjoining neighbors for a number of years of our recent history, a live, wide-awake and resourceful real estate dealer—the man who has or can find something to sell to meet every requirement, or who can find a market and a purchaser for everything in his line that is up or can be taken up for sale—is a valuable agency in his community and a forceful factor in promoting the substantial welfare and advantage of its people of both classes, those who come and those who go.

Henry Sornberger, of Brookfield, is such a man, and he has been using his ability and his opportunities to the full extent for his own

advancement, and for the general improvement and development of the region in which he operates, for a number of years. His transactions have been most extensive and fruitful in Linn county, but they have not been confined within its borders. He has been so successful in his operations, and shown such entire mastery of the business in which he is engaged, that his dealings have extended far beyond the boundaries of his own county, and made scores of persons outside of its limits tributary to his enterprise, as well as a much larger number resident in his own territory.

It is not intended in these remarks to belittle the firm of which he is a member, or ignore the work of his partner, Mr. Bailey, for they are worthy of the highest commendation and entitled to full credit and the highest praise. And it is through them that Mr. Sornberger has been able, in large measure, to win his own triumphs. But these paragraphs are devoted specifically to the achievements of Mr. Sornberger, and must deal with them without more than incidental reference to the surroundings that have made them possible and contributed to their magnitude and success.

Mr. Sornberger is a contribution of the great state of Illinois to the business force of the country. He was born in Streator, in that state, on August 5, 1868, where his parents, Andrew and Susie (Bickerton) Sornberger, were living at the time. The father, who is still living, and is now more than eighty years of age, and one of the patriarchs of Kidder, Caldwell county, this state, was born in the state of New York, and the mother's life began in Newcastle, England.

The father was a sailor in his young manhood and followed the sea for a number of years, visiting many countries and observing the customs of their people. But for a long time he has been a farmer in the interior of Missouri, undisturbed by the activity of the world outside, and passing without notice the myriad footfalls on the stony pavements of its busy streets, and the showy records it has been seeking to emblazon on the annals of history. He rode the waves of many seas for a time, and as far as human power could do it, helped to command them to the service of mankind. He also engaged in the great and disastrous sectional strife in our country, and did his part to bring it to a conclusion serviceable to the interests of our race and promotive of the enduring welfare of every clime and tongue in the effort to free human life from chattel slavery.

During our Civil War he served in Company K, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in defense of the Union, entering the army in 1862 and leaving it with an honorable record in 1865, when "the war

drums throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled." He was at Fort Donelson when that Confederate stronghold surrendered to the superior prowess and equipment of the Federal arms, and with General Thomas in all his heroic operations around Chattanooga. He was often in the very maelstrom of destruction, but he escaped disaster himself, and when his military service was ended, he returned to his former home and resumed the peaceful pursuits in which he had engaged before the war.

The family moved from Illinois to Caldwell county, Missouri, in 1869, and for many years thereafter the father engaged in farming. He has now been living retired from all active pursuits for more than six years. He acts and votes with the Republican party in political affairs, but he is not and never has been desirous of official station for himself. The mother has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church during the last thirty years. The living children born to them number four. On the father's side the family is of German origin, and its American progenitors were early settlers in the state of New York.

Henry Sornberger came to this state with his parents when he was only about one year old. Here he grew to manhood and was educated, attending the public schools and Kidder Institute in Caldwell county. From 1890 to 1907 he was employed by the Burlington Railroad as agent and telegraph operator along the line, serving four years in Brookfield in this capacity. The long period of his employment by the railroad company passed without one mark of discredit being registered against him. That is the kind of man he has shown himself to be in every engagement he has had and in every relation of life, wherever he has lived.

In 1907 he resigned his position with the railroad company in order to give his attention to the business in which he is now engaged, and in this he has been eminently successful, as has been already intimated. His continued triumph in his undertaking has been due to natural ability developed and quickened by training in other pursuits, and to the clearness of vision in seeing and the alertness in seizing and using to the best advantage the opportunities that have been presented to him or found by him in the constant and resourceful activity of his mind.

Mr. Sornberger was married on March 18, 1894, to Miss Emma Lively, of Henry county, Missouri, a daughter of William H. Lively, long a highly respected farmer of that county, but now retired from all active pursuits and living in Henry county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Sornberger have two children, their son Paul A., who was born on September 7, 1896, and their daughter Ofalita M., who

was born on February 8, 1899. The parents belong to the Presbyterian church in Brookfield, and the father is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

GEORGE W. BAILEY

Having passed the whole of the fifty-six years of his life to this time (1912) in this county, mingling freely in its activities, contributing his portion to its progress and development in several lines of usefulness, and always, in every way, performing faithfully and wisely the duties of good citizenship, George W. Bailey is well and favorably known in all parts of the county, and richly deserves the firm hold he has on the confidence and regard of all classes of its people. He has been of service to the region in all the lines of endeavor to which he has turned his hand, and has also given it a good example of public spirit and enterprising progressiveness in all that pertains to its welfare.

Mr. Bailey is wholly a product of Linn county. He was born on a farm within its borders, near New Boston, on May 9, 1855. He was reared on its soil and drew from that his stature and his strength. He was educated in its schools, acquired his social tastes and habits from association with its people, and even secured his professional training under the tuition of two of its leading lawyers. Whatever he is, therefore, he is all Linn county's own, and in his manhood and his record he is a credit to the region of his origin and rearing.

His parents were John G. and Mary (Forest) Bailey, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father was born on a farm near Glasgow, Barren county, in "the dark and bloody ground," in 1818, and a few months afterward the family moved overland by teams to Missouri, locating in Howard county. There the son of the household grew to manhood, his experiences being nowise different, perhaps, from those of other boys similarly situated. He helped to redeem a tract of land from the wilderness, attended the primitive schools of the time and locality, enjoyed the sports the frontier afforded, and endured the privations it entailed.

In 1839, when he was twenty-one years old, he moved to Linn county and here improved a farm for himself, as he had helped to improve one for his father, a portion of his land being entered from the government. On this farm he lived all the rest of his days, dying on it in 1897. His wife died there also, her death occurring in 1890. They had five sons and four daughters who grew to maturity, and of them eight are now living, four of them being residents of Linn county.

The paternal grandfather, Jacob Bailey, was born and reared in Maryland. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and made a good record as such in that short but decisive contest, which resulted in making our ships and sailors as free on the high seas as the Revolution did our people on land. In his young manhood he moved to Kentucky, and late in life to Missouri. He passed his last years in Linn county, this state, and died here at the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

George W. Bailey was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools. After reaching a suitable age he taught school himself for a number of years, and from 1879 to 1882 was editor and proprietor of the *Brookfield Chronicle*, a Democratic newspaper. In 1882 he began the study of law under the direction of Messrs. Stevens & Smith, of Linneus, and in 1884 he was admitted to the bar. He began practicing at Brookfield, and for twenty-one years was attorney in that city for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, but during that period also kept up his general practice with growing success and patronage, and in addition carried on a flourishing real estate and loan business.

Mr. Bailey now represents the Missouri Savings Bank of Kansas City, and does an extensive business all over Linn county and those that adjoin it on all sides. He was a justice of the peace for five years. But although a firm and faithful adherent of the Democratic party, he has never been desirous of holding office and has never sought any, either by election or appointment. His business has occupied his attention wholly, except wherein he has recognized the claims of citizenship and given time and energy to the duties involved in that. In this respect he has not been to any extent parsimonious, but has freely taken his part and performed his whole service to the city and county of his home in helping to promote every undertaking designed for the progress or improvement of either.

In June, 1887, he was united in marriage with Miss Mollie Melville, of Albany, New York. They have one child, their daughter Lois M., who is the wife of Ray Jones of Topeka, Kansas. All the members of the family belong to the Episcopal church, and are zealous workers for its welfare and advancement. The parents are among the most esteemed citizens of the county, are prominent in all domains of usefulness for the good of the people, and fine exemplars of Linn county hospitality, social culture and elevated manhood and womanhood. They are widely known throughout this portion of the state, and in all places where they have acquaintances they have friends and strong popularity.

HENRY CLAY PREWITT

Born with an adventurous disposition, and inheriting from his father a tendency to go about and see something of the world, Henry Clay Prewitt, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Linneus, this county, gratified his desire at an early age, and had a very interesting experience in doing it. But he fully satisfied his longing in one venture, and has ever since remained in one locality and been steadfast in his efforts to build that up and develop it to its highest condition in every way, while at the same time pushing his own advancement in a worldly way with all the energy and capacity he possessed.

The place of Mr. Prewitt's nativity was Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, and the date of his birth, June 29, 1835. He is a son of David and Nancy (Turner) Prewitt, and the only one of their nine children now living. The father was born in Halifax county, Virginia, on December 21, 1791, and the mother in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1798. The father went with his parents to his wife's native county when he was a small boy, and in his new home he grew to manhood, was educated, and began his career. He and Miss Turner were married in about 1812, and for some time afterward he was in business in that county as a contractor.

When he determined to move his family to the Farther West, of which Missouri was then a part, he and his wife made the trip on horseback, he carrying one of their two children on his horse and she the other one on hers. Their journey through expanses of trackless wilderness and the beginnings of civilization in many places was full of incident and interest, but the record of it has not been preserved. They arrived at their destination wayworn and weary, but not otherwise the worse for the long and tedious jaunt. Their household goods were transported down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to the point of landing them most convenient to their location, the latter being near Fayette in Howard county, which was then sparsely settled and largely undeveloped.

The father took an active interest in the affairs of the county and was a leading man in building up and improving the portion of it in which the family lived. In 1832 he was elected sheriff of Howard county, and at the end of his first term was re-elected, serving two terms in all. In 1840 he moved his family to Linn county, and here he and his wife passed the remainder of their days. He died in Linneus on December 22, 1873, and the mother in the same place on March 16, 1870.

Their son Henry was but five years old when the change of residence from Howard to Linn county took place. He obtained his education in subscription and public schools in this county, remaining at home until he reached the age of seventeen. Then, fired by the excitement over the discovery of rich deposits of gold in California, he determined to brave the dangers and hardships of an overland journey to that state in search of a more rapid improvement in his fortunes than he saw opportunity for at home. In accordance with this purpose he joined a company about to start for the land of promise with ox teams, and boldly ventured on the expedition.

The journey consumed five months, the party was attacked several times by hostile Indians, hunger, thirst, weariness and other discomforts were frequent portions of its experience, and at times the progress was painfully slow and difficult. But the hardy adventurers patiently toiled on, and at length they reached the locality they sought and began operations in search of the golden treasure they had come so far to find. They located and "stuck their stakes" at Eldorado, which was then in Placer county, and Mr. Prewitt remained there four years and three months. He was successful, accumulating about \$2,000 in his mining operations, and then came home by steamer down the Pacific, crossed the Isthmus of Panama by such means of transportation as were then available, and continued his journey by water across the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi and Missouri to his father's residence, or as near as he could get to it by that route.

The next year, when he was twenty-two, he engaged in mercantile business in Linneus, and he continued in trade in that city thirty-five years. He also took an active part in public affairs, and in 1888 was elected county treasurer. This office he filled two full terms to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county, and with a record highly creditable to himself. He has never been an office seeker, however, and in the case alluded to yielded to solicitation in accepting the nomination and the renomination, because he felt that he might be of service to the county in the office if elected. His political connection is with the Democratic party, and his church affiliation is with the sect known as the Christians.

Mr. Prewitt was married on February 22, 1857, to Miss Mary Frances Hunt, a daughter of Henry M. and Elizabeth (Frazier) Hunt, prominent citizens of Ray county in this state. Six children have been born of the union, three of whom are living: Flora, who is now Mrs. Wood O'Rear, of Linneus; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Atkin-

son and lives with him at Middlesboro, Kentucky; Maggie, who was the wife of E. A. Corey, of Linneus, both now dead; and Fannie Clay, the wife of Benjamin H. Smith, of Long Beach, Los Angeles county, California. In their several localities all the members of the family enjoy in a marked degree the regard and good will of the people among whom they live and labor.

JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Treading now close upon the verge of four score and ten years of life, and having passed the whole of his existence in this state, John C. Phillips of Linneus is a shining link connecting the present day activities of this region with its primitive life of toil, privation and danger in its pioneer period of struggle, patience, endurance and hope. He saw the region when, clad in the barbaric splendor of the wilderness, it awoke at the voice of high command from its deep sleep of ages and rose to greet its lord, the genius of civilization. He has lived to see it filled with the homes of a prosperous and progressive people, well advanced in the development of its resources, rejoicing in its beneficent civil institutions, and rich in all the essentials of cultivated life. The retrospect of his years may well give him pleasure in the reflection that he has been of service in helping to work out the transformation and bring about the great improvement he is able to see all around him.

Mr. Phillips was born in Howard county, Missouri, on May 31, 1835. His father, Jeremiah Phillips, was a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, where his life began on January 22, 1802, and the mother was of the same nativity as the son. Her maiden name was Jemima Lay, and she was the father's second wife. His first marriage was with Miss Martha Hackley of Howard county, this state, who died in that county in about 1825. She was the mother of four daughters, all of whom are now deceased. The second marriage of the pioneer farmer who helped to open Linn county to civilization, was a fruitful one, resulting in eighteen children and giving the immediate subject of these paragraphs seven brothers and ten sisters. Three of Mr. Phillips' brothers are living; George D., who is a resident of Portland, Callaway county; William J., whose home is in Howard county; and Jeremiah, who lives at Aurora, in Lawrence county. Their mother died in 1861 and their father in 1876. But some years before the death of the latter he contracted a third marriage.

He first came to Missouri in 1821 on a prospecting tour. At that time he bought some land in Howard county and remained in the state one year. He returned to his Kentucky home, where he passed the next twelve years. In 1833 he came to this state, locating on the land he had previously purchased, and making such improvements on it as he was able to in the four years he spent on it. In 1837 he moved to Linn county and started another Missouri home in the wilderness, building a little log house for himself and his family about two miles north of the site of the present city of Linneus, which had just been indicated as the county seat, but was not declared such with full legal formality until three years later by an act of the legislature passed in December, 1840, legalizing all that had previously been done toward making that town the seat of justice and center of government in the county, including the change of its name from Linnville to the one it now bears, and under which its history has been developed.

Mr. Phillips bought considerable land in this locality, most of it from the government, and owned 260 acres at the time of his death. He served as county treasurer and later as sheriff and collector of taxes. He was also circuit clerk and recorder for twelve years, his tenure of this office ending in 1861, when he resigned rather than take an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States at that time, the Civil war having begun and his sympathies being with the Confederacy. After his resignation he lived retired until his death. For many years he was an active and devoted member of the Masonic order, and throughout his life a firm and faithful Democrat of the old school in his political faith and allegiance. His father, George Phillips, a native and life-long resident of Kentucky, was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and the son of pioneers in the Blue Grass state.

John C. Phillips was brought to Linn county by his parents when he was but two years old. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and secured what education he could in the primitive schools of the period of his boyhood and youth, when the schoolhouse was a crude log structure furnished with slab benches, and open for the instruction of the aspiring progeny of the surrounding country only during the few winter months of the year. He began the struggle for advancement among men on his own account as a clerk in a store at Milan, Sullivan county, in 1855, where he passed three years, fruitful in valuable experience but meager in financial recompense for his services. While living there and clerking in the country store of his employer he found the great happiness of his life in his marriage, on October 22, 1856, with

Miss Cynthia E. Sorrell, of Randolph county, a young lady of Kentucky parentage and, like himself, a pioneer product of Missouri.

Of the nine children born of this union seven are living: Leonidas C., a resident of Linneus; Eliza, the wife of W. B. Craig, of the same city; Ernest H., who lives in Rock Island, Illinois; William J., who also dwells in Linneus; Sarah E., the wife of Robert Smith, of Brookfield; Maggie M., the wife of George W. Menefee, of Kansas City, Kansas; and Dr. Nova G., who has his home in the same great and growing metropolis. Their mother is still living also, venerable in years and strong in the regard of all who know her.

In 1858 Mr. Phillips came to Linneus to live, having been appointed deputy circuit clerk and recorder. In 1861 he went out of office with his father and began clerking for Prewitt & Combs, dealers in general merchandise, with whom he remained until 1865. Two years later he started a grocery and hardware store of his own, which he conducted until 1875, when he was elected county treasurer. At the end of his term in 1877 he was re-elected, and when his second term closed in 1879 he once more turned his attention to mercantile life, forming the firm of Phillips, Myer & Brinkley for the purpose of carrying on an enterprise in the general merchandise trade. This enterprise continued with Mr. Phillips as a member of the firm until 1885, and the next year he opened a dry goods store in association with his sons Leonidas, John W. and Ernest, and for ten years thereafter gave the affairs of this his constant attention. In 1896 he retired from all active pursuits, determined to pass the remainder of his days at rest from arduous labor and free from the cares of business as conducted in the rush of our twentieth century life.

Mr. Phillips has been a life-long Democrat in politics, loyal in the support of his party and at all times devoted to its welfare, although not an aspirant for anything in its gift for himself. He and his wife have for many years been zealous and devout members of the Christian church, their connection with it dating from 1865, and their activity in its work for the good of the community being continuous from the start. They are esteemed in all parts of their city and county, and by all classes of the people, as most estimable and worthy citizens, whose years of active effort have been employed for the good of their fellow men and women, and whose record of usefulness fills out the gospel measure, according to their capacity and opportunities, and will live after them, a perpetual benefaction to the community which has the benefit of it in direct results and in the force of its high examples of sincere, serviceable and upright living.

HENRY BROWN

The native shrewdness, thrift and self-reliant resourcefulness of the Scotch people are well illustrated in the character, make-up and career of Henry Brown, one of the leading merchants of Marceline and senior member of the firm of Brown & Taylor, hardware dealers in that city. He has been a resident of Marceline since 1895, and during the whole of his life in this county has been engaged in the hardware trade. He has prospered in his undertaking, given the community in which he operates a fine example of upright and straightforward merchandising, attained the first rank in business circles in this part of the state, and won the lasting regard and good will of the people of all classes and conditions.

Mr. Brown was born near the village of Stuartfield, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on December 17, 1858. His parents, George and Mary (Innes) Brown, were of the same nativity as himself, and passed the whole of their lives in the locality of their birth, where they died and were buried at the end of their estimable lives, universally respected and lamented. They had two sons and three daughters, their son Henry being the only one of their offspring who became a resident of the United States.

He was reared and educated in Scotland and learned the hardware business there. But his native land did not seem to offer him opportunities for advancement commensurate with his desires, and he determined, even as a youth, to seek better chances elsewhere. Accordingly, in 1880, when he was twenty-two years old, he came to this country and took up his residence in Chicago. In that city he was employed for a period of fifteen years as stock clerk by the hardware firm of Hibbard, Spencer & Co.

In 1895 he moved to this county and located in Marceline, where he at once founded the Brown Hardware Company, of which he was sole proprietor for a number of years. He then took M. H. Taylor in as a partner, and the firm has since been known as that of Brown & Taylor. It occupies a leading place among the business establishments of the city, and is one of the most enterprising and progressive mercantile institutions in this section of the state. The members of the firm know their business thoroughly, the marts of supply intimately and the wants of the community exactly, and they use all their knowledge for the benefit of their patrons and the good of their locality and the territory tributary to their trade in general.

Mr. Brown was married in Nevada, the county seat of Vernon county, Missouri, on January 17th, 1887, to Miss Amelia Miller, a native

of this state. They have three children: Mary I., who is now the wife of W. G. Ennis; Amelia, who was a student in the Pookville school, and Frances A., who is also attending school. The father has always taken a leading part in the public affairs of the city of his home. He served as an alderman two terms, during which the city water works and electric light plant were constructed. Every interest of his city, township and county has his intelligent attention, and all good undertakings for their welfare have his cordial and effective support. In fraternal life he is a Freemason of the Royal Arch degree, and takes a prominent part in the work of the fraternity in this community. His church connection is with the Presbyterians, and in the congregation in which he holds his membership he is one of the elders. Linn county has no better merchant, man or citizen, and none for whom the people have a more extensive or genuine regard. They know his worth and esteem him in accordance with it.

JOHN H. PERRIN, M. D.

Every physician of any practice is called upon to preside over the birth of many a child, but there are not many who, like Dr. John H. Perrin, of Marceline, are called upon to preside over that of a new town. He was on the site before Marceline was laid out, heard its first sound of life, aided at its baptism and helped to bind on its swaddling clothes. He has ever since been one of the watchers over its growth, promoters of its progress, contributors to its enlightenment and substantial aids in every way.

Dr. Perrin was born in Howard county, Missouri, on December 1, 1847, and is a son of William H. and Sarah E. (Winant) Perrin, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Boone county, in this state. The doctor's father was born in 1819 and was brought to Missouri by his parents in 1821. He grew to manhood and was married in Howard county, and in 1849 moved to Macon county, locating near Callao. When the Mexican war began he promptly enlisted for the conflict in a Howard county regiment, in which he served to the end of the war.

He was also a soldier in the regular Confederate army under Colonel Bevier in the Civil War, and was discharged after the battle of Lexington, Missouri, on account of illness incurred in the service. In 1868 he entered the ministry of the Baptist church, and remained in it until his death in 1873. The mother is still living. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, the doctor being the

only one resident in Linn county. His paternal grandfather, Charles Perrin, was born and reared in Virginia, from whence he moved to Kentucky, and in 1821 came to Missouri, making the journey with teams. He died in Macon county.

Dr. John H. Perrin was educated in the schools of Macon and Chariton counties and by private study. He taught school until 1877, and while doing so studied medicine under the direction of Dr. J. W. Proctor, of Lagonda, Missouri. In 1877 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1878. He practiced at Bynumville, Missouri, until 1887, then came to Marcelline, being the first physician to locate in the neighborhood and arriving and taking up his residence here before even a village was started.

From the time of his arrival until now (1912) he has remained here and been engaged in a large and active general practice, but devoting special attention to diseases and affections of the eye. He has been very successful in his work and is highly esteemed as a physician of extensive and accurate knowledge in his profession, both by his professional brethren and the people of the county in general, and his practice extends, with his reputation, over large portions of the adjoining counties of Macon and Chariton. Wherever he is known his knowledge and skill are appreciated, and his genial nature makes him universally popular.

Dr. Perrin was first married in 1881 to Miss Levina Logan, who died in 1899. They had one child, their daughter Mary H., who is now at home. On September 4, 1907, the father contracted a second marriage, in which he was united with Miss Amanda Scherer, a native of Clark county, Missouri, who still abides with him and is one of the most esteemed matrons in the city.

The doctor has served as an alderman of the city from the First ward two terms. He has also served one term in the lower house of the state legislature. He has always taken an earnest and intelligent interest in public affairs, and while in the legislature demonstrated his wide and comprehensive knowledge of matters of governmental principle and policy, local, state and national. He applied this knowledge in an effective way for the benefit of his constituents and the people of the whole state.

For a number of years Dr. Perrin has been one of the prominent and influential members of the County and State Medical societies, and in their meetings his counsel has been always considered of high value and been much sought by the other members. He is a Knight Templar

in Freemasonry, and in church connection is a Baptist, having been a member of the church since 1873. One of the oldest physicians in the county, and with a life of usefulness distinguished for professional success, civic enterprise and public spirit and uprightness in all relations, it is an evidence of the virtue and intelligence of the people among whom he has so long lived and so effectively labored that he is crowned with their universal esteem, confidence and good will.

WILLIAM E. PARKS

A pioneer resident of Marceline, and now one of its leading business men, William E. Parks is entitled to double credit for his share in promoting the development and progress of the city, and giving it name, standing and influence in the commercial, industrial, political and social life of the county. He selected it as his residence in its infancy, has abode in it during all its subsequent years of advancement, has ministered to the welfare of its people in many ways, and is now providing for their comfort and convenience by conducting one of the best marts of trade within its limits, and aiding in the beneficial realization of every project undertaken for its enlargement, improvement and adaptation to its rapid growth.

W. E. Parks is a native of McDonough county, Illinois, where his life began on December 2, 1856. He is a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Crane) Parks, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was a farmer and a son of James Parks, who moved from Ohio to Illinois, where his life ended after a long career of upright living and usefulness as a good farmer and sturdy citizen. His son, William H. Parks, grew to manhood in Illinois, where William E. was born, and while yet a young man moved to Missouri in 1869, locating in Chariton county, six miles south of Marceline. Here he lived on a farm which he improved, remaining until 1892. He then took up his residence in Marceline, where he died in 1906. His widow is still living and is now past eighty years of age. He was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, enlisting in Company H, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and served until the close of the war.

William E. Parks reached his manhood on the Chariton county farm near Marceline and obtained his education in the district schools, at Brookfield Academy and in the State Normal School at Warrensburg. After leaving the last named institution he taught school for

twenty-three consecutive years. He located at Marceline in 1889, one year after the town was laid out, and built a dwelling for himself, which was among the first erected within the limits of the present city after it was founded and started on its noble career of progress and development.

In this same year, 1889, W. E. Parks was married to Miss Ella M. Akers, a Missourian by nativity. They have had five children, all of whom are living: Rowena J., Chelsea C., Addison D., George A., and Ermine J. After his marriage the father continued to teach school for a number of years. He was principal of the Marceline High School from 1896 to 1900, and of the Bucklin school in 1901-1902. In the year last mentioned he began merchandising in the hardware trade, and in this he has ever since been engaged. His store is one of the leading business places in the city, and is conducted according to his rule of the strictest integrity in everything.

While taking a decided and earnest interest in public affairs, as every good citizen should, W. E. Parks is independent in politics, casting his vote with a view to securing the best interests of the township and county, according to his light and knowledge on the case. In the affairs of the township, moral, educational and social, he is a prominent personage and a potent force for good. He has been a member of the school board during the last seven years, and the schools are the better for his aid in the supervision of them. Fraternally he is a Freemason and an Oddfellow, and in church connection he is a Presbyterian. Marceline township has no better citizen, and the people cheerfully admit this.

GEORGE W. EARLY

Relied on with all confidence as a financier, everywhere highly esteemed as a man, admired for his social qualities and universally popular as a public official, George W. Early, cashier of the First National Bank of Marceline, is easily one of the leading citizens of the community in which he lives. In many ways he has shown his deep and abiding interest in the welfare and progress of its people during the nineteen years of his residence among them, but in no way more than through his earnest and intelligent support of every worthy project designed to promote their betterment and augment their moral, intellectual and commercial influence in the state, and their comfort and convenience at home.

Mr. Early was born in Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, on January

28, 1854. His father, Lewis J. Early, was a native of Ohio, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Walker, was a Kentuckian by birth. The father was a farmer in his native state and also in Illinois and Kansas, and moved to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1880. He died in Kansas City, Kansas, January, 1912. The mother died in 1875. Their offspring number four, George W., and his three sisters, all of whom are living.

Mr. Early's paternal grandfather, Andrew Early, was a farmer in Ohio for many years and died in that state. He was descended from old Scotch-Irish ancestry, and the salient characteristics of that combination in the formation of human traits, habits and tendencies, all of which are admirable, have been prominent in all members of the family for generations, and have formed the basis of the successes they have won in their various localities and stations in life.

George W. Early grew to manhood in Ohio and Kansas and obtained a good common school education, with considerable special training which well prepared him for the duties in which he is now engaged and others that have occupied him at different times and in various places. His entrance into the world of business was as a bookkeeper. He was treasurer of the Great Western Manufacturing Company in Leavenworth, Kansas, for fifteen years, and engaged in banking at Atchison in the same state for a time.

In 1892 he came to Marceline and took charge of the old Bank of Marceline, of which he had control until it was reorganized as the First National Bank of Marceline, and since then he has been its cashier. Under the impulse of his quickening spirit of enterprise and progressiveness, his breadth of view and accurate knowledge of the banking business, his prudent management and his genial social qualities, the bank has enjoyed great prosperity and a considerable increase in its business.

Mr. Early was married on February 11th, 1880, to Miss Mary Callahan, a native of Platte county, Missouri, and the daughter of Dr. H. B. and Sarah (Metcalf) Callahan, esteemed residents of that county for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Early have two children, their son Henry B., who resides in Prescott, Arizona; and their daughter Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Henry Reed, of Kansas City, this state.

Mr. Early has long been connected with the official life and public life of Marceline. He has served on the school board and as township trustee for fifteen years, and his length of tenure of these offices is the best evidence of the value and appreciation of his services in them. Fraternally he is a Freemason and in religious affiliation he is connected

with the Baptist church. In all the relations of life he has shown himself worthy of the full confidence and high esteem of the people, and he has them.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARCELINE

The original of this enterprising, progressive and highly valued financial institution, which is such a credit and of so much service to the thriving and expanding city of Marceline, and the country which surrounds that pleasing municipality, was the Bank of Marceline, a state institution, which was organized on January —, 1888, with a capital stock of \$35,000, the president of which was Benjamin F. Sights. In 1898 the capital stock was reduced to \$25,000, and in 1900 the institution absorbed the Santa Fe Exchange Bank. With this addition to its resources the Bank of Marceline had a better outlook and prospered more extensively.

In 1902 the gentlemen who now control the First National Bank took charge of the institution, and in 1904 reorganized it under its present name, and with the officers who still direct its affairs. These are: William G. Lancaster, president; George W. Early, cashier, and F. G. Lancaster, assistant cashier. The board of directors is composed of the gentlemen named and Dr. W. S. Woods and H. W. Pratt, of Kansas City, Missouri. Under its new birth and baptism the bank has prospered steadily and has steadily gained friends, patrons and business. It is now one of the strong and sound fiscal institutions of Linn county, and has an excellent reputation throughout the state for safe and skillful management, an enterprising and up-to-date spirit, and a disposition of liberality toward the business houses and private citizens of the territory tributary to its operations, which is extensive and increases year by year.

William G. Lancaster, the president of the bank, is a native of Clinton county, Missouri, where his life began on November 27, 1856, and has been continued in many places and amid a great variety of circumstances. He is a son of Green B. and Rebecca J. (Roberts) Lancaster, who were natives of Estill county, Kentucky. The father came to Missouri with his mother about the year 1834. The family located in Clinton county, where he grew to manhood, completed his education and is still living, and, although advanced in years, continues the farming operations which have formed the occupation of his life.

The life story of this estimable and venerable man connects the

present with a past in our country's history which seems remote in this age when time is counted rapidly. He was interested in public events when General Jackson retired from the presidency; felt the thrill of the historic "Log Cabin" campaign of 1840, which swept General Harrison, of Tippecanoe fame, into the same office; took part himself in the Mexican War, and was deeply concerned over the events which brought on the Civil War. He has also witnessed the remarkable growth and development of our country since that awful sectional conflict wiped the stain of chattel slavery from our proud escutcheon, and is now able to rejoice over the wonderful wealth and power of the land; and it is to be said in his favor that, according to his means and opportunities, he has contributed to the results the American republic has wrought out.

The elder Mr. Lancaster was married in 1847 to Miss Rebecca J. Roberts, and by this marriage became the father of five sons and seven daughters, one of the sons being William G. Lancaster of this sketch. The mother of these children died in 1869, and in 1871 the father married again, uniting himself with Miss Ella Martin, who bore him six daughters and one son, making him the father of nineteen children in all, a number that would have done him credit in the patriarchal age of human history.

William G. Lancaster grew to manhood in Dekalb county, Missouri, and obtained his education in country schools. In 1874, when he was eighteen years of age, he went to Wyoming, where, during the next ten years he was engaged in ranching. On the wide plains of that state he had many thrilling and some hair-raising adventures, some narrow escapes from death by violence, many hardships from the rage of the elements, and a continuous experience of life in an atmosphere of excitement and hazard.

In 1883 he returned to Missouri and located at Winston, Daviess county, where for four years he was engaged in the drug trade. He then became cashier of the Bank of Winston, a position which he filled with great acceptability until 1901. In the meantime, however, in 1897, he assisted in organizing the Bank of Altamont, Missouri, and acted as cashier of that also. In 1901 he sold his interests there and became interested in the Bank of Excelsior Springs in Clay county, this state, which he served as president one year. In 1902 he sold out there and moved to Marceline, and here he has ever since resided and been engaged in business.

On August 18, 1883, Mr. Lancaster was married to Miss Vivian Tracy, of Maysville, Missonri. They have four children: Ielah R., who

is the wife of Charles S. Steiner, of Marceline; Fred G., assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Marceline; Glenn E., who is also connected with the bank; and Tracy M., who is living at home with his parents. Like their parents, the children are held in the highest esteem by all classes of the people throughout the county, and wherever else they are known.

Mr. Lancaster is a Democrat in his political affiliation and loyal to his party, but he has never held or sought a political office. Fraternally he is a Freemason of the Royal Arch degree. He is regarded as one of the best and most useful citizens Linn county numbers among its people.

CHARLES WILLIS GREEN

Native force of character, general capacity for development, self-reliance and resourcefulness are qualities of manhood that will always tell to the commanding advantage of their possessor, and if he has at the same time industry, integrity and a strong sense of duty, his success in life is assured from the beginning under almost any circumstances that do not deprive him of the power to work. And in a country of such wealth of opportunity as ours presents, such circumstances are scarcely to be feared.

Charles Willis Green, founder, owner and editor of the Brookfield *Argus*, is a gentleman who possesses all the qualities enumerated above, and others of great value and usefulness, all of which he has exemplified before the residents of Brookfield in his daily life from boyhood, and in a manner so forceful yet unostentatious, that he has won their universal admiration. He began life on his own behalf at the very bottom of his calling, and by his industry, ability and excellent management he has risen to a position of great influence and high standing in it.

Mr. Green was born in Lake county, Ohio, on July 29, 1860. He is a son of Nelson L. and Maria C. (Williams) Green, of the same nativity as himself. The father was a farmer and nurseryman, and brought his family to Missouri and Linn county in 1866. Here he followed the same pursuits as in his native state, locating for the purpose on a farm one-half mile south of Bucklin. He lived on this farm four years, then moved north of Brookfield. He died in 1908. The mother is still living in Brookfield. They became the parents of two children, their son Charles and their daughter Alma, who is now the wife of W. A. Kaup of Brookfield.

The grandfather, Jesse Green, was born and reared in Massachu-



C. W. GREEN



setts, then moved to Lake county, Ohio, where he was a pioneer. He also was a farmer and passed the remainder of his life in the county to which he moved from his native state. He married Miss Cynthia Lovett. Both died many years ago, but well advanced in years, having lived long enough to see the wilderness in which they located in early life grow into great fruitfulness of production and become fragrant with the odors of industry.

Charles Willis Green was but six years old when his parents brought him to this county. He grew to manhood here, was educated in the Brookfield public school, and at the age of fifteen began his craft and business career by becoming a printer's devil in the office of the old Brookfield *Chronicle*. He finished learning his trade in the employ of the Brookfield *Gazette*, and worked at it until 1883. In that year, although he was but twenty-three years old, he founded the Brookfield *Argus*, which has occupied his time and attention ever since, and had the benefit of his business, mechanical and intellectual ability, until he has made it one of the best newspapers in northeastern Missouri. For a more extended account of it see the chapter on Newspapers to be found elsewhere in this work.

The journalistic creation of his enterprise and capacity has been one of the objects of greatest solicitude to Mr. Green. It has been his purpose from the beginning to raise and develop his bantling, as it was at first, into an influence for good in the community, and he felt that he had the power to do this. All who know of it agree that he has succeeded and that the paper well deserves its rank. He is a strong, incisive and sparkling editorial writer, a good business manager and a man of clearness of vision who always sees the needs of his community and has the courage, energy and progressiveness to aid in providing for them through the columns of his paper and other channels.

Socially Mr. Green is very popular. He is genial, courteous and companionable at all times, a good conversationalist, and also a good listener, which is a rarer trait. He is a warmly welcomed addition to any social gathering, and always one of its radiant sunbeams. He is a genuine good fellow in the best sense of the term, and probably has now every friend he ever made, even though he has long been very active in politics and has encountered some of the asperities of journalism.

The interesting subject of this brief review has twice "bowed beneath the flowery yoke of Eros." He was first married in September, 1885, to Miss Nellie J. Jones, a daughter of Rev. Thomas A. and Jane Jones, and by this marriage became the father of one child, his daugh-

ter Frances Loraine, who is now a teacher. Her mother died on December 10, 1896, and on November 2, 1899, the father contracted a second marriage in which he was united with Miss Florence Burnett of Brookfield, a daughter of James and Mary (Ware) Burnett, early settlers in Linn county. Of this union two children have been born, Howard Elliott and Marion, both of whom are living.

Mr. Green's political affiliation has always been with the Democratic party, and he has been very energetic and efficient in its service. He served as commissioner from Missouri to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago and the later Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, New York. In 1897 he was chief clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives. He has also been a member of the city council and president of the board of education. At the present time (1912) he is one of the regents of the Kirksville State Normal School and president of the Commercial Club of Brookfield. His religious connection is with the Episcopalian church, and he is one of the vestrymen of the parish to which he belongs.

As an evidence of the extent to which his ability and usefulness are appreciated it should be further stated that his political party has chosen him on several occasions as one of its representatives in state and national conventions, and he has been for years the local correspondent for the leading daily papers of Kansas City and St. Louis. But none of the distinctions bestowed upon him can abate his great love for his home and his library, or his warm and enthusiastic attachment to Brookfield. He is a great booster for the city and Linn county and edited the chapter on Brookfield which appears in this work. In fact it is one of his sources of commendable pride that he is an ardent champion for the present attractions and future promise of his home city, and he also has pride of the same kind in his paper as one of the city's established and influential institutions. The publishers of this history run some risk of seriously offending his modesty by saying so much in his favor, but they know and the residents of Brookfield know that he deserves it all.

DR. WILLIAM W. ELLIS.

Having been engaged in a large and active general practice as a physician and surgeon in the eastern part of Linn county during the last twelve years, and with headquarters at Marceline all the time except the first two, Dr. William W. Ellis, whose home is now in Marceline, has become well known to the people of this section, and his services to them have been such as a doctor and a citizen, that he is held in

the highest esteem by every class and condition of them. He is well and favorably known throughout the county, in fact, and is everywhere regarded as a good representative of all that is best and most admirable in their citizenship.

Dr. Ellis was born near Keytesville, Chariton county, Missouri, on November 8, 1873, and is a son of Wesley and Adelia (Doughty) Ellis, also natives of Chariton county, this state. The father has been a merchant and farmer, and has prospered in both lines of his business. He is now, however, retired from active pursuits, and he and his wife are residents of Marceline, where they located in 1898. He was twice elected mayor of Marceline, and his administration of the affairs of the city brought him great credit while it was in progress, and is still remembered with gratification by the people and often highly commended yet.

The mayor's father, Pilliman Ellis, came from Kentucky, and the doctor's mother's parents from Tennessee. The doctor's grandparents on both sides died in Chariton county, where they passed many years of their lives. They became residents of this part of the state when it was still wild and largely unsettled, and their fortitude was often called into requisition by the privations and hardships they encountered, while their courage was severely tested by the dangers which surrounded them at all times for some years after their arrival in the country. But they lived to transform portions of the wilderness into good and fruitful farms, and so left their impress on the region they improved by their labors and their influence, and the proofs of their usefulness and fidelity to duty in a form that makes them manifest and is enduring.

Dr. William W. Ellis obtained his academic education in the public schools of Chariton county. He began the study of medicine when he was but eighteen years of age, entering what is now Drake University, in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1891, as a student in the medical department. He was graduated from that institution in 1895 with the degree of M. D., and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Westville in his native county.

In 1897 he came to Marceline, but soon afterward moved to New Boston. There he remained two years and was married in 1899, uniting himself with Miss Susie Jones. They have no children. After his marriage the doctor returned to Marceline and opened a drug store. He also continued his practice, and during all of the subsequent years he has been actively and busily occupied with his dual occupation of doctor and druggist, and has been very successful in both lines of his work.

Dr. Ellis believes in progress, and as his profession is a very progressive one he makes every effort to keep pace with it. To this end he is a zealous member of the County and State Medical Societies, and takes an active part in their proceedings. He is also a diligent and thoughtful student of the best literature of his profession, particularly that which has a bearing on his work as physician and his business as a druggist.

In the public affairs of his township and county Dr. Ellis has taken a cordial interest and an active part from the time of his arrival here. He served as county coroner two years, and in many other ways has been of great benefit to the people outside of the direct channels of his profession and his business. While not an active partisan, and not eager for official consequence in any way, he is loyal to the political party to which he belongs, and at all times energetic and effective in the promotion of the general welfare of his locality in every way open to him. Fraternaly he is a Freemason of the Knights Templar degree, and he is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in the Masonic order. His practice is large and remunerative, his business is extensive and profitable, and his standing with the people of the county is in the first rank of manhood and business enterprise. Linn county is well pleased to name him as one of its most estimable and representative professional men, merchants and citizens.

DR. WILLIAM A. CATER

An early arrival at what is now Marceline, having located there about the time the town was founded, in fact, and since then prominent in the professional, mercantile and public life of the place, Dr. William A. Cater may well be put forward by the people of Bucklin township as one of their most estimable, useful and representative citizens. He has been earnestly and actively interested in the growth and development of the township, the increased comfort and convenience of its people and the promotion of all its beneficial activities from the time of his arrival, and his services to the community in every way are highly appreciated.

Dr. Cater is a native of Ohio, born near Barnesville, Belmont county, on May 13, 1854. His parents, Elijah B. and Elizabeth (Barnes) Cater, were also born in Ohio, and reared, educated and married there. The father is a Methodist clergyman, and now resides at Kirksville in this state. He brought his family to this state in 1865, and since then

has lived in all parts of northeastern Missouri. He is an indefatigable worker for his church and very liberal in dealing with it. By his industry, zeal and persuasive power, he has been instrumental in the erection of more church edifices than any other man in Missouri, and has given \$200 to each one he has had erected, not with a view to making himself popular, but solely as an evidence of his great devotion to the work in which he is engaged.

The mother died in 1856, and the father afterward contracted a second marriage in which he was united with Miss Mary E. Elliott, who is still living. By his two marriages he became the father of eleven children, of whom nine are living. He is of English descent, and can trace his ancestry back through the chronicles of England for many generations. His forefathers in this country numbered several generations also, the American progenitor of the family having come to this country at an early date.

Dr. William A. Cater was but eleven years of age when his father moved to this state, and but two when his mother died. The son of a preacher in the itineracy, and with no mother to look after his welfare, guide his footsteps right in childhood and youth, and with frequent changes in his home, the doctor grew to manhood almost according to his own inclinations, and secured such education as he could in the migratory life he was obliged to lead during his minority. He attended the public schools in various places, and having, for some years, his professional career in mind, he made good use of his opportunities.

At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine, and after a due course of preparation, entered the American Medical College in St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1878. He began practicing at Macomb, Illinois, where he remained three years, then located at Edina in Knox county, and there he remained considerably longer. From Edina he went to western Kansas, and, after passing some time there, located at Marceline in 1888, being among the first physicians to arrive and take up residence in the promising village which had just been spoken into being by the enterprise and foresight of its founders.

After his arrival here Dr. Cater was actively engaged in and exclusively devoted to general practice for a number of years. He then opened a drug store, which was badly needed in the community, and which he is still conducting. Since starting this enterprise his time has been divided between it and his practice, which still continues to occupy him and helps to make him a very busy man and greatly in demand. His practice has been very extensive and made him well

known to the residents of all parts of the county, and wherever he is known he is held in the highest esteem for his professional knowledge, his wisdom and skill in the application of it, his high character as a man and his usefulness as a citizen.

In business circles he also stands high as a conscientious and upright merchant, modern in methods except as to the tricks of the trade, and enterprising and studious concerning the needs of the community in his lines of commodities and in his efforts to supply them. With regard to the material affairs of the city, township and county of his home he is public spirited and progressive, always willing to aid in the promotion of any worthy project involving the betterment of his locality, and energetic and intelligent in the application of his influence and force. He has taken a deep interest in local political matters also, and served the city well and wisely as its mayor, being the second man elected to the office and receiving a majority of more than 300 votes at the time of his election.

Dr. Cater has four children. His son Roy is a physician in active practice. His son Donald is a druggist. The other two are his daughter Ruth and an invalid son. For almost thirty years Doctor Cater has lived among these people, with his life an open book before them, and the universal esteem felt for him and manifested toward him demonstrates that his record is a good one, and that his life here has been useful and estimable. Bucklin township claims no better or more elevated citizen, and none for whom its people have a higher or more sincere and cordial regard.

DR. BENJAMIN B. PUTMAN

The oldest physician and surgeon in Linn county, and with a record of forty-seven years of active practical work in the profession to his credit, Dr. Benjamin B. Putman, of Marceline, has rendered the people among whom he has so long and so effectively labored services that may be estimated in the universal regard and good will of the communities which have had the benefit of them, but whose value cannot be measured by any computation of figures or mere statement of facts. He is entitled to rest from his arduous endeavors to ameliorate the sufferings of his fellow beings for the remainder of his life, but he is as energetic in his work and as diligent and conscientious in the performance of it as he has ever been, and in this he is impelled by

the high sense of duty that has always characterized him in everything he has undertaken.

Dr. Putman has more than an ordinary interest in Linn county and its residents, for it is the place of his birth, his academic education, his early and his later associations, and the work of his entire life to the present time. He came into being in North Salem township on June 10, 1844, and is a son of William and Sarah (Head) Putman, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father was a farmer and came to Missouri in 1840, taking up his residence in Sullivan county. Two years later he moved to Linn county and bought a tract of wild land, on which he lived until 1866. He then changed his residence to Brookfield, and later moved to Bucklin, where he died in 1888. The mother died in 1864. They were the parents of ten children, of whom the doctor is the only one now living. The father was married three times, but had children by none except the first marriage.

The doctor's grandfather, James Putman, was born and reared in Kentucky, but passed the last half or more of his life in Indiana, where he died, universally respected as a citizen and as a man. He was a farmer in his native state and also in the state of his adoption. His father, whose name was also Henry Putman, was a Kentuckian, too, by nativity, and passed almost the whole of his life in that state. But his long and useful career was closed in Indiana, where he located a few years before his death.

Dr. Benjamin B. Putman began reading medicine soon after completing the course of instruction in the public school near his home on his father's farm in North Salem township. His first studies in the profession were pursued in the office and under the direction of Dr. D. I. Stevenson in Linneus, which he entered as a student in 1863. In 1864 he took one course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, after which he practiced until 1872. In that year he again entered the St. Louis Medical College, and before the year ended he was graduated with the degree of M. D.

The first year of his practice was passed at North Salem, and at the end of that period he moved to Bucklin. In that town he remained twenty-eight years, during twenty of which he was engaged in the drug business in connection with his practice. In 1894 he changed his residence to Marceline, and here he has lived busily occupied with a large and active practice throughout the surrounding country ever since. From the time of his arrival at Marceline he has also been surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad, and during the last fifteen years he has occupied the same professional relation to the mines.

Feeling the need and realizing the value of organized effort in his work, in order that he might have the benefit of the knowledge and experience of his professional brethren, and give them the benefit of his own, Dr. Putman many years ago joined the State and District Medical Societies, and he has been active in his membership and fruitful in his contributions to the advancement and usefulness of these societies ever since, and his membership in each is highly valued by the other members.

Busy as he has been in his professional work, and ardently as he has devoted himself to it, the doctor has not allowed it to take all his time and energy. He is a man of great public spirit and enterprise, and earnestly and warmly devoted to the welfare of the city and county of his home. His interest in their progress and improvement in every way has always been active and manifested in intelligent and energetic support of all commendable undertakings for their betterment in every way, moral, mental, social and material. He has served as mayor of Marceline and looked after its needs with earnestness and zeal governed by breadth of view and excellent judgment. The good of the city was his only aim in the performance of his official duties, and he discharged them in a way that was highly satisfactory to the people, beneficial to the city and creditable to himself.

In political relations Dr. Putman is affiliated with the Democratic party, and is an effective advocate of its principles in word and deed, although he cannot be classed as an active partisan and is by no means an intolerant one. In fraternal connection he is a Freemason of the Knights Templar degree, cordial in his admiration of the fraternity and ardently devoted to its welfare everywhere and in every way. The people of Linn county of all classes and conditions look upon this high-toned and honorable gentleman as one of their leading physicians and surgeons, best men and most estimable and useful citizens.

J. E. ELLIS

From keeping a little store in a small country village to being the proprietor of a big department emporium in a city which numbers its residents by the thousands, and conducting the most extensive and up-to-date business of its kind within a large range of populous and progressive country, seems a long step to the casual observer, and would in many cases be more than could be taken in a lifetime. But it is a step that J. E. Ellis, the leading merchant of Marceline, has taken

in less than fifteen years, and without any great effort. But Mr. Ellis has that within him as part of his makeup which enabled him to do easily what others would have to strain at, or could not accomplish at all. And he has never been in doubt as to what he could do. For he has known himself and has relied on the business capacity he felt that he possessed with unfaltering faith, and this has been one great element in his success.

Mr. Ellis is a Missourian by birth, education, social training and all the experience of his life to the present time (1912). He was born near the village of Wien, in Chariton county, on June 18, 1871, and is a son of Wesley and Adelia (Doughty) Ellis, a short account of whose lives will be found in the sketch of Mr. Ellis' brother, Dr. William W. Ellis, elsewhere in this volume. The father was a merchant for a number of years and his sons appear to have inherited the mercantile instinct from him. At any rate, they possess it in large measure and of high quality, and they use it for the benefit of themselves and their community.

J. E. Ellis grew to manhood in Chariton county and obtained his education in its district schools. He began his business career in Westville in 1892, keeping a small country store there, and for four years enduring the humdrum life, narrow range and small profits of such an enterprise, while all the time his spirit longed for an undertaking of far greater magnitude and with the spice of more extensive activity and variety in a business way. But he was simplifying his time and laying his plans, and when his hour of opportunity came he vaulted easily and gracefully to the height he was fitted and destined to occupy in mercantile circles.

In 1896 he moved to Marcelline and, in company with his brother, Dr. Ellis, opened a small drug store and grocery. This expanded rapidly in volume and value, but not rapidly enough to satisfy the desires of Mr. Ellis. Accordingly, in 1905, he built the business block he now occupies and started his present large department store, which is the only one in Marcelline and has the most extensive trade in this part of the country. The block in which the business is housed is one of the most massive and imposing in the city. It is commodious in size, complete and modern in appointments, and arranged with every consideration for the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the business it contains.

Mr. Ellis is very enterprising in his business. He studies the wants of the community and the best methods of providing for them. He makes a specialty of buying whole stocks of goods at low rates, and is

thereby able to supply his customers with whatever they need at moderate cost to them, giving them, at the same time, a comprehensive mass and wide range of commodities to select from, all first rate in material and workmanship and up to the latest turn of the factories in style and finish.

While taking all of a good citizen's part in public affairs, Mr. Ellis has never been an active partisan in politics, although a man of decided convictions in reference to public questions, and has never sought or desired a political office of any kind. He prefers to leave the management of state, county, township and city affairs to those who have a taste for the work, while he devotes himself to the line of usefulness for which he feels best fitted and most completely qualified.

But where the interests of his locality in a moral, mental, social or material way are involved, he is full of energy and wide-awake in attention with a view to securing the best results from every undertaking, and helping to direct all the forces at work along lines of the most wholesome and substantial progress and development. He is very public-spirited and enterprising with reference to the improvement of the region in which he lives, and conducts his business and spares no effort possible on his part to advance it as rapidly as the circumstances allow.

On June 29, 1892, Mr. Ellis was united in marriage with Miss Hortie J. Seatt, a native of Chariton county. They have one child, their son James Ellis, Jr. The parents are reckoned among the leading people of the city and county of their home and looked upon as potent forces for good in every phase of the life of the residents of this part of the state. They are modest and unostentatious in their demeanor, but they discharge their duties to their community faithfully and furnish excellent examples of estimable citizenship, which are well appreciated by the people among whom they live and labor to such good purpose.

WILLIAM N. WHEELER

This leading business man and influential citizen of Marcelline, who is one of the pioneers in the real estate business in this locality, is not a native of Linn county, but has been a resident of it from the time when he was but two years old. From the soil of Bucklin township he has drawn his stature and his strength. In its district schools he secured his education. His social habits were acquired in association with its people, and his business enterprise has been employed among

them greatly to their advantage as well as to his own. He is therefore practically a product of this county, although his life actually began in Chariton county on December 7, 1862. Two years later his parents moved their family to Bucklin township, and he has never known any other home.

Mr. Wheeler is a son of Judge Robert J. and Martha Ann (Brooks) Wheeler, the former born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, on March 30, 1829. The father was an early arrival in Chariton county, Missouri, being brought there by his parents when he was only two years old. He was a prosperous farmer in Chariton county, and as such accumulated a good estate. In 1864 he moved to Bucklin, and for many years thereafter was actively engaged in merchandising. He first dealt in leaf tobacco, and after selling his business in this line of trade, became a general merchant, and also owned and operated a lumber yard, and a flouring, saw and carding mill. For three years after his arrival at Bucklin he was the agent for the American Express Company at that place.

During the Civil War, owing to his neutrality in the great sectional conflict, he suffered severely from the depredations of both the Union and the Confederate soldiers, and because of the unsettled condition of the country during the strife and for some years afterward, he lost heavily through bad and absconding debtors. His establishment was also twice destroyed by fire, and he had no insurance to cover the loss. Yet, notwithstanding these reverses and business hardships, he became a wealthy man, at one time owning valuable land in Linn, Chariton, Macon and Sullivan counties in this state and some in Kansas.

For a time he was one of the judges of the county court, and was always an enterprising, public spirited and progressive citizen, earnestly and actively interested in the growth and development of his township and county, and doing his full share to promote their advancement. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years was a member of the Masonic order. His religious usefulness and generosity were not, however, limited to his own sect, for he aided liberally in supporting all denominations and charities of every kind. Linn county has known no better citizen, and its people have held none in higher esteem throughout its history.

William N. Wheeler may properly be said to have inherited the mercantile instinct, and to have cultivated his natural gift for it by force of habit from his childhood. For he was constantly in the atmosphere of trade while growing to manhood and attending school. He

began business for himself in association with A. J. Stone, conducting a general store at Bucklin. The partnership lasted eighteen months, and after that Mr. Wheeler was in business alone for four years at the same place.

In 1888 he moved to Marceline and started the Bank of Marceline, which he conducted for three years, at the same time carrying on a flourishing real estate business, in which he is still actively and extensively engaged. In this line of mercantile operations he is in the front rank in this part of the state, and deserves to be. He is wise to his business and all its requirements, and he conducts it on a high plane of integrity, with great enterprise and breadth of view, and with an eye always to the substantial and enduring welfare of the region in which he operates. He is also, at this time (1912) agent for the Maxwell automobile in Marceline.

On February 17, 1885, Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage with Miss Stella Price, the daughter of James and Mary A. Price, esteemed residents of Chariton county, Missouri. One child has been born of the union, a daughter named Esther B. The head of the house has long been active in local public affairs as a Democrat, and has rendered his party excellent service in its campaigns for a long time. He has also given his home city good service as one of its leading men, and as a city councilman for a period of eighteen years. He came to Marceline in the infancy of the city and has been one of the potential forces that have made it what it is. He is a fine representative of its best and most elevated citizenship, and is esteemed by the people of the whole county as one of their wisest and most progressive business men, most hightoned and upright gentlemen and most serviceable agencies for promoting the general welfare of all.

EDMUND D. STANDLY, M. D.

Born and reared on a farm, and acquiring strength and flexibility of body and resoluteness and self-reliance of spirit by participation in its useful but exacting labors; laying the foundation of his academic education in the district schools, and completing it in a good college in which practical instruction leading to serviceable ends is the rule and specialty instead of the frills and furbelows of mental culture; and then thoroughly trained in both the theory and the practical work of his profession at a leading medical college and in hospital service, Dr. Edmund D. Standly of Brookfield entered upon his life work well pre-

pared for its duties, and in his career since starting in it, he has demonstrated that the time he passed in preparation was well and wisely employed.

Dr. Standly was born in Coles county, Illinois, on January 28, 1872, and is a son of William S. and Phama J. (Dawson) Standly, who were farmers in that county. The father was a brother of Dr. Zachary T. Standly, in a sketch of whom to be found in this volume a brief resume of the history of the family will be found. Both parents of Dr. Edmund D. Standly are dead and he is the only one of their children now living. He attended the district schools in his native county and completed his academic training in the college at Westfield, county of Clark, from which he was graduated in the summer of 1894.

In the autumn of the same year he began the study of medicine in University Medical College in Kansas City, Missouri, and from that institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1897. He then passed one year and a half as interne in the general hospital in the same city, and near the close of 1898 located in Linneus and began the general practice of his profession, remaining in that city until November, 1909. He then spent three months more in hospital work in Kansas City, and in February, 1910, came to Brookfield and formed a partnership with his cousin, Dr. Catherine Standly under the firm name of Standly & Standly.

The doctor is now practicing alone, and gives attention to all departments of work in the line of his profession. He has been very successful in his practice, being recognized by his professional brothers and the general public as a wise, judicious and skillful practitioner, and making every effort to keep on deserving in full measure the reputation he enjoys. To this end he studies diligently the best literature on medical science and takes an active part in the proceedings of the Linn county and Missouri State Medical Societies, to both of which he belongs.

On May 28, 1901, Dr. Standly was united in marriage with Miss Ida M. Williams of Linneus, and since then has maintained an attractive home in the city of his residence, making it a center of social culture and genuine but unostentatious hospitality. He has taken a very active and helpful part in the public affairs of Linn county, serving four years as county physician and seven as a member of the pension board. He has also been earnest and serviceable in his support of all undertakings designed to promote the progress and improvement of the county and the enduring welfare of its residents.

Fraternally Dr. Standly is connected with the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Masonic order, 32 degree York Rite and Shrine. Socially he moves in the highest circles and is an ornament to them. Professionally he is in the front rank in this part of the state, and in citizenship he is elevated, public spirited and attentive to every duty, giving all public questions discriminating examination, and acting on all with unalloyed consideration for the general welfare. Throughout the county he is highly esteemed.

DR. THOMAS P. FORE

Having been engaged in an active and exacting general practice of his profession, with special attention to affections of the nose, ears, eyes and throat, and having also taken an energetic part in the affairs of his township and county during the last seventeen years, Dr. Thomas P. Fore of Brookfield has endeared himself to the people of this portion of the state by the great services he has rendered them. They have found him highly capable in his professional work, with a mastery of both the theory and the practice of the science of medicine, and great skill and excellent judgment in the application of his knowledge. They have found him also upright, progressive and judicious in the exercise of his citizenship, with a warm practical interest in the welfare of his locality, and highly commendable energy in giving it expression in work of value. They therefore have many reasons for holding him in high esteem, and they do in all parts of the county.

Dr. Fore was born on July 3, 1871, on a farm northeast of Linneus in this county. His parents, Peter T. and Mildred E. (Brown) Fore, moved to this locality from Howard county more than forty years ago. The father's parents were born, reared and married in Virginia, and came to Missouri early in their married life. They made the journey from the Old Dominion overland in a wagon, and found it long and tedious, with danger from various sources at numerous places along the route, and privations and burdensome conditions in every mile. It was while making this journey that the doctor's father was born, so the state and place of his nativity would be difficult to determine but the year of his birth was 1833.

The family located in Howard county and remained there, the parents passing the rest of their lives in that county. There the son grew to manhood, obtained a common school education and acquired a knowledge of farming, which he made his occupation through life. He was married, too, in that county, but soon afterward located in

Linn county, and here he has passed all the subsequent years of his life, doing general farming, raising some live stock, and performing his duty to the people as a worthy, estimable and useful man in all the relations and requirements of upright and progressive citizenship and devoted to the general weal of his community.

Dr. Thomas P. Fore began his academic education in the district schools and completed it at the high school in Linneus. He began the study of medicine in the office and under the instruction of Dr. A. J. Berry of Purdin. In 1891 and 1892 he attended the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1892 and 1893 Barnes Medical College in St. Louis, Missouri, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1893. He located at Lemonville, Putnam county, and began his practice there immediately after his graduation.

In 1894 he came to Brookfield and purchased the practice and good will of Dr. B. B. Putman, and here has lived ever since, giving his attention without reservation to his patients, who have increased in number from year to year as his skill has grown and become more widely known. But he has not devoted himself wholly to the general calls on his faculties and professional attainments. Realizing at an early period in his work that there was need of special knowledge for the relief of many of his cases, he took a post graduate course on diseases and treatment of the eyes, ears, nose and throat, and he has since made a specialty of that branch of the practice. His post graduate course of instruction was pursued at the St. Louis Medical College, and was of decided advantage to him, as it has been of great benefit to the people of this county.

Dr. Fore has been studious of his profession in a general way also, employing all means at his command to keep abreast with its progress and himself informed as to all its continuous discoveries of value and its advances in every way. He is an active member of the Linn county and the Missouri State Medical societies, and an industrious and reflective reader of the best literature bearing on his work, giving close attention to everything that is revealed in the science of medicine and all that is taught or suggested with reference to improvements in practice.

On February 11, 1896, he was married to Miss Nellie E. Rhoades, a daughter of John and Amanda Rhoades, respected and valued residents of Brookfield, Missouri. Mrs. Fore died on July 30, 1911, and her untimely demise is still a source of universal sorrow throughout the city and township in which she lived. For she was warmly

esteemed as an excellent woman, and a forceful agency in the social, intellectual and religious life of the community. There were no children born of her union with the doctor.

In fraternal life Dr. Fore is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically, while he is not an active partisan, and has never sought an office of any kind, he believes firmly in the principles of the Democratic party and supports them loyally. He sees in them the promise and in their supremacy the fulfillment of the highest and most enduring good to his county, state and country, but he is not intolerant to the views and opinions of other men. He is an excellent citizen and the county holds him in cordial regard as such.

DR. JOHN S. EVANS

Although born in Denbigshire, Wales, Dr. John S. Evans of Brookfield has been a resident of Linn county, Missouri, for about thirty years and has practiced his profession here for a period of about twenty-one years. During that period his services to the residents of the county have been so signal and extensive that he has endeared himself to the people as much as he ever could have done if he were native among them. He has also become so thorough in his sympathy with their aspirations and purposes and so loyal and devoted to their institutions, that he is, for all practical purposes, as much an American as any of them.

Dr. Evans' life began on February 27, 1865, and he is a son of Rev. Ebenezer and Mary A. (Jones) Evans, both Welsh by nativity and long descent. The father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and died in his native land when his son was about eleven years of age, leaving his widow and three children, the other two being daughters, to deeply mourn their early bereavement. The mother accepted the duty of rearing her offspring thus thrust upon her, with the resignation of a sturdy Christian woman and the fortitude and self-reliance of a Roman matron, and she performed her duty faithfully to the full extent of her powers.

The doctor began his academic education and also his professional training in the land of his birth, but his studies in both were interrupted when he was fifteen by an event of the greatest moment in his life, as it seemed to him then and has since proved to be. When he

was at that age, that is, in 1880, the family emigrated to this country, and on their arrival came at once to Missouri and located in Macon county. The doctor soon afterward came to Brookfield and accepted employment as a bookkeeper, and while performing his duties as such attended the Brookfield Academy, which was then conducted by Dr. Findley.

He completed his course of instruction at the academy in June, 1884 and then determined to continue his medical studies, which, however, he had not wholly neglected in the meantime. In 1887 he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and later matriculated at the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of M. D.

He immediately returned to Brookfield, and located here to take up the duties of his chosen profession and he has been kept busy with an extensive and very exacting practice ever since. He has devoted himself especially to surgery and grown eminent in that department of the medical science. He is called for many miles distant on critical cases requiring the highest skill and attention, and is very successful in treating them.

Always eager to get information, and at all times equally as willing to impart it, Dr. Evans has availed himself of all opportunities for the former and cheerfully responded to all calls for the latter. He is a diligent student of the best literature of his profession, especially all that bears on his favored lines of practice.

In the public affairs of his home city and county the doctor has always taken an earnest interest and an active part. He has long been a member of the school board, and from the dawn of his manhood has been a zealous worker for the progress and improvement of the section in which he lives.

Dr. Evans was married on March 25, 1891, to Miss Margaret J. Shaw, the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman and a native of this state. They have two sons and a daughter, Paul, Lane and Alice G. The father is a member of the Presbyterian church and attentive to its claims upon him, both with reference to the good work it undertakes, in which he is always a helpful force, and in the exemplification of its teachings in his daily life and his relations and dealings with fellow men. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masonic order, and in that, too, he takes a serviceable interest, regarding it as a force of considerable potency for the betterment and social enjoyment of mankind.

ISAAC NEWTON WILBER

We have the sanction of Holy Writ for the declaration that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. But, however this may be with prophets, it is not always true of men who devote their best faculties and long years of their time to the service of great corporations and other lines of business of commanding importance. This was testified in a glowing manner in the case of Isaac Newton Wilber on Saturday afternoon, December 28, 1907, when the citizens of Hannibal, Missouri, and the railroad men connected with the Burlington Railroad in that city assembled in the court house to show their appreciation of Mr. Wilber's fifty years of zealous and effective work for that system of railroading.

On this occasion, which was just before Mr. Wilber's retirement from the service of the road, all honors to a private citizen, who had nothing to recommend him but his ability and fidelity to duty in several trying and arduous capacities, were outdone by the testimonial given Mr. Wilber. Music, flowers, song and oratory were features of the meeting, and several men high in the councils of the road paid him glowing tributes for his long and faithful and at all times efficient service, and the general verdict was "Well done, good and faithful man, in a continuous round of duty for fifty years."

Mr. Wilber was born in Dutchess county, New York, on February 24, 1836, and was reared to the age of eighteen on a farm. He received a good common school education, and in November, 1854, when he was eighteen, moved with his parents and the rest of the family to Moline, Illinois. He remained at Moline, working in a saw mill, until November, 1857, then changed his residence to Missouri and his occupation to work for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, beginning his engagement on the road December 1, 1857. His first work was making ties in a saw mill which the company leased in Kansas.

This occupied him until the fall of 1858, when he went to the end of the track then built and delivered ties and rails to track layers until February 13, 1859, when the track was finished. From that time until October, 1860, he worked as a laborer with a gang of carpenters erecting depots and other necessary structures on the line of the road. He next secured a position as brakeman and continued to serve the company in that capacity until February, 1862, at which time he became fireman on one of the locomotives. He served as fireman until May, 1863, when he was promoted to the position of engineer.

He held this position until September 1, 1868, when he was made

roundhouse foreman in Hannibal, remaining as such until September 1, 1877, and then again went on the road as engineer. On October 1, 1884, he was again made foreman of the roundhouse in Hannibal and remained in charge of it until May 1, 1887. At that time he was sent to Brookfield as division master mechanic, which position he filled until the death of N. J. Paradise, in January, 1896, when he was made master mechanic with headquarters at Hannibal, and he continued to serve the road in this capacity until his retirement on January 1, 1908.

Mr. Wilber is a son of George W. and Mary A. (Stewart) Wilber, who were also natives of the state of New York. The father was a farmer, but after removing his family to Moline, Illinois, in 1854, worked for a lumber company in connection with his farming until the death of the mother in 1876. He then changed his residence to Hannibal and passed the remainder of his life, and where he died on January 24, 1890, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

Nine children, five sons and four daughters, were born in the family, and three of the sons and two of the daughters are still living. Two of the sons reside in Brookfield. One son, Jacob E. Wilber, served in the One Hundred and Nineteenth Volunteer Infantry three years during the Civil War. He was in the army commanded by General Sherman, and saw a great deal of active service during the momentous and sanguinary conflict. He is now an engineer on the Burlington railroad. The grandfather of these children was Jacob Wilber. He died in the state of New York.

In the early days, when Mr. Wilber was firing on a locomotive, all the engines were known by names. His berth was on the Old Hannibal, No. 2. During the Civil War he also saw service in defense of the Union, enlisting in a company of the Home Guard under a ninety days' call. There was considerable turbulence in his neighborhood at the time, and he was called into active hostilities on more than one occasion, especially while doing guard duty on the river front in Hannibal.

Mr. Wilber was married on April 7, 1861, in Hannibal, to Miss Levina Kain, a native of Pennsylvania. They have seven children: Mary L., who is now Mrs. M. A. Cooley; Henrietta, who is the wife of George Chapman; George S., who is now master mechanic of the St. Joe division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Jacob E., who is a machinist for the Iron Mountain Railroad; Isaac N., Jr., who is a machinist for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad at Grand Junction, Colorado; Sarah E., who is the wife of Charles Betebenner, of Han-

nibal; and Walter A., who is also a railroad man, but is living at home.

Mr. Wilber has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1865 and has always taken a great interest in the fraternity in general and his lodge in particular. He is now the only surviving member of the old guard of railroad men in Missouri and he is beloved as few men in the state have ever been. His character and services were well epitomized by Hon. George A. Mahan in an eloquent address delivered by that gentleman at the testimonial given Mr. Wilber at the time of his retirement from active work for the railroad. Mr. Mahan said in part: "What more splendid tribute than the presence of this large gathering of the friends and associates of Mr. Wilber could be paid to his worth as a man and his good citizenship? The people of Hannibal long since learned to love and honor him for those sterling qualities which make the true man. The life of this master mechanic has been one of construction and not destruction. He builded always for the better interest of the railroad company, the men who worked under him and the city and state in which he lived. To emulate the life and follow in the footsteps of Mr. Wilber would surely bring its just reward and make us all the best of citizens."

THOMAS HALLIBURTON

From the dawn of his manhood Thomas Halliburton has been engaged in merchandising, and the success he has made of his calling shows that whether Nature intended him for it or not, she endowed him highly with the necessary qualifications for following it on an elevated plane. He is now the leading merchant of Brookfield and has the best and most popular general dry goods store in northeastern Missouri, as well as one of the most extensively and completely equipped and stocked.

Mr. Halliburton was born at Linneus on September 20, 1851, and is a son of Wesley and Armilda (Collins) Halliburton, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. The father was born in 1812 and brought by his parents to Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri, in 1822. He grew to manhood in that county, and there studied law and taught school. After his admission to the bar he practiced in several counties in northeastern Missouri, being a circuit attorney, according to the custom of the time.

About the year 1847 he located at Linneus, and some years after-



THOMAS HALLIBURTON

wards was made receiver of the government land office at Milan, Sullivan county, by President Pierce. During his tenure of this office he handled a great deal of money, which periodically he carried to St. Louis on horseback. He resumed his residence in Linneus in 1860, and in 1861 moved to Brunswick, Chariton county, where he lived until after the close of the Civil war. He was one of the first promoters of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad and one of its first directors. When he moved from Brunswick he took up his residence in St. Louis county, but three years later settled on his farm near Milan, where he died in June, 1890. His second wife, the mother of his son Thomas, died in 1870.

Mr. Halliburton, the elder, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1872 and afterward served in the state senate. He was married three times, his first wife having been a Miss Holemon, who bore him three children, one of whom, a son, is living and has his home in Milan. She died in Macon county. The second marriage was with the mother of Thomas Halliburton and resulted in the birth of ten children, six of whom are living. The third wife, whose maiden name was Judith Owens, is living and resides in Carthage, Mo.

The husband was a pronounced Democrat and a leader of his party in the state. But he was opposed to its secession from the Union and a potent factor in preventing that disaster. In fraternal life he was an Odd Fellow and in religious affiliation a Baptist. His father, Ambrose Halliburton, was born in Tennessee and was a farmer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and as a reward of his patriotism was given a grant of land by the government, as were his five brothers, who were also soldiers in that war. He located his grant in what is now Linn county, and became a pioneer of Randolph county in 1822, and there passed the remainder of his days.

Thomas Halliburton was reared and educated in Linneus. In 1872 he started in business in that city as a general merchant, opening a fine store, which he conducted for a period of fifteen years. In 1887 he moved to Brookfield, and since then has been at the head of the imposing and popular dry goods emporium which has made him known throughout the state, and a man of special prominence and influence in this county. He is also a stockholder in and one of the directors of the Brownlee Bank, and has been president of the Brookfield Commercial Club two years.

Mr. Halliburton was married at Linneus on September 1, 1874, to Miss Mollie Russell, a daughter of David and Deborah A. (Trumbo) Russell. Three sons have blessed the union and brightened the home-

stead: Fred R., who is connected with his father in business; Russell B., who is a commercial tourist, and James C., who is president of the Halliburton Company of Brookfield. The father is a member of the Order of Elks, the Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is one of the leading men and merchants of this part of the state, and is most highly esteemed wherever he is known.

He began his mercantile enterprise when he was just twenty-one and on a small scale. But he had great aptitude for the business and he increased his qualifications by close and intelligent study of his undertaking in all its bearings, expanding his operations as he had opportunity and means, and from the beginning building as if he knew the magnitude he could reach and the necessity for his making every step of the progress sound and enduring. He has contributed very largely and substantially to the commercial greatness and power of Brookfield, and helped to put many forces in motion for its growth and advancement. And by his steady, upright and successful course, his ceaseless enterprise, his originality and resourcefulness and his adoption of every worthy new idea, he has made himself one of the most influential and representative business men in the West. He is also one of Linn county's best and most useful citizens in many other ways.

WILLIAM J. TUITE

(Deceased)

By the death of the late William J. Tuite on April 4, 1911, the city of Brookfield lost a valued citizen and one of its honored pioneers. He arrived at the city in 1866, just six years after it was laid out, and lived there until his death. He was very helpful in the work of laying its foundations, and to the end of his life took a warm and energetic interest in its growth, development and improvement. He had progressive ideas and considerable versatility in efforts to realize them, and his public spirit was always equal to any demand made on it.

Mr. Tuite was a native of Ireland, born in the city of Dublin on May 12, 1824. His parents, Richard and Eliza (Bagnell) Tuite, were also natives of that country, but moved to the province of Ontario, Canada, in its pioneer days and during the childhood of their son William, and there they passed the remainder of their days, dying at advanced ages and after long records of usefulness and upright living.

Their son William grew to manhood in Ontario and obtained a limited education in the district schools of that province. After leaving

school he learned the trade of a stonemason, and soon after completing his apprenticeship moved to New York state. There he was united in marriage with Miss Gussie Thomas, and by this union became the father of two daughters, one of whom is living, Mrs. Eveline Quinn, who is a resident of this county. Her mother died in Hampton, Washington county, N. Y., on March 15, 1865, and on May 30, 1886, the father contracted a second marriage, being united on this occasion with Miss Nancy M. Dodge, a native of the state of New York, and the daughter of Otis Dodge, who came to Brookfield in 1868. The second Mrs. Tuite is still living and is one of the most respected and estimable matrons of Brookfield.

Mr. Tuite was a Republican in his political faith and allegiance, but not an active partisan and never sought or desired a political office of any kind. He was content to give his attention to his own affairs and leave the administration of those of the city and county to persons who desired the honor of attending to it. Fraternally he was connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious faith adhered to the teachings of the Baptist church, and in his daily life he exemplified them and those of his lodge on all occasions and in all his dealings.

Not far from the age of ninety years when he died, for a number of years he lived retired from all active work, but he never lost interest in the welfare of Brookfield and Linn county, and passed his declining period of earthly existence revered as a pioneer and patriarch of the city for whom all its people had high respect as a man of worth and fidelity to duty at all times, an example to the whole community by reason of his integrity of character, his usefulness as a citizen and his abiding straightforwardness as a man. When he passed away in the fullness of years and of public esteem, all classes of the residents of Brookfield testified to his genuine merit in forceful and impressive ways.

JAMES CARPENTER

Born in County Kent, England, and endowed by nature with many of the sturdy and sterling qualities which have made the "bright little, tight little isle" the commanding commercial and naval power of the world, James Carpenter, the pioneer grocer of Brookfield, has proven himself to be a valuable addition to the enterprise, progressiveness and business ability which characterize American manhood in its best development, and has risen to the first rank in business circles and

the general esteem of the people in Linn county, where he has lived since 1869.

Mr. Carpenter's life began on January 3, 1848, and he is a son of James and Jane (Cornwell) Carpenter, both of the same nativity as himself. The father was a carpenter by trade as well as by name, and worked industriously at his craft for years in his native land. Seeking to better his condition in life, he came to the United States to found a new home for his family, which he left in England. His hopes were not realized here, as he died soon after his arrival in the country.

His son James was but five years old when his mother brought him and his two brothers to this country and located in Waterville, New York. In that city James grew to manhood and obtained his education in the district schools. After leaving school he farmed in the neighborhood of Waterville, Oneida county, New York, until 1869, then came to Missouri, located in Linn county and in company with his brother George F. bought a tract of 160 acres of wild land four and one-half miles southwest of Bucklin.

In company with his uncle, Stephen Sharp, he improved that land and lived on it sixteen years, making it over into a valuable and productive farm, and prospering in the operation of it. In 1885 he changed his residence to Brookfield and started the grocery business in which he is still engaged in that city. His mother died in Brookfield in 1899, and the surviving members of the family are Mr. Carpenter, his brother Cornwell, who lives in the state of New York, and their sister, Mrs. Jennie Tooley, whose home is in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mr. Carpenter was married in 1881 to Miss Laura F. Cody, a daughter of Michael Cody, who located in Linn county in 1870. Four children have been born of the union, three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. The sons are Arthur C., George P. and J. Encell, all of whom are associated with their father in the grocery business. The daughter is Laura W., who is still living at home with her parents. The grocery firm trades under the name and style of James Carpenter Sons.

In the public affairs of the city and county of his home Mr. Carpenter has taken a cordial and helpful interest. He has served on the school board for fifteen years and been twice a member of the city council of Brookfield. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights and Ladies of Security, and his religious affiliation is with the Christian church, in which he is one of the elders of the congregation to which he belongs.

The people of Brookfield and Linn county have found him upright

and square in his dealings and worthy of their high regard in every way. In business, in public office and in private life he has shown himself true to every duty, zealous for the welfare of his community, active in helping to promote every form of public improvement and a fine type of manhood from every point of view. They esteem him fully in accordance with his demonstrated worth and the high character of his citizenship.

MARVIN C. POST

The worthy son of a distinguished father, and his capable and enterprising successor as the owner and manager of the largest hardware business in Linn county, Marvin C. Post of Brookfield is one of the most respected and influential men in this part of Missouri. From his boyhood he has shown admirable traits of character and business ability, and ever since the dawn of his manhood he has taken an earnest, practical interest in the welfare and improvement of the city and county of his home. He has therefore fully justified the confidence and esteem the people bestow upon him, both in reference to his business acumen and the uprightness and usefulness of his life in other respects.

Mr. Post was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in March, 1864, and when he was but little over one year old his parents, Jerome C. and Julia P. (Hollister) Post, moved to Brookfield. A sketch of their lives will be found in this volume. The son grew to manhood in Brookfield and obtained his education in its public schools. At an early age he became associated with his father in business, and later opened a store of his own on the south side of the city. This was in 1891, and he conducted this store for about ten years. In 1901, having bought his father's business some years before, he opened his present establishment, conducting the two as separate stores until 1904, when he consolidated them, and has carried them on as one ever since.

In 1908 he was elected a member of the county court, serving one term of two years. He is a Democrat in political relations, but while he is always eager for the success of his party, he is not an active partisan, and seldom takes any part in political contests. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in religion he is a Christian Scientist.

Mr. Post was married on June 20, 1893, to Miss Sallie C. Collins, a native of the state of Delaware. They have one child, their daughter Margaret H., who still abides with them in the family home and is one of its greatest attractions. She is prominent in the social life of the

city and county and active in all good works for their advancement, according to her opportunities, omitting no effort on her part that will aid in bringing about good results.

Mr. Post's business is extensive and exacting, and he gives it his close and careful attention. But he does not allow it to absorb him to the exclusion of his social duties to the community or any of the proper claims of citizenship. He is genial and companionable and enjoys a strong and wide-spread popularity, being known and held in high regard in all parts of Linn county and in many parts of those adjacent to it. Northeastern Missouri has no better citizen, and the people cheerfully accord him the distinction of being one of the best. But he is modest in reference to his merit and claims no such distinction, or any other beyond those of dealing squarely with everybody in his business and living correctly in all the affairs of life.

B. J. PATRICK

Whatever may be the interest of other men in the progress and prosperity of Linn county, and whatever their claims to the regard and esteem of its people, there is an element in the case of B. J. Patrick, a prominent contractor and builder of Brookfield, which raises him above those of the most of them, if not of them all. His own work in the county would give him a deep and abiding interest in it and a strong claim on the good will of its people. But the history of some of his kin in connection with its affairs is of a nature to make him almost reverence it. This history also gives him a strong claim on the respect of the people, and the claim is strengthened by his own high character, personal worth and usefulness as a man and a citizen of public spirit and progressiveness.

Two of Mr. Patrick's grand aunts were the first white women who made their homes within the present limits of the county. The chain that connects him with its soil, therefore, runs back unbroken to the time when it was first turned by the white man's plow and yielded its first fruits to the white man's systematic husbandry, although he is not himself a native of the county. He was born in Howard county, Missouri, on January 27, 1868, and is a son of William H. and Sarah E. (Jones) Patrick, the former also a native of Howard county, and the latter of Richmond, Virginia.

The father was a farmer and never followed any other pursuit. He was born on May 6, 1845, and died at Marceline, this county, on

March 31, 1900. The mother is still living and resides in Brookfield. They were married at Fayette, Missouri, and had two sons and six daughters, five of whom are living, the two sons and three of the daughters. The father served in Company A, Ninth Missouri Cavalry, in the Union army, during three and a half years of the Civil War. He was engaged mostly in scout duty, but took part in the battle of Kirksville.

His father, Larkin C. Patrick, was born in Breathitt county, Kentucky, in 1814, on October 6, and was brought by his parents to this state before he was a year old. He passed his whole subsequent life in Howard county, and died at the age of seventy-five on the farm in that county entered from the government by his grandfather. Larkin was a son of Luke Patrick, also a native of Kentucky, a farmer who brought his family to Howard county, this state in 1815, and was a son-in-law of George Cason who accompanied Daniel Boone from Kentucky to Howard county.

Luke Patrick was a farmer, but did not depend on this occupation wholly for his livelihood and provision for his family. The returns from farming in Missouri at that early day were meager, but even if they had been abundant they would not have satisfied him. For he was of an adventurous nature, a veritable frontiersman of the most pronounced type, and became a hunter and trapper and Indian fighter of considerable local renown. It was his custom to come to what is now Linn county every fall on hunting expeditions, and in the neighborhood of the present city of Linneus to pursue the pleasures and profits of the chase.

He served in the Indian wars of the period, was a famous teller of stories of adventure in the wilds and one of the most interesting characters in this part of the world in his day. In 1829 he killed on Elk creek the largest elk ever seen alive and wild in Linn county, and the creek received its name from this incident. He was well pleased with this region and recommended it to his friends who wished to plant their feet farther in the wilderness, and so his two daughters, Mrs. George M. Pendleton and Mrs. Joseph Newton, with their husbands, became the first white residents of what is now Linn county.

B. J. Patrick was reared to the age of fifteen in Howard county and obtained his education in the district schools. In 1888 he located at Marceline, where he began his apprenticeship as a carpenter, finishing his instruction in the craft in Chicago. In 1901 he moved to Brookfield, and here he has made his home ever since, and been engaged in contracting and building, winning success and rising to prominence in his occupation. As a means to the highest standard and best results in

his work he attended the Architectural Institute in St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1896, after a full course of instruction.

He has built some imposing structures in Brookfield, among them the Methodist Episcopal church and some of the best dwelling houses. He also drew the plans for the Christian church, and has done a great deal of superior work outside of the city. He is a thorough master of his trade, a good architect and a workman of excellent judgment. Whatever he does in the way of building is well done, no part of it ever being slighted, and all redounding to his credit and sustaining the high reputation he won early in his career as a builder.

Mr. Patrick was married on December 19, 1900, to Miss Carrie Newton, a daughter of Kenneth A. and Luella (Bowling) Newton, and a grand daughter of Joseph Newton, one of the two first white male settlers in the county. He is therefore connected by marriage as well as by blood with the founders of civilization in this part of the state. He and his wife are the parents of one child, their daughter Olive. The parents are members of the Christian church and active workers in the congregation to which they belong, in which the father has long served as an elder and one of the trustees.

While Mr. Patrick takes no part in political contentions he is always interested in the welfare of his city and county, and at all times ready to do whatever he can to promote it. He is particularly active in behalf of public improvements, and intelligent and judicious in his efforts to help them along. He is also wisely and judiciously zealous in aiding all educational and moral agencies at work in the community, manifesting in all his desires and activities the attributes of sturdy, upright and progressive and public spirited American citizenship.

WILLIAM JAMES

As taste and fashion in jewelry is always changing, the man who handles it must be bright and attentive to the requirements if he wishes to succeed. He ought also to be a skillful workman, familiar with all the details of his craft and ready to supply all demands in the best style of workmanship. William James, who conducts the largest, most elaborate and most artistic jewelry store in the city of Brookfield, is well up in all the requirements of his business, and he carries it on in a manner that greatly pleases the people and is highly creditable to himself.

Mr. James was born in the city of Sydney, Australia, on April 13,

1866, but he was not allowed to remain in his native place long enough to appreciate its great commercial advantages, its fine and ample harbor, its superb situation, its magnificent buildings and the rich scenery of sparkling bays, emerald islands and luxuriant vegetation which surrounds it.

His parents, Isaac and Elizabeth (Williams) James, were migratory persons, and soon after the birth of the son returned to Wales, their native land, and in 1869, when he was but three years old, came to the United States and located in Missouri. The father was a gold miner, and pursued his occupation wherever the field seemed most promising and fruitful. He emigrated to New South Wales, Australia, and passed all of fourteen years in that country. He also followed mining in New Zealand.

After the family returned to Wales it did not linger long in that country, but in 1869, as has been noted, came to the United States and found a new home at New Cambria, where it was the intention to make a short visit to friends and then move on to California. But the father was so well pleased with Macon county in this state that he determined to remain and bought a farm there. In that county the parents passed the rest of their lives, the father dying on his farm in 1877, and the mother in 1904, having survived her husband twenty-seven years. He had succeeded well in his mining operations in Australia, where he was a pioneer in the gold fields, and was well fixed financially when he took up his residence in Missouri. He and his wife were the parents of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living but one of the sons.

William James grew to manhood on the parental homestead in Macon county and was educated in the district schools. He was early fired with an ambition to make his own way in the world, and in 1889, when he was twenty-three years old, came to Brookfield and entered the employ of C. P. Almroth, a jeweler, with a view to learning the trade and proper management of the business. He learned his trade in company with J. P. Horker, who is now associated with him in business. Mr. Almroth failed in business in 1896, and during the next two years Mr. James carried on the operations of the store. He next passed two years in the states of Oklahoma and Kansas, and at the end of that time returned to Brookfield.

In 1902 he founded his present business, which has grown to be the largest of its kind in Brookfield, and its growth is entirely due to his skill as a workman, his excellent judgment in reference to the wares he handles, his fine business ability and his studious attention to the wants of the community in his line. He is always up to the latest turns of the

market in his stock and knows his business in and out thoroughly, so that he is able to buy to the best advantage and give his patrons the full benefit of his extensive knowledge.

Mr. James was married in Macon county, this state, on October 8, 1902, to Miss Martha Evans, the daughter of Thomas O. and Maria (Young) Evans, esteemed residents of that county. Two sons have been born of the union, William I. and David T., both of whom are attending school in Brookfield. They are bright boys and almost sure to make their mark in a highly creditable way in the world when they reach maturity.

The father has taken a great interest in public affairs in Brookfield, and has won extensive popularity among the residents of the city. He was a member of the city council in 1909 and 1910, and in other ways has been of service to the city in a commendable manner and to a considerable extent. He is always interested in public improvements of every worthy kind and at all times ready and willing to give practical aid in promoting them. He is also prominent in social circles and an ornament to those in which he mingles. In religious faith and allegiance he is a Presbyterian.

DR. JAMES B. EURE

This well known and highly esteemed physician and surgeon of Brookfield, who is also one of the leading and influential citizens of Linn county, is a native of Nash county, North Carolina, where his life began on June 26, 1865, and where his parents, Alfred and Delia (Finch) Eure were also native and passed the whole of their lives. The father was born there in 1808 and died there in 1872. He was married three times, and was the father of eight sons, three of whom were in the Confederate army during the Civil War, and five of whom are still living.

His ancestors came to this country from France in colonial times and some of them were prominent in the Revolutionary War. They fought valiantly for American independence, and when that was secured they settled down in the country which they had helped to redeem from foreign domination and devoted the remainder of their lives, as their descendants have done ever since, to the promotion of American industrial, intellectual, social and commercial life and power, taking place and part in every domain of human effort and making their contributions to each of great benefit to it and their country.

Dr. James B. Eure secured his academic education in his native county, completing it at the Stanhope and Mt. Pleasant academies there. He began the study of medicine in 1894, and was graduated from the Barnes Medical College of St. Louis in 1897, having become a resident of Missouri in 1893. He taught school for a number of years in North Carolina and one year in this state before beginning work on his preparation for his profession, but since his graduation from the medical colleges he has devoted all his time and energy to professional work.

The doctor began his practice in 1898 in Brookfield, and he has been located in that city and engaged in a general practice throughout all the subsequent years. He stands high in the profession and in the confidence and regard of the people of the county, and his practice has grown to very large proportions. He is knowing and skillful, diligent and obliging, giving all calls prompt attention and all patients wise and judicious treatment, and both on account of his ability and his faithfulness in caring for those who need his services he is widely and justly popular as a physician and as a man.

The organizations in his profession formed and maintained for the improvement and enjoyment of its members, have always appealed strongly to him as means of valuable assistance to all practitioners, and for years he has been active in his membership in several of them. He belongs to the Linn County and Missouri State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and is at this time (1912) president of the first named. He has also been studious in the use of the literature of his profession and availed himself of additional instruction whenever he has had opportunity, pursuing special courses in the Poly-clinic School in Chicago in 1905 and Washington University in 1910. And in winter of 1912 attended lectures at the Eye & Ear Infirmary of New York city.

In fraternal relations the doctor is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in this and his lodges he takes an earnest interest and an active part in all their work. His membership in all is highly valued. He was married in 1896 to Miss Alberta Langston of Mississippi county, Missouri. They have had no children, but they have adopted their community as an object of their greatest interest, care and solicitude, and to its advancement and improvement in every way they devote all the energy they can. Linn county has no better citizens and none whom the people hold in higher or more deserved esteem.

The doctor is now devoting his practice to diseases of eye, ear and throat and is located at Poplar Bluff, Missouri, Butler county, where he is also interested in farming.

ROBERT J. BEAUCHAMP

Having tried his hand at several different lines of mercantile business, life insurance, railroading and farming, Robert J. Beauchamp of Brookfield finally found a field of operation suited to his capacity exactly and in accordance with his desires, in real estate transactions. He is the head of the real estate firm of Beauchamp & Baker, which he founded in 1897, and with which he has ever since been connected. The firm handles lands in Texas and all parts of the Southwest generally, and conducts an extensive and active business which covers a very large extent of territory.

Mr. Beauchamp is one of the "Blue Hen's Chickens," having been born in Dover, the capital of Delaware, on July 22, 1861. His parents were James H. and Louvisa (Lank) Beauchamp, the former a native of Delaware and the latter of Maryland. Gidiah Beauchamp, the grandfather of Robert, was a Kentuckian by nativity but located in Delaware when he was a young man. His son James H. was a dry goods merchant in his native state. He moved his family to Brookfield, Missouri, in March, 1877, and soon afterward took up his residence on a farm near Browning in this county, which he lived on and cultivated until his death, which occurred in 1892. The mother died in 1908, having survived her husband sixteen years.

They reared four of their children, three sons and one daughter, to maturity, and all of them are still living. They are: Robert J., the subject of this brief memoir; James K., a capitalist and real estate merchant of Kansas City, Missouri. He served eight years on district and supreme bench of Oklahoma Territory; Benjamin D., who deals extensively in real estate from his home in Oklahoma City, and Rosa, who is the wife of G. E. Moore of Brookfield. The spirit of the parents is reproduced and kept up to date in their offspring, and keeps alive the fine examples of elevated American citizenship the families on both sides of the house have given to the world for generations.

Robert J. Beauchamp was sixteen years old when he came with his parents to this county in 1877. He grew to manhood and completed his education here, attending the public schools and Findlay Academy

in Brookfield and also attended Felton College of Felton, Missouri. He began his business career as a clerk in a store and afterward engaged in the life insurance business. From this he turned to the clothing trade, to which he devoted two years. At the end of that period he moved to Liberal, Kansas, where he engaged in the hardware trade for two years.

He then returned to Brookfield and during the next six years was employed in train service on the Burlington Railroad. Quitting railroad work, he engaged in farming for a year, then, in 1897, formed a partnership with his brother Benjamin D. which existed until 1904 and in 1906 the present firm was formed consisting of our subject and Albanes W. Baker for the purpose of conducting a real estate business, and in this he is still extensively and profitably engaged. He has made a study of his business and is considered one of the best posted and most discriminating men in it in this part of the state. His opinion as to values and possibilities of improvement is widely sought and always has weight and the correctness of his judgment in real estate matters is never questioned, but is usually followed by those to whom he gives it.

Mr. Beauchamp's public spirit, his devotion to the general welfare, his genuine interest in the city and county of his home and the nature of his business all combine to make him forceful and enterprising in reference to public improvements and everything that seems likely to promote the advancement of his locality. He can always be counted on for practical aid in any commendable undertaking for the betterment of the community or the advantage of its people, and he is judicious in the help he gives.

He takes an active part in political affairs as a loyal member of the Democratic party, but he has no ambition for public office and has never had. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. In religious matters he is affiliated with the Christian church. To all of these organizations he gives such care and attention as good, active and serviceable membership demands, and in each he is a potent factor for good.

In October, 1882, he was married to Miss Sallie N. Dunn, a native of Randolph county, Missouri. They have one child, their son Frank B., who is a student in the State University. All the members of the family stand well in the community, in all of whose worthy activities they take part, and are regarded as excellent representatives of its citizenship in

business enterprise, in moral uprightness, in religious tone and in domestic and social life. No residents of Brookfield are more highly esteemed or more deserving of high esteem.

Mr. Beauchamp has served two terms as a member of the school board of Brookfield, and is still serving. He also is an extensive holder of real estate in Linn county and Oklahoma.

DR. WILLIS E. SCOTT

A resident of Brookfield since 1888, and during the whole of his residence in the city active in the practice of dentistry, Dr. Willis E. Scott has rendered the people of Linn county long-continued and excellent service in his professional work. He is the oldest practitioner of dental surgery in the county in continuous work in the profession and one of the most eminent in this part of the state.

Dr. Scott was born in Livingston county, Missouri, and is a son of Thomas F. and Amanda (Stone) Scott, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Missouri. The father was a farmer in his native state until 1844, when he came by the river route to Brunswick, in Chariton county, then journeyed overland to Livingston county, where he again engaged in farming until 1849. Then, when the excitement over the discovery of gold in California was at its height, he joined a train of men eager to secure a portion of the treasure, and they made the trip to the gold fields across the plains with ox teams.

The train had some difficulties with the Indians, but after its arrival at its destination Mr. Scott was fairly successful in his mining operations. He was not, however, satisfied with his progress, and went to Australia in search of more rapid returns for his labor. Even there his love of adventure and quest of fortune was not wholly appeased, and he visited some of the rich mining regions of South America. He returned to his Missouri home in 1855, and some years later moved to Brookfield, where he died in 1910. The mother died in 1893. They had two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living.

Dr. Scott was reared and educated in Livingston county and followed farming there until 1886, when he began the study of dentistry. In 1887 he entered the Cincinnati Dental College, from which he was graduated in 1888. He came to Brookfield within the same year, and has been in active practice in that city ever since. Realizing that dentistry is a very progressive science and art, and being ardently desirous

of keeping up with its progress and in touch with all its latest developments, he has been an industrious student of his work, and has used all the means at his command to further his efforts. He is a member of the Missouri State Dental Society and the Northeastern Missouri Dental Club, and takes an active and helpful part in their proceedings, giving all the help he can to each and getting all the benefit he can for himself in return.

Fraternally Dr. Scott is a member of the Order of Elks, and in that organization he also takes an earnest and serviceable interest. He was married in 1887 to Miss Frances Evans of Harrison county, this state. They have no children, but take a zealous part in the affairs of the city and county of their home, moral, mental, social and material, doing all they can to promote the general well being of the people and add to the consequence and celebrity of the region in which they live.

As a citizen the doctor is in the front rank both in his usefulness and the esteem of the people throughout Linn county. As a man his character is high, his life is upright and clean and his public spirit is pronounced and practical in aims and results. In all respects he is an admirable representative of all that is best in the manhood and citizenship of Brookfield, Linn county and the state of Missouri.

CHARLES L. SELLECK

In the veins of Charles L. Selleck, one of the prosperous and prominent farmers and stock feeders of Parsons creek township, Linn county, the blood of New England mingles with that of Kentucky, and in his career he has exhibited the serviceable and commendable traits of the people of both sections. Although modest and retiring in his disposition, and seeks no opportunities for self-assertion, he is sturdy, steady and sterling in his manhood and ardently patriotic in his citizenship, warmly devoted to local interests and earnestly solicitous for the enduring welfare of his whole country in every phase of its multi-form life and activity.

Mr. Selleck is a native of Adams county, Illinois, where his eyes opened to the scenes of this world on November 30, 1860. He is a son of Edward J. and Huldah J. (Robinson) Selleck, the former born in Vermont and the latter in Kentucky. The father, who has been a farmer all his life from his youth, except during a portion of the Civil War, was taken from his native state to Illinois by his parents in his

childhood, some time in the forties. His father, Looman Selleck, was born and reared in Vermont, and during the first excitement over the discovery of gold in California, went to that state in search of a speedy fortune. He subsequently died in that state.

His son Edward was reared on the home farm in Adams county, Illinois, and farmed there until 1878, then came to Missouri and located in Chariton county. From there he moved soon afterward to Linn county, and a few years later moved back to Illinois. He is now living in Ralls county in this state. The mother died in 1873. They had five sons and two daughters, all of whom are now deceased but their son Charles and his sister Rosa E., who is the wife of Henry Adams, and lives in Arkansas. The father married a Miss Thorp for his second wife, and by this union became the parent of eight more children, all of them sons. For six months during the Civil War he served in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but took part in no actual hostilities, and at the end of the period mentioned was discharged on account of disabilities.

Charles L. Selleck lived to the age of seventeen years in Illinois, then came with the rest of the family to Chariton county, in this state. There he completed his education and for a number of years afterward assisted his father on the home farm. In 1883 he came to Linn county, and for a time farmed land which he rented. In 1900 he bought the farm he now owns and cultivates, which he has greatly improved and raised in value and attractiveness, making it one of the choice country homes of his township, and one of high rank among all there are in the county.

On February 6, 1878, Mr. Selleck was united in wedlock with Miss Mary J. Rosier, a daughter of John Rosier, who came to this county from Illinois in 1881, but moved to that state in his early manhood from Maryland. He died in Linn county in 1884, aged eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Selleck have had two children, one of whom has died and the other, their son Harry, is living at home with his parents.

Mr. Selleck has followed general farming from the dawn of his manhood, and for a number of years has also engaged extensively in feeding live stock for the markets. In political relations he is a Democrat, and as such has served as a member of the township board. Fraternally he belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is well and favorably known in all parts of Linn and Chariton counties and highly esteemed in both.



JEROME C. POST

JEROME C. POST

The memory of this pioneer merchant and energetic promoter of improvements in Brookfield is enshrined in the hearts of the people of Linn county, among whom he lived and was in business twenty-seven years, and to whom he gave a fine example of sterling and upright manliness and commanding business enterprise, as well as great public spirit in developing the village of Brookfield, as it was when he became a resident of it, to the dignity and consequence of a city of considerable commercial influence, importance and celebrity throughout the state of Missouri.

Mr. Post was born in the village of Gwinsburg, near Cleveland, Ohio, on March 4, 1838, and was the son and only child of Simon and Lydia (Markle) Post, who died within a few weeks of each other and left him an orphan when he was but eighteen months old. He was adopted by his uncle, Charles Post, with whom he lived until the latter's death, when the nephew was thrown on his own resources at the early age of eight years. The boy was resolute and self-reliant, and at once began to make his living by doing chores for a neighboring family, and by this means he maintained himself until he reached the age of seventeen.

He was living at the time near Findlay, Ohio, and in 1853 was apprenticed to learn the tinner's and brazier's trade in that city. Prior to this he had secured a fair common school education supplemented by a course in the Findlay Academy. He mastered his trade in three years, then went to Cincinnati, where he worked as a journeyman until 1858. From Cincinnati he went to Charleston, in what is now West Virginia, and worked there until the spring of 1859. At that time he returned to Findlay, where he remained until the spring of 1860.

By this time he felt a longing for the farther West and moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he remained four years in all. But after a short stay in that place he went to Cleveland, and in that city in 1862 was married to Miss Julia P. Hollister, a native of Jonesville, Saratoga county, New York. He then returned to Fond du Lac, and in the summer of 1865 came to Brookfield. Soon after his arrival in that city he bought a small business establishment and went to work. His line of commodities included tinware, hardware, stoves and kindred articles of merchandise, and by industry, enterprise and good management of a high order gradually built up a large and flourishing trade.

When his business outgrew its accommodations he bought a business block and moved into that, where, in the course of a few years he

had the leading hardware establishment in the city. In 1871 this block was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Post then built the fine block now occupied by the James Jewelry Company. He retired from business in 1892, selling his plant and good will to his son, Marvin C. Post, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. When the father retired he went to California and resided at Pomona, California, where he passed the remainder of his life and died on November 3, 1896, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Mr. Post was a Freemason, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Minnie, who is now the wife of Jno. D. Howe, of Brookfield; Marvin C., who is now conducting the business he purchased of his father, and which he has expanded to greater proportions than it had when he acquired it; Louie, who is the wife of Frank Arnold of Brookfield; and Kate, who is the wife of George Howard of Walla Walla, Washington.

Mrs. Post, the mother of these children, is a daughter of Ephraim Hollister, a pioneer in Ohio, who was captain of a company in the Union army during the Civil war, and lost his life in that renowned and sanguinary conflict. She is still living at the age of seventy years, but so hale, vigorous and active, that she gives her personal attention to all her large property interests. Carrying out the spirit of improvement shown by her husband, she has erected five modern dwellings in Brookfield within the last few years. She is one of the most highly esteemed matrons in the county, and is well worthy of all the regard bestowed upon her.

JONATHAN BURDALL

For years a stationary engineer, and connected with prominent manufactories while engaged in that occupation, then a farmer for almost a quarter of a century, and now one of the leading merchants of Brookfield, Jonathan Burdall has had an extended and varied experience in usefulness and self-development, and the manner in which he manages his business at present shows that he has profited by the lessons of life as they have come to him, and used them all for his benefit.

Mr. Burdall was born in Lincolnshire, England, on August 21, 1840, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Chantrey) Burdall, also natives of that country. The father was a watchmaker and machinist, and came to the United States with his family in 1850. He first located himself and his family in Utica, New York, and there he remained four years.

At the end of that period he moved to Syracuse in the same state, and some little time afterward to Zanesville, Ohio. During the Civil War he enlisted in 1863 in an Ohio regiment of volunteer infantry. But military service proved too severe for him, and he died in a hospital in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1864. The mother died in Chicago in 1886.

Of the four sons and two daughters born of their union only three of the sons are living. The grandfather of these children, William Burdall, died in England, where the family had lived for many generations, in 1848. He was a good representative of the honest and industrious yeomanry of England, and both his son and his grandson, the interesting subject of this brief memoir, have exemplified in their daily lives of usefulness and fidelity to duty many of the best traits of American citizenship.

Jonathan Burdall was but ten years of age when the family came to this country. He attained his manhood in the state of New York, and in its schools completed the education he had begun in those of his native land. When he left school he began working for himself as a stationary engineer, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of the work, moved to Saginaw, Michigan, in 1862, and there operated and managed the first steam salt works, the manufacture of salt being a leading industry in the region to which he gave new impulse, improved methods and commanding success.

In 1865 he changed his residence to Chicago and there operated an engine until 1867, when he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until 1870. In that year he came to Brookfield, and soon afterward took up his residence on a farm in Grantsville township, on which he lived and labored prosperously for nearly twenty-three years. In 1892 he again located in Brookfield and turned his attention to merchandising. In 1899 he started the coal business which he is still conducting. He has managed his business with intelligence and care, and has risen to a high rank in mercantile circles in this part of the state.

Mr. Burdall was married in 1859 to Miss Helen D. Greer, a native of New York state. They have six children living: William J., who resides in Chicago; Helen D., who is now the wife of J. H. Shafer, of St. Joseph, Missouri; John S., whose home is at Pingree, Idaho; Jennie, who is the wife of Matthew Penhole, of the state of Washington; Lena, who is the wife of J. F. Hunter and also a resident of Washington; and Harry G., who was a resident of Topeka, Kansas, and has since died November 19, 1911. All the members of the family belong to the Baptist church, and all, in their several localities, are regarded with esteem because of

the uprightness of their lives and the progressive and elevated character of their citizenship.

FREDERICK W. GOULD

Born and reared on a farm and himself a farmer from his youth, the life story of Frederick W. Gould, one of the prominent farmers of Jefferson township, in this county, presents few spectacular features and has but little of what is thrilling in incident and adventure in its make-up. He has, however, lived in various places and mingled with people working under widely differing conditions, and in this way has had variety in his experience which has been of great value to him in teaching him knowledge of himself and of his fellow men.

Mr. Gould was born near Toronto, Canada, on December 1, 1852, and moved with his parents, first across the line into the state of New York, and then by gradual stages westward until they finally located in Linn county. He is a son of James and Mary (Matthews) Gould, natives of Somersetshire, England, where the father's life began in 1817 and the mother's in 1821. They were married in that part of England in 1850, and in the same year emigrated to Canada, where they lived nine years.

In 1859 they moved to Niagara county, New York, where the father farmed until 1865. He then changed his residence to Hillsdale, Michigan, and there the family lived until 1879. In that year all its members took another flight in the direction of the setting sun, and came to Missouri, locating in Livingston county. After a residence of six years in that county they moved to Linn county, and here, in 1885, the father bought a farm of 102 acres, the greater part of which is now within the corporate limits of the town of Laclède. On this farm the father died in 1904. The mother is still living, aged ninety, but even at that age full of animation and energy, and sound and vigorous in body.

The father was married twice, his first union being with a Miss Carp. By his marriage with that lady he became the father of four children, two of whom are living, one in Laclède, this county, and one in California. The fruits of his second marriage were six children, four of whom are living: Frederick W., the immediate subject of this sketch; Emma, who remains at home and cares for her mother; Agnes K., who is the wife of Edgar Van Fleet and resides in Hillsdale, Michigan, and Everett E. The mother belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the father was also a devout member in his lifetime.

Their son Frederick grew to the age of seven years in Canada, to

that of thirteen in Niagara county, New York, and to that of twenty-seven in Hillsdale county, Michigan. He was thirty-three when he became a resident of Linn county, and has lived here twenty-seven years. He has never been engaged in any other occupation than farming, but he has made a success of that, both in the quality of his work and the profits he has secured in it. He is progressive and enterprising, studies his land and the advances in the science of agriculture, and uses excellent judgment based on intelligence in all his operations on the farm.

In political faith and allegiance he adheres to the Republican party and in a quiet and unostentatious way works for its success in all campaigns. But he has never sought or desired a public office of any kind, although, for the good of the community, he has filled some in the township in which he lives. But his interest in the welfare of his locality and its people is constant and practical, and finds expression in the support he gives all matters of public improvement. He has never married.

MOSES B. HARTER

The interesting subject of this brief memoir was brought to Missouri and Linn county at an early period of its history and when he was himself a boy but seven years old. Since then he has had a somewhat adventurous career, living and working in a number of different localities and employed in several different pursuits. He has also contributed directly and substantially to the growth and development of this county and given considerable aid to the expansion of some of its industries.

Mr. Harter was born in Harrison county, Virginia, now West Virginia, on August 2, 1860, a son of Charles P. and Margaret (Utterback) Harter, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. The father was a merchant and hotelkeeper in West Virginia until 1867, when he moved his family to this county. He located in Laclede and was for some time engaged in the meat business there, then turned his attention to farming, which he still follows. During the Civil War he served in the Union army in the West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and after the close of the sectional strife returned to his West Virginia home and former occupations.

He was married in West Virginia some years before the war, and he and his wife became the parents of seven sons and two daughters. Five of the sons and two of the daughters are living, and four of the

seven reside in Linn county. Moses B., who was the second child of the family in the order of birth, grew from the age of seven years to manhood in this county and obtained his education in the schools of Laclede. He began life as a farmer here, but soon afterward went to Prescott, Arizona, where he engaged in silver mining for one year. He then returned to Missouri and passed the next three years in the southern part of the state training horses for speed, especially as trotters.

At the end of the last period mentioned he came back to Linn county, and here he has ever since resided, having lived on the farm he now owns and occupies nineteen years. The farm comprises 160 acres and is devoted to farming in a general way. But Mr. Harter makes a specialty of breeding horses and jacks for the market. The strains he breeds in horses are pedigreed trotters and registered Percherons and Belgians for draft purposes. He has been very successful in the business and the output of his stables has a high rank in the marts of trade and throughout a wide extent of the country surrounding Linn county.

Mr. Harter was first married on March 7, 1887, to Miss Elva O. Means, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Means, who came to this county to live about 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Harter had two children: Their son Herbert C., who is a resident of the state of Iowa, and their daughter, who is now the wife of Harry Baylis, of Linn county. The mother died in 1891, and on September 22, 1907, the father contracted a second marriage in which he was united with Miss Elizabeth Sensenich, a daughter of John and Harriet (Diller) Sensenich, who became residents of Linn county in 1878. No children have been born of Mr. Harter's second marriage.

In the public affairs of the township and county of his home Mr. Harter has taken a deep and serviceable interest, and has rendered the people excellent service as township trustee. He is a Republican in political faith and allegiance, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America in fraternal relations, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church in religious connection. The people of the county know him well and esteem him highly.

OSCAR H. PRATT

This enterprising and progressive farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Clay township, this county, has a very unusual record in this part of the country in the fact that he was born, reared and has passed the whole of his life to the present time (1912) on the farm on which

he now lives. He therefore understands thoroughly the soil he is cultivating, and the results of his farming show that he knows how to handle it wisely. He also knows his township and its people well, is familiar with their needs and aspirations, and with true public spirit and genuine interest in their welfare, he does his part as fully as he can in helping to provide for the best interests of the region and all that is connected with it.

Mr. Pratt's life began on June 22, 1868, and he is a son of Henry and Ibeline (Connelly) Pratt, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. The father was born in 1825 and the mother in 1828. The father was reared to the age of nineteen in his native state, and in 1841 came from there to Missouri and Linn county in company with his brother, John M. Pratt, who was for many years a respected and influential citizen of this county, where his life ended in 1904.

Oscar H. Pratt's father, Henry Pratt, was a poor young man when he came to this state, bringing with him nothing in the way of capital but his stout heart, clear brain and ready hand, all guided by a resolute spirit and a self-reliant nature that made him ready for any requirement or emergency. The first money he ever earned he was paid for splitting rails, and with this he purchased a hat. After his arrival in Linn county he worked on farms by the month, and in a few years accumulated enough to secure 200 acres of wild and unbroken land. He got this into a state of some fruitfulness, and then his profits began to increase at a more rapid rate and about 1855 he was able to purchase 191 acres of the farm his son now lives on. This was also wild land when he became possessed of it, but he improved it, and cultivated it with skill and vigor, making a good farm and a comfortable home of it, and living on it until his death, which occurred on June 30, 1891. The mother died on September 7, 1894.

They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living: William, John, Arthur and Oscar, sons, and Alice and Emma, daughters. Alice is now the widow of Daniel Maynard, of Kansas City, and Emma is the wife of W. P. Thorne, of Linneus. The parents belonged to the Baptist church, which they joined in 1865. The father kept on buying land as fast as he could clear, break up and improve it, and at one time owned 701 acres.

The life story of Oscar H. Pratt presents no specially dramatic or showy features. It is that of a plain, industrious, thrifty and enterprising farmer; a good citizen attentive to every duty required of him in regard to the civil, social and political life of his community; a faithful and capable official when called into the public service, and an

upright, reputable, worthy and estimable man in every relation in life. As such he has won a strong hold on the confidence and esteem of the people all over Linn county.

Mr. Pratt was married on December 5, 1906, to Miss Alice E. Harris, a native of Nodaway county, Missouri, whose parents, George and Elizabeth (McPherrin) Harris, now live in Brookfield. One child has been born of the union, a son named Howard H. Mr. Pratt is a Democrat in political relations, and as such has served as township trustee, but serving with equal fidelity all of the people without regard to party considerations. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Elks, and takes a cordial and helpful interest in the work of his lodge. He is in all respects an excellent citizen and a very useful man in his neighborhood.

EUGENE SIDEBOTTOM

Having come to Linn county as a boy of six almost at the dawn of authentic history in this region, and having lived in the county continuously for a longer period than almost any other of its present residents, Eugene Sidebottom, of Clay township, would be revered as a personage of interest by its people if he had no other title to their regard. But he has also been a constant and serviceable contributor to the progress and improvement of the county from his youth, and for many years a factor of moment in its industrial and commercial influence and importance. He is a progressive, enterprising and prosperous farmer, a wide-awake and public-spirited citizen and a representative man in this part of Missouri.

Mr. Sidebottom was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on June 18, 1851. His parents, Robinson E. and Nancy (Burton) Sidebottom, were also natives of Kentucky, the former born in Green county and the latter in same state and county. The father's life began in 1809. He was reared in Green county and obtained his education in the primitive schools of his boyhood in a region then not far from the borders of civilization, if not actually on the frontier. He worked on his father's farm while growing to manhood, and after leaving school began farming on his own account, and also assisted in a distillery owned and operated by his father.

While yet young he became a convert to the Christian religion according to the creed of the Methodist Episcopal church, and soon afterward began preaching in its service, starting his work in the ministry as early as 1832, when he was but twenty-three years of age. He

preached in Kentucky until 1857, when he moved his family to Missouri and located in Linn county on a farm between Linneus and Laeledge, which he occupied for four years. The family made the trip from Kentucky by boat, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri to Brunswick, Chariton county. There the weary voyagers disembarked, and the rest of their journey was made overland with teams, and it was wearying, too, although not a great distance.

The father at once began preaching, in connection with his farming operations, in the course of a short time holding meetings in all parts of the county. He continued his church work almost to the time of his death, which occurred in 1879, and built the Methodist Episcopal church in Laeledge and others at different places. He married many of the older persons in the county and preached a great many funeral sermons, being always ready to respond to any call to duty, and always faithful in the performance of any task he undertook, however great the inconvenience or discomfort to himself.

In 1862 he bought the farm on which his son Eugene now lives, which was a partly improved tract of prairie when he purchased it, and which he broke up and improved with comfortable buildings, good fences and other requirements. He passed the remainder of his days on this farm looking after its cultivation and further development. His widow survived him twenty years, passing away in 1899. They were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. Six of the ten are living, three of them in this county, and all esteemed as among its most worthy citizens.

The grandfather, William Sidebottom, was born in Virginia and in his young manhood became a pioneer in Kentucky. He was a planter and distiller, carrying on both industries for many years, but in the latter part of his life closing his distillery and destroying his still. In the Revolutionary War he fought under General Washington and won his approval, earlier members of the family having come to this country from Wales prior to that event and became extensive planters in the Old Dominion while it was still under the domination of the British crown.

Eugene Sidebottom was reared from the age of six to manhood in this county and obtained his education in its schools of the period of his boyhood, which were not unlike those attended by his father in Kentucky. As soon as he was able he began assisting in the work of the farm which required every available hand and all the force the family could command for its cultivation and development. He has lived on it ever since, and in its present high state of improvement and

productiveness it represents the work of two generations of the same family, or three, in fact, for his sons aided him in farming it during their minority as he did his father during the life of that gentleman in this part of the country.

Mr. Sidebottom was married in Linn county on March 14, 1880, to Miss Alma M. Hardy, a daughter of Moses D. Hardy, who came to this county in 1865. Of the eight children born of the union six are living: Jay D., who resides in Colorado; Edwin E., who has his home in Montana; Mark E., who lives in Texas; Alvin H., also a resident of Colorado; Ruth B., who is a teacher in the Commercial college at Cameron, Missouri, and Lissa May, who is still a member of the parental household, but is now pursuing a special course of instruction in music in Indianapolis, Indiana. The father is a Republican in politics, but he has never been an active partisan and has never held or desired a public office. Both parents are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Meadville. Mr. Sidebottom's father and mother and his maternal grandmother, Jane Burton, were buried in Linn county at the time of their demise. In all parts of the county he is held in the highest esteem for his genuine worth and elevated citizenship.

EDMUND B. ALLEN

Born on a farm in Indiana, and when he was one year old taken by his parents from the locality of his birth and brought to Missouri; reared by them on a farm in this state the land of which was acquired from the government and was still virgin to the plow, never yet having heard the persuasive voice of the husbandman or felt the quickening and softening influence of his molding hand; then being chosen by the people of the county of his residence to serve them in an important official position, after passing a number of years as a grocer in active trade with the public, Edmund B. Allen, of Laclede, in this county, has had a varied experience, but the basis of it all has been connection with the soil and the interests of those who cultivate it.

Mr. Allen's life began in Daviess county, Indiana, on December 28, 1853, and he is a son of Rev. Calvin and Elvira (Crook) Allen, the former born near Paint Rock, Campbell county, Tennessee, on October 26, 1827, and the latter in Henry county, Indiana, in 1829. The history of their lives is briefly given on another page of this volume. Their son Edmund B., who is the only one of their offspring now living, came with them and the other members of the family to Grundy county, Missouri, in 1854, and to Laclede, in Linn county, in the fall of 1875.

Before coming to this county he completed his education at the Kirksville State Normal School, which he attended in 1871 and 1872.

In 1876 he began an enterprise in the grocery and dry goods trade in partnership with J. N. Wilson, with which he was connected a number of years. In 1894 he was elected sheriff of Linn county, and in March, 1906, was appointed internal revenue collector for this district with his office in St. Louis, and on March 1, 1910, he was reappointed to this position for a term of four years. He has performed the duties of the office in a way that has been entirely satisfactory to the government and also to the men and corporations affected by its operations, and his wisdom and capacity as a public official have been warmly commended by both.

Mr. Allen has been a zealous and effective worker in political affairs on the Republican side of the line from his youth, and served as chairman of the Linn county central committee of his party for ten years continuously. But while loyal to his party, in office and out, he has never allowed his party spirit to overbear or diminish his interest in the substantial and enduring welfare of his township and county, but has at all times taken an active part in promoting that and the comfort, convenience and general advancement of their residents.

Throughout all of the thirty-seven years of his residence in Linn county he has never allowed an undertaking of value for the betterment of the region to go without his intelligent and serviceable support, and he has been at the origin of many good projects in this behalf. In connection with all such matters he has been as helpful through the wisdom of his counsel in reference to them as he has been energetic and productive in practical work. He sees clearly, he acts promptly, he employs all his resources in matters of public improvement, and his plans in reference to them always take in the whole situation. He is regarded in all parts of Linn county as one of Jefferson township's most useful, upright and representative citizens, and his record in public and private life fully sustains and justifies the high estimate placed on his worth by all classes of the people and universally approved.

JAMES GOODWINE

The most extensive farmer and live stock breeder and dealer in Linn county is James Goodwine, whose farm in Parsons creek township comprises 1,500 acres, and whose operations in live stock are commensurate with his acreage. Carrying on his business at the magnitude it

has, he is one of the most useful citizens in respect to the material interests of the county, and one of the great public benefactors in this part of the state. He necessarily employs a large number of persons and thereby gives comfort, prosperity and happiness to numbers of homes and their inmates; and as his productions must be very considerable, he adds by them greatly to the industrial and commercial importance, influence and material wealth of the county.

Mr. Goodwine was born near the city of Danville in Vermilion county, Illinois, on May 19, 1851, and is a son of John W. and Jane (Charleton) Goodwine, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Tennessee. The father farmed in his native state until 1848, when he moved to Vermilion county, Illinois, and there in a few years became a leader in farming and live stock operations, his business equaling in magnitude that of almost any other man in the state, if he did not surpass them all. He died in Illinois in 1909 after making a record of which any might justly be proud. He was married twice, and his second wife is still living.

Their son James was reared in his native county, and after completing his education farmed 680 acres of the parental homestead for a number of years, devoting himself to general farming and raising live stock. He, therefore, had good training for his enterprise in this county before he began it. In 1906 he came to Linn county and bought the farm of 1,500 acres, which he now owns, lives on and cultivates. He is a wise and judicious farmer, as well as a very vigorous, industrious and enterprising one, always driving his business and never giving it a chance to drive him, and his returns are fully in keeping with the magnitude and character of his work and the skill of his management of it. This is equally true of the live stock department of his great industry, and together they form two great currents, one of outlay in effort and the other of income in results, that are striking in their volume and the steadiness of their constant and continually augmenting flow.

Mr. Goodwine was married in January —, 1879, to Miss Minerva King, a native of New Jersey. She died on September 1, 1904, leaving five of her children to mourn their loss: Nellie, who is the wife of J. C. Newberry, and resides in Henning, Illinois; Roy, who is associated in business with his father; Harry, who also lives in Missouri; Marie, who has charge of her father's household; and Goldie, who is the wife of Frank Hoover, and has her home in Danville, Illinois.

It is not to be supposed that Mr. Goodwine is wholly absorbed in his own affairs. Extensive and exacting as his business is, he still finds

time and energy to take an earnest and very practical interest in the affairs of his township and county, and labor effectively for the welfare of their residents. By the very nature of his mind and make-up he is progressive and always looking for the best and most considerable results. He applies this disposition to the improvement and further development of the locality in which he lives with the same energy and excellent judgment that impels it in connection with his private business, and this makes him one of the best citizens of the county, which everybody acknowledges him to be.

JOHN C. AILOR

Although a native of Tennessee and born in the eastern part of that state, seven hundred or eight hundred miles from his present residence, John C. Ailor, one of the best known and most enterprising and successful farmers and live stock men in Parsons creek township, this county, is to all intents and purposes a Linn county man, as all that he is and all that he has achieved are Linn county products. He was but three years old when his parents brought him to this locality from his former Tennessee home, and his growth, mental and physical training, social culture, capacity and enterprise as a citizen have been acquired here.

Mr. Ailor's life began in eastern Tennessee in 1848, his parents, Luke and Edith (Wood) Ailor, being then residents of that part of our neighboring state. The father was a farmer and brought his family to Missouri in 1851, making the journey by means of an ox team, and consuming the greater part of two months in doing it. On his arrival in this county he first located east of Linneus on the Carroll farm, where he lived two years. He then bought the farm of 100 acres on which his son John C. now lives. The whole tract was covered with timber at the time, and he and his sons cleared it for farming and brought it to high productiveness by their continued and well applied industry.

The mother died on this farm in 1888 and the father in 1893. They were the parents of two sons and six daughters, all living but two of the daughters, four of the surviving six being residents of this county. The father was a renowned hunter, killing turkeys, deer and other game in great quantities for a number of years. When he settled on this farm there were only two houses for dwellings in this part of the county. He did his trading at Linneus and at Brunswick on the river, places

near at hand and easy of access now, but then distant and difficult to get to by reason of the lack of roads, bridges and other facilities of travel.

John C. Ailor grew to manhood on the farm he now owns and occupies, in the clearing and breaking up of which he assisted, and aided in cultivating it until the death of his father, when he became the owner of it. He has ever since farmed it, and for a number of years has also been extensively engaged in raising live stock on it, breeding registered horses of the Percheron strain, registered jacks and superior grades of hogs and cattle. He has made both his farming and his stock industry profitable by giving each careful attention and conducting them with intelligence and good judgment, always studying the needs of his business and applying the results of his study and observation judiciously.

Mr. Ailor is a Democrat in political relations, but he has never been an active partisan or sought or desired a political office, although he has served for a number of years on the school board. In religious affiliation he is connected with the Church of Christ. On October 6, 1877, he was united in marriage with Miss Bettie Martin, a daughter of Valentine and Vashti (Boone) Martin, both now deceased, who came to this county from Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Ailor have six children living: Dora, who is the wife of Charles Goodwin and resides in this county; Charles, whose home is in Oregon; Earl, who is also a resident of Linn county; and Adelbert, Jessie and Mark, who are still living at home with their parents. The father is a public-spirited and progressive man with reference to the affairs of his township and county, as he is in connection with his own, and is widely known as a very enterprising and useful citizen. The people of the whole county esteem him for his genuine worth and elevated manhood.

WILLIAM A. BALCOM

Born on a farm in the state of New York, reared from the age of five years on another in Wisconsin, a Union soldier during a portion of the Civil War, and since 1866 a farmer in Linn county, William A. Balcom, of Jefferson township, has been useful in many places and in different capacities, and in each has proven himself worthy of esteem because of his fidelity to duty and his ability in performing it. His life has been varied in location and calling, but he has always been the

same straightforward, upright and industrious man, whatever his surroundings were.

Mr. Balcom is one of the fast fading body of hardy pioneers who laid the foundations of Linn county's civil, educational and religious institutions, and started it on its interesting career of progress. He has lived long among this people, and been permitted to witness and enjoy the fruits of the early labors of his companions and himself, who came to this part of the state when it was but little past its days of an almost untrodden domain, and the people revere him as one of the county's real founders, subsequent builders and present patriarchs.

His life began in Wayne county, New York, July 13, 1837, and he is a son of Jesse and Martha (Reed) Balcom, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of the state of New York. The father was a mason and farmer. He lived in New York state until 1843, then moved his family to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he cleared a tract of eighty acres of wild land near Lake Geneva and transformed it into a good farm. Both parents died in Wisconsin. They had five children, three of whom are living, William being the only one residing in Missouri. The grandfather, John Balcom, was a manufacturer and farmer. He died in New York.

William A. Balcom was but five years old when his parents moved from New York to Wisconsin. He grew to manhood on the Walworth county farm, which he helped to clear and improve, and obtained a common school education in the neighborhood. His life was uneventful until 1864, when he enlisted in the Union army in the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, then it assumed something of a tragic nature. He served until the close of the war, but saw no actual hostilities, being assigned during his whole connection with the army to detail duty in St. Louis.

When the war's ruffled plumes were smoothed and the battle flags were furled, he returned to his Wisconsin home, and in 1866 came to Missouri and Linn county. He located in Jefferson township, where he is still engaged in farming on a farm he has occupied ten years. He helped to clear two others and finally bought this one as a permanent residence. He has cultivated it with intelligence and vigor, and it shows in its every phase and feature the marks of skillful husbandry.

Mr. Balcom has been married three times. His first union was with Miss Elizabeth Kady, and was solemnized in this state in 1867. She died in 1869, and he was united in his second marriage, with Miss Laura B. Brunemer, in 1871. She passed away in 1879, leaving one daughter, who is now Mrs. May Duroche and lives in Rosedale, Kansas.

The third marriage took place in 1882 and joined him with Miss Nannie E. Clough, a native of Missouri and daughter of Elbridge and Lettie (Sensintaffaer) Clough, long esteemed residents of this county. They have two sons living, Russel L. and Harold C. The mother is still living also. The father is a Republican in politics and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic fraternally. He is an admirable type of the sturdy pioneer, a man of high character, and is everywhere held in the most cordial and admiring esteem.

CLELLEN G. BIGGER

Having filled the office of county surveyor of Linn county for a continuous period of twenty-seven years, and since leaving it having still been engaged in surveying in many parts of the county, and having filled a number of county and township offices at different times in his long career of usefulness to his people, Clellen G. Bigger of Marceline township is probably the best known and most extensively acquainted man in the county. He has carried his compass and surveyor's chain all over it and become familiar with and known to the people in every section by mingling freely and frequently with them. Wherever he is known he is highly esteemed as a sterling man and useful citizen, and one whom the residents of the county would hardly know how to do without.

Mr. Bigger is a native of Marion county, Kentucky, where his life began on October 22, 1837. His parents, Harrison E. and Keziah (Crews) Bigger, were natives of Virginia. The father was born in February 3, 1813, in that state and was taken to Kentucky by his parents in his childhood. After reaching man's estate he became a farmer and continued his labors as such to the end of his life. He moved to Missouri in 1844 and located in Linn county, taking up his residence at first in the western part and afterward removing to a tract of 160 acres of wild land four miles south of Linneus. He cleared this piece of land and transformed it into a farm of considerable value, then moved to another adjoining it, on which he died on May 10, 1886. The mother died in 1852, and the father married twice after her death, losing his second wife also by an untimely demise long before her period of usefulness was ended.

By his first marriage, which was with the mother of Clellen G. Bigger, he became the father of two sons and three daughters who grew to maturity. Clellen G. and one of his brothers are the only members



CLELLEN G. BIGGER



of the family now living. Another brother of the subject of this brief review was a soldier in the Federal army during the Civil war before he reached the age of manhood and died of the measles at Macon, Missouri, October 14, 1862, while in the service. He belonged to Company I, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and saw considerable field duty while his life lasted.

By one of his subsequent marriages the father begot three sons and one daughter. Of these four children three are living. His father, William Bigger, the grandfather of Clellen G., was born and reared in England. When he came to this country soon after the Revolution he located in Virginia, and when the war of 1812 was in progress he raised a regiment for the defense of his adopted country against the aggression of the land of his nativity. The war was of short duration and his regiment was never called into active service, but was ready for the call at any time. From Virginia the grandfather moved to Kentucky, where he died. He was a civil engineer by profession and found plenty of professional work to do, in the unimproved state of that part of the country in which he lived.

Clellen G. Bigger was reared and educated in this county, attending first the district schools and afterward a school of more advanced grade in Linneus. He taught school for a number of years, and also began the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. Powers of Linneus. But destiny had marked him for other duties than the practice of medicine, and when its call came he obeyed it without hesitation or reluctance. In 1861 he was appointed county surveyor to succeed Jacob Holland, who resigned the office after holding it a short time.

This appointment changed all the plans Mr. Bigger had formed for himself. He filled the office of county surveyor for twenty-seven years in succession, and since giving it up has continued his work as a surveyor. In 1861, during August and September, he was a member of the Provisional State Militia. He also served four years as president of the county court, as county assessor in 1866, and as deputy sheriff and tax collector for two years, while from time to time other township or county offices had the benefit of his wisdom, intelligence and ability as their incumbent.

In politics he is a pronounced Republican. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Masonic order. In local public affairs he has long been one of the forceful and energetic agencies for good, aiding in the promotion of the enduring welfare of his township and county by every means at his command, and as a farmer, in spite of his other

engagements, numerous and exacting as they have been, he is in the front rank. He located on his present farm in Marceline township in 1872, and it has been his home ever since.

So accurate has been Mr. Bigger's work as a surveyor that it has brought him a high and wide-spread reputation. During the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad he was called upon to measure forty miles of it to settle a dispute between the company and some of the contractors who were building the road. He was married on August 24, 1870, to Miss Leah J. Powers, a daughter of Dr. J. F. and Isabella M. (Brownlee) Powers of Linneus. Nine children have been born to the union: Guy W.; Mabel, who is now the wife of Samuel N. Roseberry of Bucklin; Edward M.; Ida, who is living at home; Ray F.; Charles; and Eva, Harry and Lucile, all of whom are still under the parental roof-tree. No citizen of Linn county stands higher in the regard of the people than Mr. Bigger, and none deserves to.

WILLIAM R. FRAKES

A pioneer of Linn county and one of the best farmers in Jefferson township, William R. Frakes has two strong titles to local distinction and public regard, and they are bestowed on him by the people of the county in liberal measure. He is modest, however, and claims no special consideration for himself, even though he has himself been the architect and builder of his career, and was also, during the Civil War, something of a martyr to the sectional strife that so woefully devastated portions of our country and recovered from his losses then sustained by his own efforts.

Mr. Frakes was born in Perry county, Indiana, on Christmas day, 1844. His parents, John D. and Nancy (Brown) Frakes, were born in Kentucky, the former in Nelson county, in 1811, and the latter in Meade county, in 1818. The father was reared and educated in his native state, and soon after attaining his manhood moved to Indiana. In 1857 he moved his family to Missouri, and located in Laclede. In 1861 he bought a farm in Jefferson township, all prairie land, on which he erected one of the first dwellings built in that locality, and on that farm he passed the rest of his life and died on February 7, 1874. The mother died on January 10, 1895. They had six children, five of whom grew to maturity. All are now deceased but William and his sister, Mrs. Elvira Moore, who resides in Kansas City, Kansas.

In June, 1861, the father enlisted in the Union army in Company

A, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, but at the end of eighteen months he was discharged on account of disability incurred in the service. He was first a Whig and later a Republican in politics. The paternal grandfather, John Frakes, of Scotch ancestry, was born in Kentucky and died in Indiana, well advanced in years and standing high in his community. He also was a farmer, as many of his forefathers were and all his male descendants have been, and those of them who are living still are.

William R. Frakes was twelve years old when he was brought by his parents to Laeledge, and completed his education in the common school in that town. He began the task of providing for his own livelihood on a farm and has been a farmer ever since. During the Civil War his home was robbed by the predatory spoilsmen known as bushwhackers, who terrorized large portions of this state and did a great deal of damage, ostensibly in behalf of the cause in the contest which they represented, but in large degree for their own benefit, and the persecution of those opposed to them.

Mr. Frakes began farming for himself in 1872, and soon afterward traded the farm he then owned for the one he now owns and cultivates, which he has vastly improved and made one of the best in the township. He has made his improvements with judgment and good taste, and done his farming with intelligence and skill. Every acre under cultivation yields good returns for the labor bestowed upon it, because he so manages the work that it must, and omits no effort on his part to bring the desired result.

On November 3, 1872, Mr. Frakes was united in marriage with Miss Madeline McCoy, who was born in Chariton county, this state. Her parents came to Missouri in the fifties, and were early settlers in the locality of their home. Six children have been born of the union: William E., who died on December 25, 1910; Ira B., who is a farmer; and Ernest W., Nancy, Margaret and Charles J., all of whom are still living under the parental roof-tree. All the members of the family enjoy a large measure of public esteem and all are well worthy of the regard in which they are held.

DR. DAVID F. HOWARD

With wise forethought and judicious liberality Peter F. and Phoebe (Davis) Howard, the parents of Dr. David F. Howard, one of the rising physicians and surgeons of Brookfield, moved their family from their farm in Montgomery county, Missouri, to Kirksville when their chil-

dren were yet young in order to give them good educational advantages. They were born in Warren and Audrain counties, this state, and early in life became residents of Montgomery county, where the father engaged in farming.

On the farm he cultivated there the doctor was born on March 3, 1870. When he was five years old the change of residence to Kirksville took place, and in that city he was educated academically, attending first the district school and afterward the State Normal School and the business college there. After accomplishing the object of their residence in Kirksville the parents moved to Brookfield, where the father died in 1895. The mother is still living and continues to reside in Brookfield. They had five children, two of whom, both sons, are living.

The doctor's grandfather, David Howard, was long a resident of Warren county, and from there as his base of operations he became a very successful trapper and hunter. When he moved to Warren county from his native state of Kentucky, the whole region around him in his new home was a wilderness, and it gave him fine opportunities for carrying on his chosen occupation, but in the pursuit of it he often had to defend himself and his possessions from the attacks of hostile Indians, who sought to get the fruits of his enterprise and who also resented his intrusion into their hunting grounds. But he was equal to the requirements. As well as winning celebrity by his success in hunting and trapping. He died of cholera in St. Louis in 1849 while on an expedition to that city for supplies. His remains were smuggled back to Warren county and buried there.

Dr. Howard first came to Brookfield in 1882, and for a number of years made an excellent reputation as a clerk and bookkeeper, and finally was selected as a bookkeeper in the Linn County Bank. He began the study of medicine in 1898, and after a due course of preparation in the State University, passed two years in the medical department of Washington University in St. Louis, from which he was graduated in 1903. He at once returned to Brookfield and began the practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged, with a steadily increasing body of patients and a steadily rising and widening reputation as a physician.

The doctor has been well located for business, being associated with Dr. Owen in office occupancy, and he has taken all means at his command to improve himself in his profession and keep abreast of its rapid advance. He is a diligent student of its literature and an active member of the county and state medical societies. He attends their meetings and takes an active part in their proceedings, contributing

to their value and gaining considerable benefit from conferences with his professional brothers.

Dr. Howard was married on May 18, 1892, to Miss Lena Barbee, a native of Linn county. They have one child, their daughter Ruth. The doctor takes an active part in the fraternal life of the community as a member of the Woodmen of the World, and in religious matters as a member of the Christian church. He is attentive to the claims of both his church and his lodge, as he is to all those involving the advancement of his city and county and the general welfare of their people. No worthy undertaking for the further development and improvement of the locality in which he lives goes without his energetic and helpful support, and all his efforts are directed by intelligence and breadth of view.

Making rapid progress in his profession, widely known in the county, standing high in public estimation, and enjoying the cordial regard of a host of admiring friends, the esteem bestowed upon him wherever he is known is based on genuine merit, which he has shown he possesses by his close attention to his professional work, his high character as a man, his fidelity to duty in every way, and the elevated and progressive nature of his citizenship, which is a valuable and valued addition to the manhood and public spirit of Brookfield and Linn county.

JOHN M. KERR

Orphaned at the age of two years by the death of his father, and thereby deprived of many advantages he might otherwise have enjoyed in the way of education and a start in life, John M. Kerr, who is now one of the leading farmers of Linn county, has had to shift for himself from an early period, although living at home with his mother, and from the age of eleven to that of twenty-two with her and her second husband. But he was made of the proper metal for endurance, and took his part in the battle of life with a firm and confident spirit from the start.

Mr. Kerr was born at Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, on July 3, 1853, and is a son of Elder and Nancy Kerr, also natives of that state. The father was a farmer, and a few months after the birth of his son John moved his family to Hancock county, Illinois, where he died in 1855. He was the father of two sons and two daughters, and of these children only John M. and one brother and sister are living. His sister

is Mrs. Henry Mock, and resides in California. His brother, Andrew H., lives in Lincoln, Nebraska.

About the year 1864 the mother was married a second time, uniting herself with Lafillet E. Fay, and the next year the family moved across the river into Missouri and on to Linn county, making the journey with teams. A new home was found on a tract of new ground in Jefferson township in this county, and on this a dwelling was erected and all the available force in the family went to work to turn the wild domain on which it settled into a productive farm. It was located near the village of Forker, and there the mother died in 1905.

John M. Kerr remained at home until 1875, then bought seventy-six acres of his present farm, which now comprises 180 acres, and is one of the best in the township. He was twelve years old when the family came to the county, and the long, slow jaunt was very trying but also very interesting to him. Nor was it without useful lessons for him. It helped to teach him self-reliance, and quickened the development within him of that resolute determination to grapple with and conquer difficulties which has ever since been one of his prominent characteristics.

When he started farming for himself his progress was slow and continued so for some time. But he held every inch he gained and used every additional advance for still further accretions to his power, and in a few years his pace became more rapid, and he was able to enlarge his operations. He bought additional land from time to time, until he secured the ownership of 180 acres, as has been noted, but all the while he kept on improving and enriching the whole tract, and thus adding to his returns.

Early in his career as a farmer he began raising and feeding live stock for the markets, and he is now one of the most extensive and active live stock men in the county. He handles a considerable body of stock every year, and makes his dealings in this commodity pay him well. He is careful and uses good judgment at every stage of his work in this industry, thereby securing the best results attainable, and it tells to his advantage, as is shown by the high rank his output has in the marts of trade.

Mr. Kerr was married in 1891 to Miss Elizabeth Bush, a native of Knox county, in this state. They have two children, their son Leroy and their daughter Beulah. The father takes an earnest interest and a serviceable part in the affairs of the county, is always ready to do all he can in aid of all commendable public improvements, and gives close attention to all his duties as a citizen. He is well known and highly esteemed.

ABRAHAM H. READ

(Deceased)

For thirty-two years a resident of Linn county, and during the greater portion of the period one of the leading farmers and most esteemed citizens of Jefferson township, the late Abraham H. Read, who died on a small tract of land to which he had retired a few years before, passing away in 1892, at the age of seventy-two years, combined in his characteristics and make-up the thrift and frugality of the Canadian, the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the New Englander, and the breadth of view and enterprise of the Westerner, who dares all for his purpose, working on expansive lines and looking to small things only as matters of necessary detail that cannot be ignored but need not be made much of.

Mr. Read was born near Rutland, Vermont, on January 30, 1821, and was a son of Loton and Elvira (Hutchins) Read, natives of Canada. The father was a carpenter and also followed farming to some extent, in a small way, as they all do in New England, for he moved his family to Vermont early in his married life. From Vermont he took his wife and offspring to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and in that state he resided until his death. His father was a soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary War, serving to the end of the contest in a New England regiment, and sharing in the glory of its triumphs in the independence of the United States.

Abraham H. Read was but a child when he was taken by his parents to Pennsylvania, and there he grew to manhood, working on the farm as he passed from boyhood to youth and from youth to maturity, and at the same time receiving such educational training as the district schools of the neighborhood in which he lived afforded. Being trained to farm work, and feeling no special inclination to any other, soon after leaving school he engaged in farming on his own account, and he followed that pursuit in Pennsylvania until 1857. He was successful in his operations, but he felt a strong desire for easier labor and more expansive returns, and determined to seek them where they were said to be found.

He had heard much of the rich lands of the West, especially of this state and some of its neighbors, and this part of the country seemed to him to embody the fulfillment of his hopes. But before coming to Linn county he took up a tract of wild land in Grant county, Wisconsin, on which he lived and labored three years, from 1857 to 1860. In the spring of the year last named he crossed the great "Father of Waters"

and came on to this county. On his arrival here he secured a tract of wild prairie in Jefferson township, and at once began to put it into shape for a permanent residence, and make it the nucleus of a large farm.

As time passed and he prospered he bought additional land and improved that also, always seeking some new responsibility and field of enterprise for the enlargement of his estate. At the time of his death he owned and cultivated 350 acres of fine farm land, and had it all in an advanced stage of development and productiveness. Some years before his demise he gave up all large undertakings and moved to a small tract of his land near Forker, on which he died, and on which his widow still lives. She has reached the advanced age of ninety years, but is still hale, vigorous and active. She and her husband were married in about 1846 and by their union became the parents of four children, two of whom are living: Chester A., a prosperous farmer of this county, and Mrs. Flora A. Test, who also lives in Linn county.

Mrs. Test was born in Pennsylvania, and reared and educated in Missouri. On November 24, 1890, she was united with Eugene Test in marriage, and with him engaged in managing a farm. They became the parents of two children by this marriage, all of whom are living. Erwin, the first born, was by a former marriage to Lyman Boomer, and is now residing in the state of Oklahoma. John A., by second marriage, manages the home farm for his mother; and Gladus Viola, the third, is now Mrs. Lewis Bennett, of Chariton county. She is admired throughout the township for the spirit and enterprise she has exhibited. But, as has been noted, her son John now relieves her of the burden to a large extent, and is making a good record for himself as an industrious, skillful and progressive farmer.

HENRY C. STOCKWELL

Raising fruit for the markets on an extensive scale is a comparatively new industry in Linn county, and the men who had the hardihood to inaugurate the movement for its introduction and their immediate followers in the matter are entitled to all praise. By their enterprise and daring they gave a new source of commercial power to the county, and the farther they have since carried their operations the more they have augmented that power and expanded its usefulness.

Henry C. Stockwell, of Jefferson township, one of the prominent farmers living in the vicinity of Laeledge, is a pioneer in the business in

this locality, and has been successful in the venture to such an extent that he has steadily extended his plantings and enlarged his operations in the industry since he began to devote a portion of his fine farm to it. His general farming is considerable and its results are profitable, but his speciality in fruit culture gives his place an unusual interest, and makes it a resort for many who aim to follow his good example.

Mr. Stockwell is a New Yorker by nativity, born in Orange county, in the great Empire State, on July 28, 1853. But, while that county is rich in the production of fruit, he did not remain in it long enough to know anything about the industry there before he left. His parents, Luther and Jane (Dubois) Stockwell (the father was born in Moss and the mother in Orange county, New York), left that county when he was but four years old and moved to Illinois. The father was a physician and practiced his profession in his native state until he left there and afterward in his new home in Illinois until his death. He was born October 28, 1812, and died July 28, 1860. The mother survived him eighteen years, passing away on May 29, 1878.

They had two children, their son Henry C. and their daughter Mahala E., who is now the wife of P. H. Hoyer and resides in Linn county. The son grew from the age of four years to manhood in Illinois and obtained his education in the district schools. He assisted in farm work in his boyhood and youth, and so acquired a knowledge of the industry. And when he was ready to take up the burden of making a livelihood for himself, he became a farmer. To this occupation he has ever since adhered, his only departure from general farming being his cultivation of fruit.

He continued farming in Illinois until 1900, when he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Linn county. On his arrival in this county he bought 120 acres of unimproved land. He has since added to this and now has over 675 acres, and this he has made fruitful in production by his enterprise and skill as a farmer, and attractive as a country home by his excellent judgment and good taste in planning the dwelling, barns and other improvements he has put on it. In erecting his buildings he had an eye to the future, and built with a view to coming needs as well as to present requirements, and so his constructions are ample for a long time to come as well as adapted to every present need.

On October 10, 1889, Mr. Stockwell was united in marriage with Miss Rosa Vollmer. She was born in Grundy county, Illinois, and is a daughter of Gotfried and Anna (Meier) Vollmer, the former born in

Germany and the latter in Switzerland. They came to the United States in 1870. They settled on a farm in Grundy county, Illinois, and later in 1878 moved to Coal City, Illinois, where the father still resides. The mother died a number of years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell have had six children, and four of them are living: Walter C., Henry D., Elmer L. and Vera A. They are all still members of the parental family circle. The father is a Democrat and active in the service of his party. As its representative he has served on the school board for a number of years. He is well known and well esteemed.

JAMES I. HAMILTON

A native of Clay township, in this county, and now engaged in farming the homestead on which he was born, and on which he has passed the whole of his life to this time (1912) except when he was absent at school, James I. Hamilton has a special interest in the welfare and progress of the county, and he manifests it on all occasions by his earnest and intelligent support of all undertakings for the betterment of the region or the increase of conveniences and advantages for its residents.

Mr. Hamilton's life began on May 22, 1875, and he is a son of Neanian B. and Mary E. (Couch) Hamilton, the former born in Scotland and the latter in Linn county. The father was brought by his parents to Toronto, Canada, in his infancy, and soon afterward the family moved to Genesee county, New York. There he grew to manhood and obtained a good education in the district and high school convenient to his home. He learned the shoemaker trade and worked at it in New York and Boston until about 1857, when he came to this county and opened a shoe shop in Linneus.

This shop he conducted until 1862, and was doing well in his undertaking. But the Civil War stirred his patriotism to its depths, and he determined to go to the defense of the Union. He enlisted in Company H, _____ Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and in that regiment he served to the close of the war, most of the time on guard duty protecting the railroads from destruction, and seeing but little field service or much of the sanguinary phase of the great sectional conflict.

In 1867, having returned to this county, he bought 160 acres of the farm on which his son James now lives. The land, when he bought it, was in a wild and uncultivated state, and he proceeded to break it up

and improve it. As his prosperity increased he bought additional land until he owned 480 acres, all of which he soon had under the plow and bringing him in large returns for his labor. He managed all his farming operations with judgment, conducted his work with skill and intelligence, controlled his business affairs with wisdom, and became a man of considerable property and prominent in the affairs of the township and county of his home.

His marriage with Miss Couch took place on March 16, 1872, and resulted in the birth of four children who grew to maturity and are still living. They are: James I., the immediate subject of this brief review; Nettie, who is unmarried; Olive, who is the wife of Jasper Van Horn, of this county, and Rose, who married David A. Pittman, and is also a resident of Linn county. The father was a Republican in political allegiance, but he was not an active partisan and never sought a public office of any kind. He died in October, 1908, but the mother is still living and has her home at Meadville. The grandfather, whose name was also James Hamilton, was born in Scotland and died in Genesee county, New York. He was a shoemaker by trade.

James I. Hamilton was reared on the farm on which he now lives. He began his education in the district schools and completed it at the Chillicothe State Normal School, which he attended three years. When he left that institution he returned to his home and took charge of the farm, and he has been its manager and controlling spirit ever since. He follows general farming and raises and feeds cattle for the markets, doing both on a scale of considerable magnitude and with highly gratifying results.

On Christmas day, 1907, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Susie Phillips, a daughter of William D. and Malcena (Drews) Phillips, natives of Missouri and still active among its people and cordially respected by all classes of them by whom they are known. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have two children, their son James E. and daughter Elizabeth. The head of the house belongs to the Masonic order and takes an active and serviceable part in the work of his lodge in the fraternity. Like his father he is free from active partisanship in political affairs, but he never neglects the duties of citizenship, and in bestowing his suffrage considers only the general welfare of the township and county without regard to political or personal claims. He is well and favorably known throughout the county as one of its most enterprising and promising young farmers and one of its most reliable and estimable citizens in all the relations of life.

JAMES I. WOOLLEN

Having been born and reared on a farm, and having never had any inclination for any other occupation, it is but natural that James I. Woollen, of Clay township, this county, should still be a farmer now when he has passed the half-century mark in life, and has made a gratifying success of the industry. Nor is it surprising that he should be one of the most enterprising and progressive men in the business in this part of the county. For, as he has always regarded farming as his life work, he has studied it diligently and with close observation, and kept himself in touch with the rapid progress in the business, and at all times ready to secure for himself the benefits of all new discoveries in every department of it.

Mr. Woollen was born in Adams county, Illinois, on January 6, 1859, his parents at that time being residents of that county. They were James A. and Susanna (Borgholthous) Woollen, the former a native of Dorchester county, Maryland, and the latter of Holland. The father's life began in 1821 and the mother's in 1826. When the father was seven years old his parents moved to Wayne county, Indiana, where he lived until 1842. He then moved to Adams county, Illinois, and joined one of his brothers, who was living there a few miles south of Quincy.

He was married in 1845, and lived near the Mississippi river until 1892, part of the time in Iowa. In the year last mentioned he came to this county, and here he passed the rest of his life, which ended on August 6, 1910. The mother died here in December, 1906. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom, two sons and three daughters, are living, three of them in Linn county. The father was a Republican in political relations and firm in his loyalty and devotion to the principles of his party.

James I. Woollen was reared to manhood in his native county and educated in its district schools. He began life for himself as a farmer there, and he has adhered to that occupation ever since. He continued his operations in Illinois until 1892, and then came to this county and bought the farm on which he now lives. It comprises 180 acres, the land is of excellent quality and he has improved it with good buildings and furnished his place with all the modern appliances required for its proper cultivation according to the most approved methods of the present day.

His farming operations are extensive and are conducted with the utmost vigor and enterprise. In addition he is largely engaged in

breeding Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs. In this department of his industry his work is carried on with sedulous attention to every detail in all stages, and vigilant care in every way to secure the best results. As a consequence the products of his stables are in wide and general demand and have the highest rank in the markets, local and general.

On October 12, 1882, Mr. Woollen was united in marriage with Miss Louisa S. Dickhut, a native of Adams county, Illinois, where the marriage was solemnized, and is the daughter of Adolph and Augusta (Miselwitz) Dickhut, who were born in Germany and are both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Woollen have three children: Ada M., who is the wife of E. E. Schultz, of this county; Ethel B., who married N. J. Marcum and resides at McClade, in the state of Colorado; and Adolph L., who is still at home with his parents. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Meadville, and the father belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America in his fraternal relations. The people in all parts of the county know him well and esteem him highly for his estimable traits of character and genuine worth.

HENRY MILLER

After having farmed successfully and profitably for a number of years in Clinton county, Indiana, where he was reared from the age of two years to manhood; and served his country valiantly and faithfully for seven months during the expiring agonies of the Civil War, participating in the capture of Richmond, the last citadel of the southern Confederacy, which fell when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Henry Miller, now one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Clay township in this county, again gave fifteen years of effort and fruitful service to the farming industry in the first state of his adoption. But since 1881 he has been a resident of this county, and one of the potential factors in its progress and development subsequent to the time of his arrival here.

Mr. Miller is a native of Ohio, born on May 30, 1840, and the son of Daniel and Susanna (St. Clair) Miller, the former, like himself, a native of Ohio, and the latter born in Pennsylvania. The parents moved to Clinton county, Indiana, in 1842, when their son was two years old, and in that county the father cleared a farm on which the

family lived until 1881. In that year all the members of the household moved to Linn county, Missouri, and here the parents died, the father in 1883 and the mother in 1896. They had two sons and two daughters, all now deceased but their son Henry and his sister Margaret, who is the widow of Frank Ferguson, and resides in Meadville, Missouri.

Henry Miller obtained a limited common school education in Clinton county, Indiana, the schools of which were of the usual type of the country at the early period of his boyhood. The houses in which they were kept were rudely constructed of hewn logs, and not always hewn, and furnished with slab benches and other primitive appliances for their purposes. Their range and methods of instruction were limited, and their utmost results were meager compared with those of the country schools of today. But even as they were, Mr. Miller had opportunity to attend them only during the winter season for a few years, the circumstances of the family making it necessary for him to do all he could for himself and work whenever he could.

Early in life, before he reached manhood, he began farming on his own account, and he continued his efforts in this line of industry until 1865, when he enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served seven months and was present at the occupation of Richmond, Virginia, by the Union forces, as has been stated. When he received his honorable discharge from the army he returned to his Indiana home, and on December 17, 1868, was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary A. Somsel, who was born in Ohio.

They have two children, their son David, who is a Linn county farmer, and their daughter Susanna, who is now the wife of William H. Somsel and resides in Linn county. In 1881 Mr. Miller brought his family to this county and bought 200 acres of unimproved land, on which he has expended all his time and energy ever since, converting it into the fine farm on which he now lives. He is a Democrat in political relations, but has never been an active partisan or held or sought a public office.

He has, however, given earnest and intelligent attention to the progress and improvement of his township and county, and been of great assistance in making them what they are. Every undertaking of value for their betterment has had his zealous and helpful support, and his services in this behalf are warmly appreciated by the people of every class and condition, and throughout the county he and the members of his family are held in the highest esteem for their genuine worth and usefulness.

HUBERT HANSEN

(Deceased)

Although not a native of the United States, the late Hubert Hansen of Brookfield was a resident of this country almost fifty years, and during a considerable portion of the time lived in this county. After reaching manhood he was a car repairer throughout the years of his active labor, except during a short time when he was engaged in farming, and made an excellent record for the high character and great amount of his work when employed at his trade, and for his patriotic and serviceable citizenship at all times. During the last few years of his life he lived retired from all active pursuits, and found great enjoyment in the rest he had so richly earned.

Mr. Hansen was born in Prussia, Germany, on August 14, 1829. He was a son of Mathias and Catherine Hansen, also Germans by nativity and life-long residence, never having left the Fatherland, although frequently urged to do so and come to America by their son after his arrival in the country in 1852. Soon after he reached our shores he located in Galesburg, Illinois, where he found employment at his trade and remained for a number of years. He turned his attention to farming for a short time, but again found his trade more attractive and satisfactory to him, and in 1886 came to Linn county and located in Brookfield, where he worked for the Burlington Railroad until he retired. Here he died on December 16, 1901, aged seventy-two years, and enjoying the respect and confidence of all who knew him for his devotion to the interest of his adopted country, his usefulness as a citizen and his genuine worth as a man.

On June 5, 1856, Mr. Hansen was united in marriage with Miss Mary Kummer, a native of the grand duchy of Luxemburg in Europe, and the daughter of Nicholas and Susanna (Daufield) Kummer, long esteemed residents of that country. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen became the parents of six children, three of whom are living, Elizabeth, Albert and Joseph. Elizabeth and Albert are married and each have children, there being five grandchildren of the Hansen household in the family at the time of this writing (1912).

Mr. Hansen was a progressive and enterprising man, and showed his interest in the welfare and improvement of his home city in the most practical way. In 1888 he put up a large store building in Brookfield, and in 1895 prepared Hansen's addition to the city for the use of the people, plotting it into city lots and giving them ready sale. The addition contains seventy-four acres and has become one of the

choice residence sections of Brookfield. He also took an earnest interest and an active part in local public affairs, although he had no political ambition and was not an active partisan politically. But every worthy undertaking for the progress and development of the community along wholesome lines of growth received his energetic, intelligent and effective support and the stimulus of his good example.

In religion he was a faithful and zealous Catholic, cordial in loyalty to his church and at all times ready to do everything for its benefit he could. In fact, there was no duty in life to which he was unfaithful, or toward which he was negligent. All his activities were impelled by high ideals and directed to practical results of immediate and enduring value, and his course, although neither ostentatious or noisy, was true to the line of strictest rectitude and fruitful in good for everybody who came within its range. The whole people esteemed him highly and he enjoyed in a marked degree their unbounded confidence as a craftsman, a useful citizen and a thoroughly upright, honorable and enterprising man. And he lived long enough among them for them to have full knowledge of his worth.

JAMES TOOHEY

(Deceased).

The name and memory of this pioneer of Brookfield is held in veneration by the people of the city, not only because he was one of the men who helped to found it and blazed the way for its subsequent progress and development, but also because of the service he rendered it in all of the forty-six years of his residence in the wilderness as he found it, prosperous and progressive village as he helped to make it, and thriving city as he left it when he departed this life on November 4, 1898.

Mr. Tooley was a native of the Emerald Isle, whose sons and daughters have dignified and adorned every walk in life and made their mark in almost every part of the world, impressing their versatility and mental power on every civilization and contributing light, life and fruitfulness to every department of human endeavor. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in March, 1832, and was a son of Augustine and Margrett (Buckley) Tooley, who emigrated from that country to the United States in 1839 and located at Allegany, New York, where the father died in about 1844. The mother died in Linn county in 1859. Our subject was a contractor in railroad construction work and moved about, wherever duty called him, in this country and Canada, until 1852,



JAMES TOOHEY

when he brought his family to Missouri, and founded a permanent home in this state.

He was associated with his brother Patrick Tooley in his contract work, and they helped to build canals as well as railroads, working on the canals mainly in the state of New York. He did everything connected with the construction and operation of a canal, even, at one time, driving a mule team on the tow-path in the slow progress of canal boats. An interest in contract work on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad brought him to Missouri, and he worked on that until 1860. In that year he opened the first real store in Brookfield and gave a start to its mercantile life.

Mr. Tooley's store, according to old records, was a two-story frame building, and stood on Brooks street, between Main and Livingston streets. In the first story the store was conducted, and the room above this was used for various purposes, among them the first protestant meeting in the village, which was held there by the congregationalists in the summer of 1863, and the first Sunday school, which was organized there by Ephraim Banning the same season. Mr. Banning acted as superintendent and had about twenty scholars. The books were furnished from the East.

Mr. Tooley was also the first postmaster of Brookfield, having been appointed to the office in August, 1860, by President Buchanan. He afterward turned the office over to W. T. Snow, who served as postmaster for more than twenty years, but Mr. Tooley continued merchandising until 1876. The next year the governor of the state appointed him tax collector for Linn county, the county system of collecting having just been adopted. At the first election subsequent to his appointment, which occurred in 1878, he was elected to the office for a full term, and at the end of that in 1880 he was re-elected. He continued to fill this office until the county system was abandoned and the township system of collecting taxes was again put in operation, and he made an excellent record in the performance of his official duties, carefully looking after the interest of the county, and at the same time avoiding oppressing any of its citizens.

On November 26, 1859, Mr. Tooley was united in marriage with Miss Catherine McCormick, the marriage being solemnized in Hannibal. They became the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters. Two of the sons and three of the daughters are living, the two sons and one of the daughters being residents of Brookfield. Another of the daughters lives at Raton, New Mexico, and the third has her home in Atlanta, Missouri.

During the Civil War the father belonged to the Home Guards and did his part well in the matter of attending the meetings and drills of the company of which he was a member. In politics he was a firm and faithful member of the Democratic party, active and effective in the service of his party, and for many years one of its leaders in Linn county. His religious connection was with the Catholic church, of which he was a devout and consistent member from his childhood to his death. He was one of the leading men and most representative citizens of Linn county both during his residence at Thayer and after he moved from there to Brookfield, cheerfully bearing his full portion of all public burdens and giving time, effort and intelligence to the direction of affairs and the aid of all good agencies at work among the people for the advancement and improvement of this part of the state and the most wholesome development and application of its resources. His widow is still living and has her home in Brookfield, where all classes of the people do her reverence as one of their oldest and most estimable citizens, worthy of their esteem from every point of view and enjoying it and their good will in the fullest measure.

EDWIN M. LOMAX

Through a variety of occupations and business engagements, but all tending toward the position he now holds and the duties it involves, Edwin M. Lomax, president of the Linn County Bank of Brookfield, has risen to his present high standing in the business life of Linn county, and by faithful, conscientious and intelligent performance of all the duties of citizenship, including valuable public service for a number of years, he has secured his strong hold on the confidence and esteem of the people and won his widespread and universal popularity.

Mr. Lomax was born on a farm near Laclède on September 30, 1867, and is a son of H. C. and Matilda A. (Turner) Lomax, an account of whose lives will be found in this work. He was educated in the public schools of this county and worked on the farm until he reached the age of seventeen. He then became a clerk in the postoffice under J. W. Lomax, and after giving up that position passed some time in St. Louis. Like several other members of his family, he had a decided taste for the banking business, and when an opportunity came to gratify that taste he immediately took advantage of it, and since then he has never sought any other occupation.

In 1886 he entered the Laclède National Bank as a bookkeeper and

clerk. After serving the institution in that capacity four years he moved to Brookfield to take the position of cashier of the Wheeler Savings Bank, which he filled until 1900. In that year he was chosen vice president of the Linn County Bank, and in 1906 was elected president of that institution. He has been president of the bank ever since, and it has vastly expanded its business, enlarged its operations and augmented its influence and importance under his management.

The policy he has adopted in the operations of the bank is one of judicious enterprise and wise conservatism united. He makes the institution as liberal toward all public and private interests as he can with due regard to the safety of its depositors and stockholders, carrying this rule into all departments of the general banking business it conducts, and by this means he has given it such standing that it is everywhere recognized as one of the soundest, safest and most serviceable fiscal agencies in this part of the state.

Mr. Lomax has taken an active part in public affairs also and been a potent factor in pushing forward the development and improvement of the city and county of his home. He has served as a member of the board of education in Brookfield for twelve years, and in this office rendered such signal and commendable service that the people turned almost as one man to him in looking for a suitable person to be elected mayor of the city in the spring campaign of 1912. He is a Republican in political faith and allegiance, but it was not on this account that he was chosen mayor. It was his high character, his broad intelligence and his often shown cordial and genuine interest in the welfare of the city and its people that induced the electorate to fix on him as the city's chief executive and force the official harness on him. It is quite certain that his course in the office will fully justify the faith expressed in his nomination and election, and that Brookfield will be a great gainer thereby.

In fraternal relations Mr. Lomax is connected with the Masonic Order and the Order of Elks, and in religious faith he is a Presbyterian. While on the school board he served as its treasurer, but every school under the control of the board felt the quickening impulse of his active mind and skillful hand, and is much the better for it. He was married in Brookfield on November 27, 1890, to Miss Essie M. Wanamaker, a native of Linn county and the daughter of Norman E. and Laura A. (Daulton) Wanamaker. One child has blessed the union and brightened the family hearthstone, a daughter named Laura Dale.

From every point of view Mr. Lomax shows up strongly as worthy of the highest regard. He is an excellent business man and banker;

as a public official he has won universal commendation and shown that he deserved it; to his fraternal obligations he is true and faithful, both in the lodges and in his daily life; socially he is complaisant and entertaining, and in reference to the public interest and welfare he is one of the most zealous and energetic men in the community. He takes an especially deep and helpful interest in the public schools, but in every respect he is one of Linn county's best and most useful citizens.

JAMES T. HAMILTON

Beginning life as a farmer's son, and remaining on the home farm until he reached the age of manhood; then coming to Linn county and serving as railroad agent for three years; after that engaged in mercantile life as a grocer for six years, and now one of the leading lumber merchants of this part of the state, James T. Hamilton of Laclède has made his own way in the world from obscurity and very moderate circumstances to consequence and good standing, and has done it by successive stages of advancement, with slow progress at first but always with improvement in his condition.

Mr. Hamilton was orphaned at the age of three years by the death of his father. But he practically never knew that parent at all, as the latter left home when the son was but one year old to seek a fortune for his family in the newly discovered gold fields of California. The care of the infant was then left wholly to the mother, but she did her duty by him faithfully and with every provision for his welfare she was able to make. He returned her devotion with equal fervor, and as soon as he was able gave all the assistance he could in the work of managing and operating the farm.

James T. Hamilton was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on January 24, 1848, and is a son of John F. and Margaret (Graham) Hamilton, the parents being, at the time of his birth well-to-do farmers in the county named. The father was born in New Jersey and moved to Ohio at an early age. About 1843 he was married to the mother, and they began the work of improving their domestic shrine and making provision for the family on the farm they occupied. The father was eager for a rapid advance in his fortunes, and in 1849, when the persuasive voice of California was thrilling the world with its golden music, he found himself unable to withstand the temptation to join the host of ardent argonauts that was flocking to the new El Dorado. He made the trip by the Panama route, however, and thereby escaped the dangers and

privations of the long and tiresome journey with teams across the plains. He did not live long after his arrival in California to prosecute his search for the wealth he hoped to secure, dying in that state within one year of reaching it, passing away in 1851.

His son James T. was reared on the farm and educated at the district school in its vicinity. He remained with his mother until he reached the age of twenty-one, then came direct to Laclède in this county, where he has ever since resided. He arrived here in 1869, and during the next three years was employed by the railroad company as its agent in the town. At the end of the period mentioned he turned his attention to mercantile life and opened a grocery store. This he conducted until 1878, when he founded his present extensive lumber business, beginning on a small scale and gradually extending his operations and the volume of his business until it became one of the leaders in the traffic in Linn county.

He also began early to take an interest in public affairs in the county, and as his business prospered and grew his influence with the people and his reputation among them extended to such a degree that in 1884 he was elected county treasurer, and at the end of his first term was re-elected, serving in the office until 1889. He cared more for his business than for public office, however, and when his second term as county treasurer expired, he returned to his lumber trade, and to that he has ever since devoted himself exclusively and with great enterprise and energy.

In 1871, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Nannie Edwards, and two children were born of the union, only one of whom is living, Lee E. Hamilton, who is in partnership with his father in the lumber business at Laclède. His mother died in July, 1882, and her remains were interred in the cemetery in Laclède. In 1884, the father contracted a second marriage in which he was united with Miss Clara Schrock. Two children have followed this marriage also, Mabel and Edith, both of whom are living and still members of the parental family circle. They are ornaments to the social life of their community, and take a cordial interest in everything that helps to promote the enduring welfare of the town and county in which they have their home.

Lee E. Hamilton, the son of the household by the first marriage of its head, came into being in 1873, in Belmont county, Ohio, and was brought to Laclède by his parents the same year. He obtained his education in the public schools of Linn county and at Brookfield College. Soon after leaving college he was taken into the business of his father as a partner, and he has been very energetic and progressive in helping

to expand it and advance its interest ever since. He is bright in the business and zealous in his attention to it, and is recognized as one of the most active and enterprising business men in the city.

He was married to Miss Flossie Ratchford of Unionville, Putnam county, Missouri. They have two children, their sons James and William. Their father is a Republican in politics, and while he is not a particularly active partisan, his worth has been recognized and he has been called to the public service of the people as township collector and township trustee. He is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which his wife also attends.

ADGATE L. LOOMIS

This prominent, successful and highly esteemed farmer and sheep breeder of Parsons Creek township, this county, has had a varied and interesting career. He was born and reared on a farm in Connecticut, the first representative of the family in this country settled at Windsor, Connecticut in 1638 and put on record a title to land he owned in 1640. His name was Joseph Loomis, and he came to this country from England and located at Windsor, Connecticut. There he became a man of considerable importance and influence, and took an active part in the affairs of the infant colony which he helped to plant.

The particular branch of the family to which the subject of this brief review belongs continued to reside in Connecticut until 1866, when he came to Missouri. His parents, Anson and Emily (Phillips) Loomis, moved to Missouri in 1877 and with their daughter, Mrs. Abell, took up their residence on a farm in this county near the present town of Meadville. Here the mother died on August 28, 1877, and the father on October 1, 1885. They were the parents of two daughters and three sons, all of whom are living but one, and all of the four who are living are residents of Missouri. The father was a native of Connecticut, a farmer in that state, and a member of the state legislature one term. The mother was born in Connecticut also.

The life of their son Adgate began at Lebanon, New London county, Connecticut, on December 4, 1843, and there he grew to the age of eighteen, obtaining his education in the public schools and at Windsor Academy. After leaving school he farmed and followed the vocation of teacher for a short time. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army in Company C, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and served two years and eight months. His regiment met with

disaster at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, which began on July 13, 1863, and lasted three days. In this battle a Union force of about 4,000 under General Milroy was pitted against some 30,000 Confederates of General Early's corp, and most of it was forced to surrender after making all the resistance possible.

After this Mr. Loomis was made captain of one of the companies of the Thirtieth Connecticut Colored Regiment. He took part in the battle of Petersburg at the head of this company. He was fifth in rank at the beginning of the battle, all other officers were killed or disabled leaving him in command. Mr. Loomis was given command of the Thirtieth Connecticut Colored regiment and was in command of it ten months, when it consolidated with the Thirty-first United States Colored Troops. At regular monthly inspection he was complimented on being the best of the five regiments in the brigade.

He was honorably discharged from the service with the rank of captain in 1865.

In August, 1866, he came to this county and bought a tract of wild land in Clay township. He broke up and improved this land, and lived on it until 1871, when he moved to the farm on which he now resides in Parsons Creek township, and on which, also, he has made all the improvements put on it. He was but twenty years of age when he was put in command of the colored regiment in the war.

On August 2, 1871, Mr. Loomis was married in Missouri to Miss Melissa B. Hardy, a daughter of Moses D. Hardy, one of the early settlers in Linn county, this state. He was a native of Maine but came to Linn county in 1865. Nine children have been born of the union and all of them are living. They are: Emma W., who is living at Shiprock, New Mexico, a teacher in Indian school; Alma E., who is the wife of S. D. Evans and resides in Meadville; Lucius W., Edward A., Ida M., who is the wife of M. P. Benson of Laclede; Edith C., who is the wife of Ernest E. Benson of Laclede; and Ruth and Ralph, who are twins.

In addition to cultivating his farm Mr. Loomis is extensively engaged in raising sheep for the markets. He is always interested in the welfare and improvement of his township and county, and zealous in his efforts to promote their best interests in every way. But he does not take part in political contests, being independent of all party control in his exercise of citizenship, and desiring nothing in the way of public office for himself. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

SAVAGE & RANKIN

This enterprising, progressive and highly rated firm, which is one of the leaders in the real estate and loan business in this part of the state, and whose members are among the most prominent and influential business men of Laclede, is conducting a business which was founded in 1895 on the site which it now occupies, and which has passed through several hands. It has always enjoyed a good name and prospered, but it has never been conducted on so high a plane, so large a scale, or with such general approval as the present proprietors have secured for it.

The business was started in 1895 by May Jones, who carried it on until 1901, when he took Mr. Allen in as a partner, and the firm name became Allen & Jones. In 1908, B. S. Rankin bought the interest of Mr. Allen in the business and the firm became Jones & Rankin. On June 1, 1911, William S. Savage bought Mr. Jones out and since then the firm name has been Savage & Rankin, and the business has expanded and spread out at a rapid rate. The members of the firm are known throughout a large extent of the country surrounding Laclede as strictly upright, square and reliable men, with full mastery of their undertaking and all that pertains to it, extensive and accurate knowledge of property, its value, possibilities and chances of improvement, and all that is necessary for its development to its highest usefulness and productiveness. They are recognized authorities on all matters connected with real estate transactions, and their judgment is relied on and followed by hosts of persons. This is a measure of popular esteem and confidence which they have won by their integrity in business matters, and their high tone and manhood as citizens and the people readily accord it to them because they are known to deserve it.

B. S. Rankin, the older member of the firm, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, on July 17, 1855, and came to Missouri in 1880, locating in Gentry county, where he remained fifteen years. He is a son and one of the six children of James and Kazer (Hormon) Rankin. The mother died on September 10, 1861, and the father in 1889.

Mr. Rankin, the subject of these paragraphs, obtained his education in the common schools of his native county, and began the battle of life for himself at an early age. In 1895 he moved from Gentry county to Linn county, taking up his residence in Jefferson township, where he was actively and profitably engaged in farming until 1908. He then formed a partnership with the late May Jones, and together

they carried on the business in which he is now engaged until Mr. Savage succeeded Mr. Jones in the firm.

On December 25, 1879, Mr. Rankin was married to Miss Jennie Buckley, a daughter of William Buckley, a native of Indiana. Five children have been born of the union, all of whom are living: Daisy D., who is teaching school and resides at home with her parents; Walter D., whose home is near Springfield, Missouri; and Rorie A., Rasco C. and Hazel, who are also still members of the parental family circle.

Not only because of the nature of his business, but also by reason of his general progressiveness and desire for the best results of progress that can be secured for his township and county, Mr. Rankin is a very enterprising and public spirited man. He is an ardent and energetic supporter of everything that he believes will help to improve and benefit the locality in which he lives and promote the general welfare of its people. He is universally esteemed as one of the best and most useful citizens of his township and the equal of any man in the county in genuine merit.

ALEXANDER A. WELSH

For the full period of forty-six years a resident of Linn county, and during all of the time one of its progressive, successful and prosperous farmers, and also one of its most sturdy and substantial citizens, Alexander A. Welsh of Jefferson township has long been a valued contributor to its progress and development, its industrial and commercial wealth and its sterling and elevated manhood. He has never been indifferent to its welfare or turned aside from any of its calls to duty, but has cheerfully given of his time and substance, mental and material, to aid in its improvement along wholesome lines of advancement.

Mr. Welsh hails from the village of Glencoe, Belmont county, Ohio, where he was born on February 23, 1840. His parents, John and Mary (Sheldon) Welsh, were natives of that county, too, and his grandfather, Crawford Welsh, of Scotch parentage, died there in 1862, aged eighty years. Mr. Welsh's father, John Welsh, was a farmer and one of the directors of the old Ohio Central Railroad. He also served as county judge of his native county, and was a man of local prominence there.

The mother died in the place of her birth on May 13, 1855, and in 1866 the father and his living children moved to Missouri. He located in Laclede, this county, where he bought the Bell Hotel and conducted it until his death on February 2, 1888. His second wife was Miss

Sabina Simpson, who died in 1907. Ten children were born of the first marriage, six sons and four daughters. Three of the sons and one of the daughters are living and all reside in Linn county. The fruits of the second union were one son and one daughter. The sister is living and has her home in Missouri, thus all the living representatives of the family are in this state.

Alexander A. Welsh grew to manhood in Ohio and obtained a good common school education there. He farmed and taught school in that state until the spring of 1866, then accompanied his father and the rest of the family to this county. Soon after their arrival here he and his brother Asbury together bought a farm of 240 acres in Jefferson township. The land was wholly unimproved and had never been cultivated. By the industry and skillful tillage of Mr. Welsh it has been developed into a model farm, well improved with good buildings and richly productive.

Through the stimulus of his example and wise farming other land around his farm has also been made fruitful in productiveness and attractive in the improvements that have been put on it. His influence on the farmers of the locality began early, for he is now one of the oldest settlers of the township as nearly all who preceded him have passed away. He has passed the limit of human life fixed by the Sacred writer, but is still vigorous and active, and his example and influence are still forceful, for he has kept pace with the progress of events and always been up to date.

Mr. Welsh was married in Ohio in 1867 to Miss Louisa M. McVeigh, who was born and reared in Monroe county in that state. They have had four children, two of whom died in infancy. The two who are living are Albert D., a farmer in Jefferson township, and Cecil, who is also a Linn county agriculturist. Their mother is still living, venerable in years and in the uprightness and usefulness of her life, and revered throughout the locality of her home by the people of every class and condition. In politics Mr. Welsh is a Republican, but he is not an active partisan, and has never sought or held a political office. All the members of the family support the Methodist Episcopal church.

ISAAC H. CLOUGH

The American pioneer, in all stages of our history has been a heroic figure, and his achievements have in most cases been remarkable, considering the privations, hardships and dangers amid which they have been accomplished. And the hardy endurance with which those priva-

tions and dangers have been borne, and the all-daring courage with which they have been faced are worthy of all commendation. The race of these heroes is a fast-fleeting one, and the last of its representatives will be soon beyond our contact. It is well, therefore, to preserve some record of their lives while we have opportunity, in the pages of enduring history.

Then, in the years to come, when the voice of song and story proclaims our greatness, and admiring strangers wonder over our marvelous progress, and the glory of our civil, religious and educational institutions, we can justify the praise and satisfy the wonder by saying: "See by whose hands the foundations of all this were laid, and what high examples were given to stimulate emulation in building as well as our forefathers founded!" The promoters of this work have peculiar pleasure, in this view of the case, in presenting to its readers a short account of the life of Isaac H. Clough, one of the heroic band that laid the foundations of civilization in this part of the country, and recording the deeds of the many others like him, whose life-stories will be found in this volume in various places.

Isaac H. Clough is one of the prominent, enterprising and prosperous farmers of Jefferson township in this county, and he came from the far away Atlantic coast, as it was then, to locate here. Mr. Clough was born near Augusta, Maine, on November 28, 1837, in the same farm house that his father was born in, and perhaps his grandfather also. He is a son of Henry C. and Elizabeth D. (Tucker) Clough, also natives of that state, where the father was born on December 2, 1809. They were farmers in Maine, and prosperous according to their day and location. The mother died in 1892 and the father on January 8, 1894, the latter at the advanced age of eighty-five.

They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now deceased but their son Isaac and one of his brothers, who is still living in Maine. The paternal grandfather, James S. Clough, was also a native of Maine, born in 1780, and followed farming there until his death in 1865. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and rendered his country good service in that contest with the mother country. By his marriage with Susanna Palmer he became the father of five sons and two daughters. The family is of Scotch ancestry and the progenitors of its American branch were pioneers in Maine, coming over in colonial days.

Isaac H. Clough was reared to the age of eighteen in his native state. In 1855 he came west to Chicago and in that city worked at the carpenter trade for about fifteen months. On January 30, 1857, he

arrived in this county, having made the journey by rail from Chicago to Palmyra, and from there by stage to Linneus. During the first year of his residence in Linn county he worked at his trade in and around Linneus, erecting many of the early dwellings in Linneus, Laeledge and other parts of the county.

He was eager, however, to return to the occupation of his forefathers, and at the end of a year began renting land and farming, but also continued to work at his trade, for there was a great demand for his craftsmanship, the progress of the county having begun in earnest and there being a steady influx of immigrants who had to have homes. He continued to rent land until 1866, and in May of that year moved to the farm on which he now lives. This was all unbroken prairie when he bought it, but he has transformed it, by his well-applied industry, into a fine farm, in a high state of cultivation and well improved with good buildings.

Mr. Clough was married in 1858 to Miss Nancy Sensintaffar, a daughter of John Sensintaffar, who became a resident of Linn county in 1837. Seven children were born of this union, four of whom are living: Lucinda J., who is the wife of W. R. Sellars and resides in this county; Augusta M., who is living at home with her father; Jacob H., who is a Linn county farmer; and Ethel L., who married with S. D. Edwards and has her home in this county. The mother of these children died on October 12, 1910. The father and the other members of the family stand high in the county and are regarded as among its most sturdy, sterling and representative residents.

BENJAMIN F. GRIFFIN

(Deceased)

The late Benjamin F. Griffin of Jefferson township, who departed this life on September 19, 1909, was a well known farmer of Linn county, in which he passed nearly forty years of his life, having become a resident of it in 1870. He was seventy-six years of age when he died, and was universally revered as one of the patriarchs of the township in which he had so long lived and labored. Throughout that long record his life was an open book before this people, and there was not a stain on any of its pages, nor was there one which was not filled with a record of fidelity to duty and integrity and straightforwardness in all his dealings.

Mr. Griffin was a Canadian by nativity, born in Hastings county, province of Ontario, on November 11, 1833. His parents were Stephen and Lyna (Hazelton) Griffin, who emigrated from New York and located in Ontario. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and himself followed farming in his native land until 1859. In that year he moved to Knox county, Illinois, and there he farmed until 1870, when he came to Linn county, Missouri, and bought the farm of 100 acres on which he died, and which is still occupied by his widow.

In 1864 Mr. Griffin enlisted in Company H, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the Civil War. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in some of the hardest fighting of the war. Mr. Griffin was in the terrific battles of Franklin and Nashville, and also in many minor engagements, but he escaped without a wound and was never taken prisoner during the whole of his service in the army.

When he was released from military service Mr. Griffin returned to his home in Knox county, Illinois, where he remained, actively engaged in farming, until 1870. He then determined to gratify a longing he had felt for years to try his hand at farming in Missouri, and with this end in view he came to Linn county, and here he passed the remainder of his days, dying on September 19, 1909, as has been stated.

Prior to coming to this country, however, that is, on February 23, 1870, Mr. Griffin was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Hurlbutt, a daughter of Asa and Mary (Jones) Hurlbutt, of Knox county, Illinois. Three children were born of the union: Alice A., who is now deceased; Edith E., who married with S. W. Ours of Brookfield and resides in that city; and Irwin H., who is still living with his mother on the parental homestead and managing its cultivation for her.

Mr. Griffin, the father, belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a wise and energetic farmer, a public spirited and progressive citizen and a sternly upright and straightforward man. The people around him respected him for his genuine worth and high character, and admired him for his general intelligence, enterprise in the management of his farm and the elevated manhood he exhibited in all the relations of life. His widow and children are also held in high esteem for the same sterling qualities that characterized him, and for many admirable traits of their own. They are widely known and in all parts of the county, are well thought of and enjoy a very agreeable popularity.

HENRY EHRICH

Born, reared and educated in Prussia in the German empire, and there, too, trained in the handicraft of a tailor, Henry Ehrich, one of the well known farmers of Jefferson township in this county, turned from both his native land and his chosen occupation under the allurements of the open-handed bounty and freedom of opportunity offered by the rich farming lands of the Mississippi valley in this country. He came with the expectation of bettering his prospects and winning an estate, and he has not been disappointed in the realization of his hopes.

Mr. Ehrich's life began on Christmas day, 1855, amid the sturdy yeomanry of that historic land which, under the lead of Frederick the Great, astounded the world by withstanding the force of all Europe combined to crush it. He is a son of Christian and Christina (Traue) Ehrich, also natives of Germany. The father was a tailor and wrought faithfully at his trade until his death in 1883. The mother is still living. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter, and all of the children but one of the sons now reside in the United States.

The paternal grandfather, whose name was also Christian Ehrich, like his son and his grandson, was a tailor. But he was also a soldier in the Prussian army and fought in the wars of his country against Napoleon. In one of the great battles of those contests he was wounded, and soon afterward he was discharged from military service with honorable mention. He died in his native land at a good old age and universally respected.

Henry Ehrich grew to manhood and learned the tailor trade under the instruction of his father. He followed his craft in his native land until the death of his father in 1883, and then came to the United States. He located first in Adams county, Indiana, and after farming there for a few months, moved to Iowa, reaching that state in 1884, and remaining in it on a farm which he owned until 1902. He prospered in his farming operations, but ever felt a longing for the region farther west.

In 1902 he determined to gratify this longing, and sold his Iowa farm and other interests in that state, and moved to Linn county, Missouri. On his arrival in this county he bought a farm of eighty acres of land near Laclède, and on that he has ever since made his home. He has brought his farm to a high state of productiveness by skillful cultivation of it, and it is enriched with good modern buildings of every kind needed for its purposes and equipped with every appliance of the most approved type for working it. He has made it, in fact,

a valuable up-to-date farm and it is a creditable monument to his vigor, enterprise and progressiveness as a farmer and his taste and good judgment as a builder.

Mr. Ehrich is a Republican in politics but not an active partisan. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and takes a cordial interest in the progress and welfare of both. On March 3, 1887, he was married in Iowa to Miss Levina Kent, a native of that state. They have no children of their own but are rearing an adopted son whose name is William, and who is now attending school and assisting in the work of the farm. The head of the house is a good citizen with an active, practical and helpful interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his township and county, and the progress and improvement of their residents. The people of the township have a high regard for him as a man and citizen, and he deserves it.

A. C. MOORE

A farmer in times of peace and a valiant Union soldier during a portion of the Civil War, A. C. Moore, one of the enterprising, progressive and prosperous farmers of Jefferson township in this county, has demonstrated his devotion to his country and his abiding interest in its welfare in ways whose force and meaning cannot well be over-estimated, and which leave no doubt of the sincerity and high quality of his patriotism, or his willingness to put it to any test that may be required.

Mr. Moore is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, where he was born on October 10, 1845. His parents, John and Nancy (Waller) Moore, were natives of Virginia and died in Ohio, where they were engaged in farming many years. The father was a soldier in the Mexican War. Of the five children born of their union, two sons and three daughters, three are living, and in their several localities are exemplifying in their daily lives the most sturdy and sterling traits of American citizenship.

The family has been a martial one from the beginning of its history in this country. A. C. Moore's great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and even before it began. He was at Fort Mifflin with General Washington in 1776-7, and subsequently served under him in the long struggle against Great Britain which ended in the independence of the United States and the formation of our present government. After a long record of usefulness to his country in vari-

ous lines of endeavor he died at an advanced age in Virginia. Representatives of the family also took part in the War of 1812.

A. C. Moore was reared to manhood and educated in the state of his nativity. He was a peaceful and productive farmer there until the Civil War was in full progress and threatening the integrity of the Union far more seriously than was at first supposed it ever could, and he then enlisted in the army raised for the defense of the country from dismemberment, entering Company I, Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the end of his first term of enlistment he was re-enrolled in the One Hundred and Seventy-second regiment, in which he served to the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Shrub Oak Mountain and Cumberland Gap, and also in many engagements of a minor character.

In 1866 he came to Missouri to live, and passed six years in Pettis county, then moved to Linn county in 1872. Since then he has farmed and taught school in this county, making a good record in each avocation and winning the respect, confidence and good will of the people around him in both. He is a Republican in his political party allegiance, but is not an active partisan, although always earnestly interested in the welfare of his township, county and state, and ardently desirous of seeing the best interests of the whole country promoted and advanced at all times.

Mr. Moore was first married in Ohio in 1865 to Miss Mary A. Gray, and by this marriage became the father of five children, all of whom are now residents of the state of Oklahoma. They are: Frank W., who is a farmer in that state; Nettie A., who is the wife of Wm. Watson; Nancy J., who is the wife of Jess Foster; Maud S., who is the wife of Edward Moore; and James L., who is a farmer. The father's second marriage took place in 1900, and was with Miss Alma Shoemaker, a native of Chariton county, Missouri. They have two children, their sons Harry E. and Virgil L.

THOMAS O'NEILL

Having been connected with the railroad service in this part of the country during the whole of his mature life, many years as a telegraph operator, and since 1878 as telegrapher and express, freight and ticket agent at St. Catharine, and having been all the time studiously attentive to his duties and generous in imparting his knowledge to others who were seeking to qualify themselves for similar work, Thomas O'Neill has



THOMAS O'NEILL

been a very useful man to the public and of great and enduring benefit to scores of individual youths who were beginning their struggle for advancement among men and acquiring the necessary knowledge for their progress.

Mr. O'Neill is a native of Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he came into being on April 27, 1853. He is a son of William and Sophia (Mitchell) O'Neill, who were born, reared, educated and married in County Monaghan, province of Ulster, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1851. The father was born on December 24, 1830, and died on November 27, 1896. His parents were William and Catharine (Comiskey) O'Neill, and his father died when he, the son, was but one year old. The infant was reared to manhood in his native land and obtained a common school education there.

After reaching the required age he served three years in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and also passed a year and a half traveling through Scotland, securing a good knowledge of that country. After his arrival in America he was engaged in railroad construction work in various parts of Indiana and Illinois, and also kept a hotel for a time at Coatsburg in Adams county, in the latter state. In 1861 he moved his family to this county and located at St. Catharine, where he passed the remainder of his days keeping a hotel, railroading and dealing in live stock. The mother died on February 25, 1888. They were the parents of seven sons and one daughter, five sons of whom are living, three of them in Linn county, one in Clarence, Missouri, and one in St. Louis.

Thomas O'Neill was eight years of age when his parents located at St. Catharine. He passed the rest of his boyhood and his youth at that place attending private schools, in which he obtained a good education. At the age of twenty-one, having acquired a mastery of telegraphy, he entered the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad as operator at St. Catharine, and has been so employed there ever since, except during three years which he passed at other points along the line. In 1878 he was also appointed agent for the railroad company at St. Catharine, and this position he has held continuously from the time of his appointment to it.

During his occupancy of the post of telegraph operator he has instructed and trained 226 students in telegraphy in his office, giving them all the best instruction he was capable of, and making of many of them first class operators, the training being the best attainable and the result of it depending largely on the readiness, quickness and intelligence of its recipient, for it was equally available and judicious for all.

Mr. O'Neill's faculties have not, however, been devoted solely to the railroad business. He served nine years and a half as postmaster of St. Catharine, and has given considerable attention to farming and dealing in live stock, still owning and cultivating the old family homestead. He also served as clerk to Hon. Walter Brownlee, the member from Linn county during the last session of the state legislature, and has been a member of the local school board and a justice of the peace for a number of years.

Mr. O'Neill was married on September 26, 1880, to Miss Eva Stolp, a native of Whiteside county, Illinois. They have two sons and one daughter: Edward P., who is now engaged in business in Kansas City, Missouri; William O., who is at this time agent at St. Catharine; and Pauline C., who is still living at home with her parents. All the members of the family have lofty ideals of usefulness and great energy in working toward them.

In politics Mr. O'Neill has been a Democrat from his youth, and for a number of years one of the leaders of his party in this county. He is an energetic but judicious worker for its welfare at all times, and has great influence and effectiveness with the people, as he is universally popular, and so conducts himself, in political and all the other affairs of life, as to retain his strong hold on the confidence and esteem of the public and deserve the regard and good will of all classes, always seeking to promote the public weal and secure the best results of all activities for his township and the county in general. He is truly patriotic and public-spirited in all his efforts, whatever may be the conditions involved.

He was reared in the faith and teachings of the Catholic church and is one of its most devoted and loyal adherents. At the same time he is tolerant of the views and convictions of other men, and ready at all times to aid any good cause, no matter what its origin may be. In fraternal life he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Order of Good Templars. Although tracing his ancestry from the O'Neill stock of the old kings of Ulster, he never speaks of this fact, and is in all respects a devotedly loyal, patriotic and high-minded American citizen, thoroughly democratic in his views and earnestly interested in the welfare of the masses of the people and the general improvement of their conditions of life. All American institutions have his unwavering support, especially those in which the enduring good of the plain people of the country is involved.

WILLIAM L. SENSINTAFFAR.

The family name borne by the interesting subject of this brief review appears as early as 1837 in the history of Linn county, and it runs through the local chronicles of all the subsequent years. In that year Jacob and Nancy (Helonodolar) Sensintaffar came to the county from their native home in Tazewell county, Virginia, and cast in their lot with the founders of civilization in this region. They were of the proper caliber for pioneers, and showed it first by making the trip with wagon teams, long, wearying and dangerous as it was, and they showed it subsequently by the whole course of their lives on the frontier.

They were the grandparents of William L. Sensintaffar, and they took up the farm of 160 acres on which he now lives on a soldier's claim granted by the government. Jacob Sensintaffar also brought his father with him, and thus four generations of the same house have dwelt on the same farm in Linn county, which its present owner and occupant is peopling with the fifth. This is a very unusual if not a unique experience in a locality comparatively so new as this county. The grandmother did some of the first spinning and weaving in the county, and members of the family have, at various times, been the leaders in other good movements.

William L. Sensintaffar was born on the farm which he now owns on December 26, 1866, and is a son of Rufus and Harriet E. (Culbertson) Sensintaffar, the former born in Tazewell county, Virginia, and the latter in Shelby county, Missouri. The father was brought to Linn county by his parents when he was but three years old, and the farm was then first occupied. He grew to manhood on it, lived on and farmed it to the end of his days, and died on it in 1889 and he and wife are buried on it. The remains of the grandparents of the present occupant, and those of his great-grandfather, are buried on it. By all its associations it is, therefore, hallowed ground to him, and he does himself credit by retaining it in his possession.

During the Civil War the father served four years in the Confederate army under General Sterling Price. He was in the campaign in the Southwest and saw a great deal of active service, taking part in the battle of Lexington, Missouri, and all the engagements of the Red River region. He was married in Linn county in 1866, but death robbed him of his wife in 1883. They were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, and six of their offspring are living, but only two of them are residents of Linn county. Their father was one of two sons born to their grandparents, who also had four daughters. All

six are now deceased. The first representative of the family in America came to the United States in 1765 from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania. Two of his sons afterward moved to Virginia, and now its representatives are to be found in many states in the different sections of the Union.

The present owner of this interesting family homestead has passed the whole of his life to this time (1912) on it, and obtained his education in the country schools in its vicinity. His energies and his years have been employed in farming the land of his fathers, and he has never had or sought any other vocation. The spirit of improvement planted on the place by them has been his inspiration also, and has impelled him to keep pace with the progress of events and the improvements in farming, and he is regarded as one of the most enterprising and up-to-date farmers in the county, as well as one of the most intelligent and discriminating.

On September 27, 1888, Mr. Sensintaffar was married to Miss Mollie E. Moss, a daughter of Luke and Rebecca (See) Moss of Shelby county, Missouri, where they were early settlers. Five children have been born of the union, and all of them are living and still members of the parental family circle. They are: Olive Lillian, Pauline R., Naomi L., Walter W. and Robert M. They are all recognized as persons of genuine worth and wherever they are known they are esteemed as valuable members of their own community and desirable additions to the manhood and womanhood of Linn county and the state of Missouri.

In his political faith and allegiance Mr. Sensintaffar is a Democrat, but, while he is at all times desirous of the success of his party, because he is a firm believer in its principles, he has never sought or desired any of the honors or emoluments it has to bestow for himself. The substantial and enduring welfare of his township and county is all he desires or seeks through local public affairs, and he is willing to leave the administration of them to those who have a taste for it. He is quiet and unostentatious in his manner of living and his general disposition, but he is sterling in his citizenship and manhood, and is universally regarded as being so and esteemed accordingly.

JOSEPH A. DODD

Although not a native of Linn county Joseph A. Dodd, one of the prominent farmers and live stock men of Jefferson township, has lived in the county since he was one year old or less, and has mingled freely with the people here, taken part in all their activities, made their inter-

ests his own, and been in every respect zealously and practically one of them. He received his education in Linn county schools, drew his stature and his strength from its soil, acquired all his social training in association with its residents, and has devoted all the years of his life from boyhood to expanding its industrial, mercantile, commercial and political power. He is therefore as much a Linn county man as if he were a native among its people, and this is the way he feels about the matter.

Mr. Dodd was born in Calloway county, Missouri, on April 29, 1854, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah J. (Jordan) Dodd, who came to this state from Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1845, making the journey with teams, which at that time was an undertaking of great magnitude and beset with peril almost all the way through. It required great fortitude and endurance, and even at the best was awfully wearying to both body and mind. But these persons were resolute and went through the ordeal without flinching, and when they reached their destination were ready for the new trials that awaited them.

They located in Calloway county and remained there until 1855, when they moved to Linn county. The father bought 420 acres of land on the boundary line between this and Chariton counties, and established his family on it. The land was wild and raw, untouched by the plow and wholly ignorant, as yet, of the persuasive hand of the systematic husbandman. Mr. Dodd broke up the land, improved it with comfortable buildings and reduced it to a considerable degree of productiveness, then sold it in 1867. In August of that same year he died. The mother survived him fifteen years, passing away in 1882. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are now deceased but Joseph A. and his sister, Mrs. S. A. Henley, of Laclède. The parents were members of the Baptist church and assisted in putting up the first church edifice for that sect in this part of Missouri.

Joseph A. Dodd grew to manhood in the neighborhood of his present residence and obtained his education in the primitive schools of his boyhood here. The schoolhouses were then rudely constructed of logs and furnished with slab benches, and their course of instruction and methods of teaching were in keeping with their equipment. But they turned out rugged and sturdy men and women, fitted for the duties before them, and with solid and serviceable attributes just suited to the work of laying the foundations of a great state and one of its best counties. He assisted his father in breaking up and improving

the farm, and remained with his mother until her death, then began farming on his own account.

In his youth and young manhood he was a great hunter, and in 1873 went to Kansas on a buffalo hunting expedition that lasted six months. In his later years he has indulged in the chase but sparingly, but he still enjoys it with all his old time zest and enthusiasm. The farm he now owns and cultivates comprises over 200 acres of excellent land, and he farms it with skill and intelligence, carrying on general farming operations with very gratifying returns for his labor. In addition, he is an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle and White Chester hogs. He has a good modern dwelling on his farm and all the other improvements are of present-day types, ample in size for their purposes and convenient in arrangement for what they have to house.

In politics Mr. Dodd is a pronounced Republican, but he has never held a political office or desired one, although he is loyal to his party and zealous in its service. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On January 18, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Benway, a daughter of Moses and Rose (Grappott) Benway, the former a native of Canada and the latter of the state of New York. They settled in this county in 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodd have six children: Mabel E., who is now the wife of Walter Sanders and resides in Chariton county; Osceola, who is living at home with the parents; Joseph, Jr., who is also still a member of the parental family circle; Edna, who is the wife of Clyde Day and also lives in Chariton county; and Moses B. and Clarence A., who are also still living at home. Mr. Dodd is well known throughout the county and is cordially esteemed in all parts of it as an excellent farmer, an upright man and a progressive and useful citizen from every point of view.

HENRY F. ENGLEHART

Born in the state of New York and now a resident of Missouri; his father a native of Sweden and his mother of Pennsylvania; a school boy until he reached the age of eighteen, and then a soldier in defense of the Union to the close of the Civil War, and present in some of the most important engagements of the momentous and sanguinary conflict; and ever since "the battle flags were furled" an industrious and fruitful worker in the domain of peaceful productiveness, Henry F. Englehart, now one of the leading farmers of Jefferson township in this county, has had variety enough in location and pursuits to satisfy the

most exacting. It must be said to his credit, however, that no matter where he was located or what occupation he was engaged in, he has always met the utmost requirements of his duty and performed it to the best of his ability.

Mr. Englehart was born in Niagara county, New York, on February 27, 1846, and is a son of Francis A. and Lydia (Shuck) Englehart, the former a Swede by nativity and the latter a Pennsylvanian. The father was born in Stockholm, the capital of his native country, and began making his own way in the world as a cabin boy on ocean going vessels at the age of twelve. He followed the sea twelve years, and during that period saw many countries and a great variety of manners and customs among men.

In 1843 he located in Niagara county, New York, and engaged in farming there. The next year he was married, and settled down to the uneventful routine of tilling the soil as a permanent occupation, vainly imagining that his days of excitement and thrill in life were over. But soon after the Civil War began he enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, and thus entered on another career full of tragedy and ending in disaster to him. His regiment was early in the field and in the midst of the hottest engagements. At the battle of South Mountain, Maryland, in September, 1862, his right arm was shot off, and he was soon afterward honorably discharged from the army. He returned to his New York home and there he died in 1908. The mother died in 1863. They had three sons, all of whom are living, one in the state of New York, one in Minnesota, and Henry F. in Missouri, Linn county.

Henry F. was reared to the age of eighteen in his native state and obtained his education there. In 1864, following the example of his valiant father, he enlisted in the Union army, in Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, and duty led him also into the midst of the carnage and often between unrolling columns bent on each other's destruction. He took part in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Big Shanty and Pumpkin Vine Creek, Georgia, the siege of Atlanta, and many smaller engagements. During the siege of Atlanta he was taken ill and missed a portion of the fighting. On May 30, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the service and returned to his New York home, where he remained until 1868.

In that year he came to Missouri and located first in Caldwell county, where he passed a number of years. He then spent three years in Colorado, and in 1885 settled in Linn county. For a time after his

arrival in this county he rented land and farmed it as a tenant, then bought the fine farm of 127 acres in Jefferson township on which he now lives. He has since devoted his time and efforts to its cultivation and improvement, and with its great fertility, its choice location and its good buildings of modern types, it has become one of the most valuable of its size in the county, or, indeed, in this part of the state.

On September 9, 1884, Mr. Englehart was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Johnson, a native of Noble county, Ohio, and the daughter of James and Margaret (David) Johnston, who came to Missouri to reside in 1866, selecting Linn county as their home, and ending their days here. Mr. and Mrs. Englehart have five children: Marcus J., Margaret, Francis A., Alva F. and Alice G. Francis is a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, which he entered in 1909.

In political faith and allegiance Mr. Englehart is a pronounced and unwavering Republican. He cast his first vote for our martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, in 1865. Being a soldier in the field at the time. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and all the members of the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Englehart saw this portion of Missouri when it was all almost unbroken prairie, and she and her husband have done their whole duty in helping to bring about the improvements with which she is now so highly gratified. They are excellent citizens, and all classes of the people esteem them as such.

HENRY C. BARGAR

Well known throughout Linn county as one of its prominent and successful farmers and extensive breeders of Shorthorn cattle, and also standing high in the regard of the people as a progressive and enterprising citizen of fruitful public spirit and strong local patriotism, Henry C. Bargar of Parsons Creek township has reached his elevation through no favors of Fortune or specially propitious circumstances, but strictly and solely on his merit and the good work he has done for himself and his township and county. He has been a resident of Linn county for over forty-three years, and is therefore one of its oldest settlers now living. His whole career among this people has been creditable to him and beneficial to them.

Mr. Bargar was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on November 15, 1840, and grew to manhood and obtained his education in that state, attending the district school in the neighborhood of his home in the

winter and working on his father's farm in the summer. He is a son of John and Eliza (Gatchel) Bargar, natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania. They moved to Ohio early in their married life and for a number of years lived in Harrison county, then moved to Tuscarawas county in the same state, where their lives were ended on their farm.

Besides being a farmer the father was also a blacksmith, and he wrought diligently at his trade for some years and then bought a farm. Four sons and four daughters were born of his marriage, and of the eight six are now living, three of them in Linn county. He was a good farmer and a skillful mechanic. As a citizen and a man he was also estimable in all the relations of life and strictly upright in all his dealings with his fellow men. The mother was a woman of superior excellence and force of character, and both stood high in the regard and good will of everybody who knew them.

Henry C. Bargar has been loyal and fervent in his devotion to the Union from his boyhood, and he has shown his devotion in peace and war. In October, 1861, when he was not yet of age, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to aid in saving the country from being torn asunder, and he still bears the marks and feels the effect of his service in the army. His regiment was first in the Army of the Ohio, then in the Army of the Cumberland, and afterward in that of the Tennessee. In these commands he took part in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, and Stone River. In the latter he was shot through the right leg, and in consequence of the wound was off duty for six months.

On his return to the service he participated in the Tullahoma campaign, and the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and all those of the Atlanta campaign. His regiment was then returned to Tennessee and had active work in the terrible battles of Nashville and Franklin. In April, 1865, when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Mr. Bargar was in eastern Tennessee, and soon after that decisive event he was discharged from military duty and returned to his old home in Ohio, where he remained until 1869, again engaged in farming.

In the year last mentioned he became a resident of this county, locating at once on the farm he now owns and cultivates in Parsons Creek township. This was nearly all wild and unbroken land when he took possession of it, and he has devoted all his subsequent years to its cultivation and improvement, making it into a model farm in skill of tillage, amplitude and attractiveness of buildings and other equipment, and bounty of productiveness. And he has done all this in spite

of the fact that he has been for years a great sufferer at times from his old army wound and other effects of his military service.

Mr. Bargar was married in Ohio in 1866 to Miss Mary A. Laffer, who was born and reared in the state in which she was married. Eleven children have been born of their union, and ten of them are living: Alice, who married W. H. Robbins and resides in Linn county; Ella, who is the wife of Wm. Terwillagar, and abides with him in Oregon; Ida, the wife of Howard M. Thompson of Parsons Creek township, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Jennie, who is the wife of Archabald Matthews, and also a resident of Linn county; Aggie, who married with John Lomax of this county; Lavina, who is the wife of William Jackson, and has her home in Livingston county; John, who is a resident of California; Joseph M., who is in business in Kansas City, this state; Thomas, who is a Linn county farmer; and Standly M., who is yet at home with his parents.

Mr. Bargar's political affiliation is with the Republican party, but he has never been an active partisan or sought or desired a public office. Fraternally he is a zealous member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in religious matters he leans toward the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member. In the vast progress and improvement of Linn county since he first saw it he has borne a zealous and serviceable part, and he is now regarded, for what he is and what he has done, as one of the county's best and most serviceable citizens.

HOWARD M. THOMPSON

One of the rising young farmers of Parsons Creek township, and active and serviceable in all matters pertaining to the progress and improvement of his township and county, Howard M. Thompson has demonstrated his merit to the people around him in many ways and they esteem him in accordance with it. He has a special interest in Linn county and its residents, for he was born in it, drew his stature and his strength from its soil and has mingled actively and helpfully in its industrial and civic life from his boyhood, and in a forceful and influential way from the dawn of his manhood through all the subsequent years of his life.

Mr. Thompson's life began in Meadville on June 27, 1876. He is a son of Permenis M. and Nanny J. (Drummond) Thompson, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Missouri. The father was always a farmer in times of peace, but when armed resistance threatened the

continuance of the Union he became a soldier, enlisting in the Second Ohio regiment and serving throughout the Civil War. He bore the marks of his valor and fidelity to his grave, having been wounded in one of the terrible battles of the momentous conflict, and also having been taken prisoner and suffered all the horrors of confinement in Andersonville prison.

After the end of his military service he sought a new field of enterprise in the yet undeveloped West, coming to Linn county, Missouri, in 1866, and buying a tract of wild land in Parsons Creek township. He located on this land and devoted the remaining years of his life to its cultivation and improvement, living on it until within a year or two of his death, which occurred at Laclede on February 26, 1906. He and the mother were married in Missouri and became the parents of five sons and two daughters, all of whom are living but one of the sons. The mother is also still living and has her home in Laclede.

Their son Howard was reared and educated in this county, and has been connected with farm work from his boyhood. He worked on his father's farm while attending school and for some years after completing his education, and since leaving that has been continuously occupied in cultivating a farm on his own account. He has been a diligent student of the science of agriculture in both theory and practice, and a judicious and discriminating observer of experimental operations and their results. By this means he has become one of the best farmers in the county, and is regarded as one of the most enterprising and progressive.

Mr. Thompson has taken an earnest interest in the affairs of his county and township also, and made his interest manifest in practical work for their advancement and improvement. No commendable project involving their betterment or the general well being of their residents goes without his ardent and serviceable support. The fraternal life of his community has appealed to him with force, and he has been active in that, too, as a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

He was married on April 3, 1900, to Miss Ida Bargar, a daughter of H. C. and Mary A. (Laffer) Bargar, pioneers and long highly respected residents of Linn county. Five of the offspring born of the union are living: Clifford C., Theodore C., Howard K., Genevieve I. and Catherine E., all of whom still abide under the family roof-tree and brighten and adorn the family circle of their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are among the most highly esteemed residents of Linn county.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON

The fertile land of Linn county has proven a great benefaction to hundreds of persons who have lived on it, and the usually genial climate of this section of the state makes its attractiveness all the greater. Those who are native to the soil and have known scarcely any other, are pleased with it, of course. But it attracted attention and had a reputation before many people occupied it, and drew settlers at an early day in the history of the county from many distant points.

Among the early but not earliest arrivals were George and Agnes (Hunt) Anderson, the parents of George W. Anderson, now one of the prominent farmers and leading live stock men of Jefferson township, who located in that township in 1869, when he was but six years old. They were natives of Genesee county, New York, where the father was born on October 29, 1831, and moved to Illinois early in their married life, locating in Peoria county. They farmed there until the land beyond the Mississippi, as it was to them, beckoned them with too persuasive a hand to be resisted, and then they came to this county to pass the remainder of their lives.

The father bought a farm in Jefferson township three miles southeast of Laeledge, where they dwelt until 1891, then moved to Brookfield. In that city the mother died in 1893 and the father in August, 1911. Of the eleven children born of their union nine are living, four of them sons, and three of these are residents of Linn county. The father served as a justice of the peace two years, and was among the most esteemed men in the county. The farm on which he located was at the time but slightly improved, but when he left it his skillful husbandry had brought it to a high state of productiveness, his excellent judgment and good taste had improved it with attractive modern buildings, and it had all the features and state of advancement of a first rate farm. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandfather, Esquire Anderson, was also a farmer and migrated to Illinois in middle life. In that state he took up his residence in Henry county, and died at Galva, in that county, in 1884. His offspring numbered five, four sons and one daughter. They are all living but one son, the father of the subject of this brief memoir.

George W. Anderson was born in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1863, and was but six years old when the family moved to Missouri, as has been noted. He attended the country schools near his home and worked on the home farm until he attained his majority, then moved to the farm of 360 acres in Jefferson township, which he now occupies, and which

is one of the best in the county. The land is very fruitful and he farms it with vigor, carrying on general farming operations on an extensive scale and with gratifying profits. In addition he handles a large volume of live stock from year to year, and so conducts this branch of his business that it, also, brings him in handsome returns for his labor and enterprise. The farm is improved with good up-to-date buildings for all its operations, including the live stock department, and the dwelling is one of the most commodious, comfortable, attractive and completely equipped in the township.

Mr. Anderson was married on March 7, 1888, to Miss Lizzie Carter, a daughter of Carlos and Betsey (Gustin) Carter, who located in Linn county in 1859, where they both died some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have four children, their son Carlos C. and their daughters Betty A., Orliwa L. and Zina G. The father of these children is always warmly interested in the welfare of his township and county and the substantial and enduring good of their residents, and he is at all times willing and ready to do all in his power to promote the general well being in every way open to his efforts.

While taking an earnest interest in public affairs and believing firmly in the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Anderson is not an active partisan, although he gives his party good service in a quiet way. He has served as township trustee for twelve years, and in many other ways has shown his zeal in behalf of the locality of his home. He is one of Linn county's sturdiest, most sterling and most representative citizens, and the people esteem him in accordance with this estimate. Mrs. Anderson is a devout and serviceable member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which her husband also attends and aids in supporting.

JOHN H. SENSENICH

Having been a resident of Linn county continuously for thirty-four years, and an occupant of the farm in Parsons creek township which he now owns and cultivates with such vigor and success, John H. Sensenich knows all the requirements of the locality in which he lives and is zealous in his efforts to aid in providing for them. He has given the people dwelling in his neighborhood a good example in his enterprising and progressive farming, and has also been of service in stimulating others to active efforts in behalf of public improvements in addition to what he has done himself in this direction, and that has been a great deal and

always cheerfully performed and directed by intelligence and breadth of view.

Mr. Sensenich is a native of the great county of Lancaster, in the great state of Pennsylvania, where he was born on March 1, 1835. His parents, Christian and Katie (Hestand) Sensenich, were also natives of that state and passed the whole of their lives there. They belonged to the race known as Pennsylvania Dutch, and had all the excellent traits of that thrifty and frugal people. The mother died in her native state in 1891, aged ninety years, and the father at the same place in 1845. They were the parents of four children, three of them sons, the only ones now living being John H. and his sister, Mrs. Weaver, who resides on the old family homestead. The father was a school teacher and also a tinsmith and marble cutter, being of a mechanical turn and able to do good work in several crafts.

The grandfather, whose name was also John Sensenich, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and passed his life in that state. He was a farmer, and according to the range and conditions of his time a successful and prosperous one. The first representatives of the family in this country came over from Switzerland before the Revolutionary War, and some of its early American members took part in that great and arduous struggle for liberty and independence. They were imbued with the spirit of William Tell, and ready at the first call to fight for freedom from a galling foreign yoke.

John H. Sensenich was reared in his native county and educated in its district schools. After completing his education he served two years apprenticeship to a carpenter and cabinet maker. But this trade was not to his taste and he abandoned it. In 1860 he turned his attention to making binding boards to be used in bookbinding. He followed that business fifteen years, and then gave it up. In 1878 he came to this county with the determination to become a farmer, and with that end in view rented land which he farmed for two years. He found the occupation agreeable and has adhered to it ever since with profit to himself and benefit to the country around him.

In 1880 he bought a tract of forty acres of land for which he paid the sum of \$14.40 per acre. To this he has added by subsequent purchases until he now owns 181 acres. He has been industrious all the time, thrifty in his management of his work and business in general, studious and progressive in his methods of farming, and up to date in his ideas of improvement, and he has transformed his once uncultivated expanse into a model farm and a very comfortable and attractive country home.

Mr. Sensenich was married in Pennsylvania in 1859 to Miss Harriet Diller, who was also a Pennsylvania by birth. They have had eleven children, two of whom died in infancy and two, Adam and Ulysses G., further advanced in life. The seven who are living are: Clara, who is the wife of Charles E. Robbins; David, who is residing in Wheeling, Missouri; Catherine, whose home is now in Pennsylvania; John J.; Elizabeth, who is the wife of M. B. Harter, of Linn county; Susan, who is the wife of Henry Gauger, of Oklahoma, and Charles S. Their mother died on January 22, 1912, respected and loved by all that came within the circle of her acquaintance.

At all periods of his life from youth Mr. Sensenich has been deeply interested in the welfare of his country. During the Civil War he was particularly anxious over the fate of the Union and ardently desirous of its preservation. Family ties and other conditions prevented him from enlisting in the army himself, but he sent a substitute, and thus did what he could for the issue he had so much at heart. He also supported the Union in every other way available to him during the great conflict.

Mr. Sensenich's farming has always been of a general nature, and has been wisely and skillfully conducted. In political faith and allegiance he is a Republican and firm in his loyalty to his party. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affiliation with the Methodist Episcopal church. In church work he is very active, serving as steward, class leader and Sunday school superintendent in the congregation to which he belongs, and having been also district steward in his territory. He is widely and favorably known throughout the county, and in all parts of it is one of the most highly respected of its citizens.

EDWARD R. COATES

With his childhood and youth darkened by the terrible shadow of the Civil War, and all opportunities for education in the schools put beyond his reach by that maelstrom of disaster; with the prospects in life to which he was born also swept away by the sectional strife that almost rent our severely tried country asunder, whereby he was compelled to begin life for himself at the very bottom of the ladder instead of well up on its rungs in a worldly way, as he would otherwise have been able to do; and with the care of his father's household thrust upon him in his young manhood by the father's death, Edward R. Coates has

had a large element of tragedy in his career. But he is of a resolute and resourceful nature, and has met all the requirements of his situation, whatever it has been, with manly courage, stern endurance and a reliance on himself that has brought him steady advancement.

Mr. Coates was born in Caroline county, Virginia, on December 18, 1855, and is a son of John B. and Elizabeth J. (Rouzie) Coates, also natives of Virginia, the former born in Carolina and the latter in Hanover county. The father's life began in 1829. He was a son of William Coates, also a Virginian by birth and lifelong residence, and died in that state. William's offspring numbered three, two sons and one daughter. The daughter is still living in Virginia, Caroline county, and is the widow of Joseph H. Flippo. Her father was a soldier under Washington from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary War and took part in most of its important battles in which that great patriot was in command.

John B. Coates grew to manhood in his native state and was an extensive planter and slave owner there. He was educated in private schools and thoroughly indoctrinated in the political theories of his state. Soon after the Civil War began he enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and in that regiment he fought from the beginning to the end of the conflict, taking part in the first battle of Manassas and surrendering with Leet at Appomattox.

When the war ended he found all his estate gone and himself obliged to begin life's struggle for advancement all over again. He lingered in his native state until 1877, then brought his family to Missouri and rented a farm in Linn county on Locust creek, and on this farm he died in 1880. He was married in Virginia in October, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth J. Rouzie, a daughter of Dr. Edward A. and Maria L. (Pleasants) Rouzie, also natives of the Old Dominion. The father was a physician and in constant practice until his death, which occurred in Virginia in about 1883.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Coates were the parents of seven children, all of whom are living: William F., who resides in Virginia; Edward R., the immediate sketch of this review; Mark G. and Arthur K., sketches of whom will be found in this volume; Helen Virginia, who is the wife of E. R. Stevens and has her home in Oklahoma; Judson T. L., who is a resident of North Dakota; and Thomas B., who is in business in St. Louis. Edward R., Mark G. and Arthur K. are residents of Linn county.

Edward R. Coates grew to manhood in Virginia. He was but six years old when the Civil War began, or something less than that, and

it deprived him of all opportunity to attend school in his earlier years. He saw a great deal of the momentous conflict and the scenes he witnessed are burned into his memory, for he was one of its heavy sufferers. In 1877 he came with his parents to this county and remained with them here for a number of years. During the remaining years of his father's life he assisted him on the farm, and after his death the son took charge of the family, being the oldest son at home, and conducted the operations of the farm for the benefit of the household until 1884.

In that year he bought the farm he now owns and cultivates, and since then he has devoted his time and energies mainly to that. It comprises 140 acres of good land and is well improved with commodious and substantial buildings. He has brought it to a high state of productiveness and made it one of the most desirable rural homes in Parsons creek township. Throughout Linn county he is well known as a progressive and enterprising citizen, warmly interested in the improvement of this part of the state and at all times willing to do his full part toward promoting its advancement. He belongs to the Democratic party in political relations and is one of its leaders in the county. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

On May 16, 1894, Mr. Coates was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Carmichael, a daughter of Delos Carmichael, who came to Missouri in 1868. He was born in the state of New York and reared in Hillsdale county, Michigan. In 1857 he made a trip across the plains to California, and a little later was a school teacher in New Mexico. His life in the mining camps and on the plains was full of adventure and often in critical danger. He had troublesome experiences with the Indians, and did not escape peril even when living and working among men of his own race. He is now living retired at Laeledge. Mr. and Mrs. Coates have three children: Edward J., Charles R. and Laura V., all of whom are still living under the parental roof-tree and assisting in the labors of the farm and the household.

CEPHAS NEWSOM

(Deceased)

The late Cephas Newsom, of Parsons Creek township, whose tragic death in 1870, when he was but thirty-five years old, greatly shocked the widely scattered inhabitants of his neighborhood, which was sparsely settled at that time, was a pioneer in this county and molded

in the proper form for a heroic and very useful man. He was born in North Carolina in 1835, and was taken by his parents to Kentucky in his childhood. A few years later they brought him to Missouri, where the family found a new home in Carroll county, and where the parents passed the remainder of their days.

Mr. Newsom grew to manhood in Carroll county, this state, remaining there until 1865, when he came to Linn county and bought the farm on which he was killed in 1870. The cause of his death was the fall of a log, which he was hauling over Locust creek, on him, and which crushed out his life at once. He was at the time a young man of thirty-five, in full vigor of body and mind, earnest in his ambition for success in life and resolute in his determination to work for it. He had already made his mark in the community as a man of intelligence and resourcefulness, and the people regarded him as a very useful and highly promising addition to the citizenship of the township and county.

When he came into this locality he bought his land in a wild and wholly unimproved condition, and in the five years or less of his occupancy of it he had broken it up, erected good buildings on it and brought a large part of it under cultivation. All his movements showed him to be a man of enterprise and progressiveness, and his example was influential in making others more contented under the hardships they were all obliged to undergo, and more determined to proceed with their work of improving their land and building up here a new field of fruitfulness for the material advantage of the state and country and enriching it with all the concomitants of civilized life and achievement.

Mr. Newsom was married about the year 1861 to Miss Mary J. Davis, a daughter of James and Nancy (Johnson) Davis, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a tailor and lived in Linneus for many years, ending his days in that city. The mother died in Chariton county. Mr. and Mrs. Newsom had six children, three of whom are living: Catherine, who is now the widow of G. F. Nesmith and lives in Garden City, Missouri; Mary E., who is the wife of Wilson A. Strickler and has her home in this county; and John A., who is a Linn county farmer.

The mother of these children was married twice and Mr. Newsom was her second husband. Her former marriage was with H. Leabell, and by her union with him she had one child, Laura A., who is now the wife of S. A. Myers and resides in the state of Idaho. Mrs. Newsom is still living and has long maintained her residence in Parsons Creek township, where she is held in high respect as a most estimable and



HON. BENJAMIN L. WHITE

worthy woman whose life among this people has been of great service to them.

Mr. Newsom served in the Missouri state militia during the Civil War. He was a devout and consistent member of the Christian church and zealously attentive to all the duties of citizenship. When he came to this county his neighbors were few and it was far between them, but wild game was yet abundant and furnished a ready supply of food, which, without it, would often have been very scarce. His widow is now seventy-five years of age, but very vigorous and active for her years and still full of energy.

HON. BENJAMIN L. WHITE

Descended from sturdy old English stock on his father's side, and from people of the same sterling character in Germany and Ireland on his mother's; with his paternal ancestors domesticated in Virginia from early colonial times, and his branch of the family emigrating from the Old Dominion to Kentucky while the latter was still "the dark and bloody ground;" with them all making excellent records as strong, patriotic, elevated and progressive citizens wherever they lived, and taking their part in all the affairs of their several localities; and with several generations of them pioneers, conquerors of the wilderness and potential forces in laying the foundations of mighty commonwealths, Hon. Benjamin L. White, a prominent lawyer of this county living at Marceline and now senator from the Sixth senatorial district of the state, has many incentives to public spirit and enterprise in public affairs and upright and estimable manhood in private life in the long and serviceable record of his family. And so truly has he lived up to the examples and inspiration to be found therein, that his forebears may not inaptly be said to be "Sceptered sovereigns who still rule his spirit from their urns."

Senator White is himself a native of Kentucky, his life having begun in Adair county of that state on December 16, 1868. He is a son of Benjamin and Hannah J. (Winfrey) White, who were also born and reared in Kentucky. The father was a farmer who came to Missouri prior to the Civil war, but returned to his native state in 1862. In 1870 he started back to this state with an ox team, intending to make his home in Carroll county. But he got no farther on the trip than Montgomery county, Illinois, and there he passed the remainder of his days

on a farm, on which his life closed in 1881. The mother died at Marceline, this county, in 1911.

They were the parents of eight children, seven sons and one daughter. Three of the sons are still living: Henry C., who resides at Decatur, Illinois; and William B. and Benjamin L., who are residents of Marceline. It should be stated in connection with the father, that he passed two years in the Union army during the Civil war, having enlisted in a Missouri regiment when the conflict was about half over. In his military career, as in everything else, he hearkened to the call of duty with a willing heart, and met its every claim to the limit of his power and opportunity.

Senator White grew to manhood on a farm in Montgomery county, Illinois, and was educated in the public schools and an academy in Hillsboro, in that county. He began life for himself as a clerk in a grocery store, and when he was about nineteen years of age turned his attention to the study of law under the direction of J. J. Phillipps in Hillsboro. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois when he was twenty-one, and, following the example of his father and other ancestors, he at once started for the newer country of the farther West, coming to Carrollton, Missouri, and forming a partnership with Virgil Conkling, a lawyer of that city, for the practice of his profession.

Within the same year, 1889, he located at Marceline and entered upon his practice, and here he has lived and labored in his professional work ever since. His business has grown to extensive proportions and his reputation has expanded and risen as his practice has increased. The first political office he held in Linn county was that of city attorney of Marceline. In 1908 he was chosen to represent the county in the lower house of the legislature, and in 1910 was elected senator from the sixth senatorial district, an office which he is now filling with great benefit to the people of the whole state and decided credit to himself.

In the one session of the senate which he has attended he was chairman of the committees on constitutional amendments and federal relations, and a member of the committee on the judiciary, the committee on labor and other important committees. It is on record that he was regular and prompt in his attendance at the meetings of the senate and the various committees to which he was assigned, that he took an active part in committee work and the proceedings of the senate, and that he was always heard with attention and approval in both. He has a wide and accurate knowledge of public affairs, state and national, is well versed in parliamentary law, has great force and fluency

as a speaker, and is everywhere known to be reliable in his statements and true as steel to any cause he favors.

In his political faith and alliance Senator White is a Democrat of firm conviction in the principles of his party and entire loyalty to them. He is an energetic worker for the candidates of his party in all campaigns and one of the most effective campaigners it has in this part of the state. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Masonic order, the Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. His interest in the progress and improvement of the county has always been warm and manifested in substantial work of value both in its wisdom and its volume. He is one of Linn county's best lawyers, most representative citizens and most esteemed men. On April 6, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie E. Wolcott, a native of Scotland county, this state. They have one child living, their daughter Ruth W., who is still at home with her parents. Mrs. White shares fully in the general esteem and popularity which her husband enjoys, and in every sense, both are worthy of it all.

ARTHUR K. COATES

The youngest of the three Coates brothers, who are prominent farmers and influential citizens of Parsons Creek township, this county, and the only representative of a large family who now live in the county, Arthur K. Coates exhibits in his daily life all the traits and characteristics of elevated manhood and progressive citizenship that have distinguished his house for many generations, and have given it high standing and general public approbation wherever it has been known.

Mr. Coates, like his brothers, Edward R. and Mark G., sketches of whom are published in this history, is a native of Caroline county, Virginia, where his life began in March, 1861. He is a son of John B. and Elizabeth J. (Rouzie) Coates, whose life story is briefly recorded in the sketch of his brother Edward. He came with the rest of the family to Missouri in 1877, after the Civil War had wasted all the substance of the household and here he attained his manhood and began the battle of life for himself as a farmer, following the occupation of his forefathers since the advent of the family in this country.

He continued farming in this county until 1888, then went to what was at that time Washington territory, where he remained two years. In 1900 he returned to Missouri, and, after a residence of twelve years

in St. Louis, returned to this county, and here he has maintained his home ever since. When he came a second time to this county early in the present year (1912) he bought the farm of 120 acres on which he now lives in Parsons Creek township, not far from the town of Meadville, and on which he is preparing to carry on farming operations with vigor and every effort to win the greatest and most creditable success.

Mr. Coates was married on March 12, 1894, to Miss Eva Sloneker, a native of Missouri. They have one child, their daughter Lorain, who is now seven years old. Mr. Coates does not intend to devote himself alone to farming. He has extensive and accurate knowledge of the sheepbreeding industry, and will give a large part of his attention to that. The strain he has selected for his enterprise in this line is the American Merino, which he believes is particularly adapted to this latitude and climate and the conditions prevailing here.

In politics Mr. Coates is a Democrat, warmly interested in the success of his party and energetic and effective in all campaigns in helping to promote that. He is a man of broad views with reference to public improvements, and always ready and willing to do his full share toward bringing them about, and is everywhere and at all times deeply interested in the general well being of the community in which he lives. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church. The residents of his township hold him in high esteem and throughout the county he is favorably known and sincerely respected as an upright man and a progressive, practical and serviceable citizen.

MARK G. COATES

Actively engaged in farming in this county from the time when he was eighteen years of age, and for many years prominent in the political and social life of the region, filling with credit to himself and benefit to his township a number of local offices, and all the while manifesting a deep and helpful interest in the progress and improvement of his locality, Mark G. Coates, one of the leading farmers of Parsons Creek township, has honestly earned the high esteem in which he is held by the people and won by his demonstrated merit the influence he wields among them.

Mr. Coates was born in Caroline county, Virginia, on June 27, 1859. He is a son of John B. and Elizabeth J. (Rouzie) Coates, an account of whose lives appears in a sketch of his brother, Edward R. Coates, elsewhere in this work. The father died in Linn county on July 16,

1880, and the mother is still living here. Their old plantation in Virginia was a part of one of the battlefields of the Civil War, and the father was a soldier in the Confederate army under "Stonewall" Jackson, which defended it against the Union troops and helped to write the name of the village of Milford, near which it is located, on the thrilling pages of the history of that terrible, sanguinary and momentous conflict.

Mark G. Coates grew to the age of eighteen in his native county and was educated in its public schools and at its college in Bowling Green, the county seat. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1877, and from then to the present time (1912), excepting two years spent in Kansas, has been engaged in farming in the township in which he now resides. His farm of 120 acres is a model of neatness and skillful cultivation, and is improved with commodious and comfortable buildings and provided with every appliance necessary for its tillage according to the most approved methods of farming.

Mr. Coates has taken a very active interest in the public affairs of his township for many years. He has served as township clerk and assessor, as a justice of the peace and as a member of the school board. He is a Democrat in political faith and allegiance and prominent and influential in the councils of his party in this county. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in church relations he and his wife are Methodist Episcopalians.

In all undertakings for the advancement and further development of his township Mr. Coates is a forceful factor, leading in thought and action, and stimulating others to exertion by the force of his example and his personal influence. He is public-spirited always, and all his manifestations in this respect are marked by breadth of view and discriminating intelligence. The people of his township regard him as one of their best and most serviceable citizens and one of their most upright and representative men, and as worthy of their esteem from every point of view.

On May 2, 1894, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Ada E. Watson, a daughter of Thomas L. and Eliza J. (Parks) Watson, a brief account of whose lives appears on another page of this volume. Two children have been born of the union, a son named John T. and a daughter named Jane Marie. All the members of the family stand well in the regard and good will of the people, who have found them all worthy of high esteem in every relation in life, and serviceable in connection with every agency working for the good of the community, morally, intellectually, socially and materially. They are all widely known in the

county for their genuine merit and the elevation and progressiveness of their citizenship.

LOUIS T. ROWLAND

During all of the last thirty-two years this enterprising, progressive and successful farmer and live stock breeder has been a resident of Linn county, contributing essentially and substantially to its progress and improvement, helping to swell the volume of its products and its commercial and industrial importance, and representing in a gratifying way the strength and manhood of its citizenship. He has a special fondness for these lines of endeavor, and has made such a careful and discriminating study of all their bearings that he has impressed himself on the public estimation of his township as one of its best and most judicious farmers and stock men.

Mr. Rowland is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, born at the county seat of that county on February 12, 1856. His parents, Thomas J. and Mary (Jones) Rowland, were born and reared in Wales, where their families were domesticated for many generations. The father's life began on August 7, 1817, and ended in Delaware, Delaware county, Ohio, on May 10, 1893. The mother died in the same city on April 10, 1880. The father came to the United States in 1842 with his parents. His father, John Rowland, was a local exhorter for the Congregational church, and died near Delaware, Ohio, in 1850.

Thomas J. Rowland and his wife were the parents of five children who are now living, Louis W. being the only one who is a resident of Missouri. His brother, William R. Rowland, served in the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company E, during the Civil War, and upheld the cause of the Union on some of the bloodiest and most disastrous battlefields of that terrible deluge of death and devastation. He did his duty with full fidelity, but went through the conflict uninjured.

Louis T. Rowland was reared in his native county and educated in its public schools. After leaving school he worked as a clerk and salesman in a store there for some years. But mercantile life, especially in a subordinate capacity, did not satisfy his desires, and he longed to be at the head of some business of his own, and farming was the line he preferred. Accordingly, in 1880 he came to this county and bought the farm of 185 acres in Jefferson township which he now owns, occupies and cultivates.

He has improved this farm with good, new modern buildings and equipped it with every appliance required for its proper cultivation

in the most approved and up-to-date manner. He carries on a vigorous general farming industry, and in addition is one of the leading breeders of Poland China hogs in this part of the state. In all his operations in both branches of his enterprise he is careful over every detail, and his output is always first class and has everywhere a high rank in the markets.

Mr. Rowland was married on January 21, 1879, to Miss Eliza J. Glover, a daughter of Arthur and Mary A. (Warren) Glover, natives of Ohio, both now deceased. Four of the children born of the union are living: Mary D., who is now the wife of T. J. Threlkeld and resides in Alliance, Nebraska; Darly R., who is farming in this county; Esther L., who is living at home with her parents, and Roy, who is also still a member of the parental family circle. The father belongs to the Republican party in political relations, but he is not an active partisan. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church. Throughout the county he is well and favorably known as an enterprising, progressive and public-spirited citizen, and everywhere he is high respected as such.

LUDWIG C. BREDAHL

For more than forty years an enterprising and progressive farmer in Jefferson township, this county, and, prior to entering upon his present industry, for two years employed in laying track for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, Ludwig C. Brendahl has shown his interest in the progress and further development of this part of Missouri in two lines of constructive work, and rendered good service to the region in both. The industry and thrift, which are characteristic of the race from which he sprang, and which he has exhibited in a very commendable degree, have made his work effective, and his breadth of vision and enterprise have given what he has done for himself, high rank in quality and an extensive range in volume and value.

Mr. Brendahl is a native of Prussia, in the German empire, where his life began on March 8, 1838. His parents, John and Mary (Peters) Brendahl, were of the same nativity as himself, and the father passed the whole of his life, except a portion spent in military service, in the locality of his birth, where he died on October 8, 1870. He was a carpenter and wrought faithfully at his trade in times of peace. But when war prevailed and his country was engaged in it, he was at the front in defense of what it was contending for. He took part in the war of the allied countries of Europe against Napoleon, and was present at

Waterloo when the star of that illustrious conqueror went down into everlasting gloom. In one of the battles in which he was engaged he was shot through the foot. The mother came to the United States after his death and died in Clinton county, Iowa, in about 1874. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters, of whom the daughters and three of the sons are living, and all residents of this country but one of the sons.

Ludwig C. Brendahl grew to manhood in his native land, and at the age of twenty years entered the German army for the three years' service required of all young men by the law of that country. Soon after his term of military service expired in 1861 he was drafted for another short period of army duty in 1862 and again in 1866. In 1867 he came to the United States and for a few months dwelt in the state of Michigan. From there he came to Missouri and Linn county in 1868, and for two years worked on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad repairing track, as has been stated.

In 1872 he bought the farm on which he now lives, and which he has improved with good buildings and all the other appliances required for its advanced and profitable cultivation. The farm comprises 240 acres and is all under tillage according to the most approved methods of farming at this time, and its operations are managed with such excellent judgment and conducted with such vigor and intelligence that every acre yields good returns for the labor and care bestowed upon it.

Mr. Brendahl is also one of the most extensive breeders of Poland-China hogs in this part of the West. This branch of his industry is also well managed, and yields considerable and steady profit to its promoter, who, although he is one of the oldest farmers in the county in continuous connection with the industry here, is also one of the most enterprising and successful, in both the volume and the value of his work and the fruits of it all in every department.

On June 24, 1870, Mr. Brendahl was married in this county to Mrs. Varonacaw (Billiger) Bakeman. They have had three children, two of whom are living. The daughter Bertha, who was Mrs. Christian Johnson, died in 1898, leaving two daughters, Helga M. and Christina. Their sons Adolph and Emil, who now have the active management of the farm and the live stock industry. Their mother died on March 1, 1904, but they have remained with their father with filial devotion, determined to make his declining years as comfortable and free from care as possible by relieving him of all the burdens incident to the business in which the family is engaged. He is a devout member of the German Lutheran church, a most worthy and estimable citizen, a square and

upright man, faithful to every duty and earnestly desirous of the substantial and enduring welfare of the region in which he has passed so long a period of his life, and is well known and highly esteemed in all parts of the county of his residence and those which adjoin it.

J. L. WOOD

This busy, enterprising, progressive and very successful farmer and miller of Jefferson township, Linn county, Missouri, is in himself and in his possessions and operations one of the most interesting gentlemen in the county. He is the owner of 1,600 acres of land, 400 acres of which are covered by fine timber. He farms the land extensively, the cleared portion, and manufactures lumber from the timber on a large scale. Thus in two ways, by his agricultural productions and by the output of his mills, he contributes a great deal to augment the industrial and commercial wealth and importance of Linn county and northeastern Missouri.

His land is interesting too, highly interesting, aside from its extent and its fruitfulness. Many Indian and prehistoric relics of great value to the archeologist have been found on it, and geologists in the employ of the government of the United States have visited it to make scientific investigations. They have found it a fruitful field, and have reveled in the richness of its records and suggestions. The results of their examinations have been published in the government reports.

Mr. Wood is a native of Illinois and was reared in Chicago. He was educated in that city also, and remained there until 1886, when he came to Linn county and began farming on an extensive scale. The products of his broad acres devoted to agriculture yield abundantly, and supply material for his large and busy flour mill, which was built in 1878 and conducted successfully from the start. Since coming into his possession it has frequently been operated day and night for weeks at a time to its full capacity, and then has not always been able to meet the requirements.

In addition to this mill Mr. Wood owns and runs two large saw mills of considerable capacity, and these are kept busy with material supplied by his own timber lands. It would seem that these various enterprises, especially since they are very extensive ones, would fully satisfy his desire for work and business cares. But Mr. Wood is a very enterprising man and has an unusually active and resourceful mind.

He could never be content if he were not undertaking something new or doing more considerably anything he has on hand.

Year by year he has been pushing his farming to greater and greater proportions, and he is now promoting a project to drain the Locust creek bottoms, the work on which he hopes soon to begin. This is an undertaking of considerable magnitude and expense, but no task seems too hard or to involve too many difficulties for this resourceful man. And he carries on his large operations with an ease that is surprising to all observers, and marvelous to many who have little or none of his ability. It is so in almost all occupations. What the master mind can do without apparent effort or anxious care, ordinary mental capacity is staggered by the sight of and awed by its successful achievement.

The natural wealth which he is developing and transforming into useful commodities for the benefit of mankind has lain for ages untouched. And even since the region in which it is located has been peopled by men and women of energy and enterprise, it has remained almost wholly dormant. It awaited the advent of the commanding might of mind, which came in the person of Mr. Wood, and it is yielding up its treasure to him with a readiness and bounty that prove his caliber and generalship. He is doing a great deal toward the development of his part of the county and the people of his township regard him as one of their most useful men.

JOHN G. CLINEFELTER

Brought to Linn county at an early day in its history and when he was but two years old himself, and having passed all his subsequent life within its borders; beginning early to earn his own living and progressing from poverty to comfort and then consequence as the county advanced in development, population, productiveness and importance, John G. Clinefelter, one of the prominent farmers and live stock men of Jefferson township, has epitomized in his own history, to some extent, that of Linn county itself, and is truly a representative man among its people.

Mr. Clinefelter was born near Postville, Allamakee county, Iowa, on September 5, 1863, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Jones) Clinefelter. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and passed the whole of his life from boyhood on a farm and engaged in or connected with the farming industry. When the great, unpeopled West allured him,

in his young manhood from his eastern home by its promise of rich and fruitful opportunities, he located first in Minnesota, but soon afterward moved to Allamakee county, Iowa.

From Iowa he moved his family to Missouri and Linn county in 1865, and on his arrival in this county he bought an unimproved and unbroken tract of prairie land east of Forker, which by industry and good management he transformed into a fine farm and improved with good, comfortable buildings. On this farm he lived and labored until his death in 1873. The mother died two years before, that is, in 1871. They had three sons and two daughters, but of the five John G. is the only one now living in this county. The family is of German origin, and all its members have shown in their daily lives the patient and persistent industry, and the other admirable traits of the great race from which they sprang.

John G. Clinefelter grew from infancy to manhood in Linn and Chariton counties, and began roughing it in the world's great battlefields at a very early age. The circumstances of the family were such that he was obliged to begin earning his own livelihood when he was but ten years old, and this necessity deprived him of almost all opportunity to attend school or acquire any instruction from books or teachers. But he had the great force of Nature for an instructor, and from her he learned self-reliance and resourcefulness, acquired knowledge of his own powers and learned how to use them with readiness for emergencies and a scorn of obstacles to his progress. Added to these the hard but thorough lessons of experience were valuable to him, and so he in time became a well informed man in a general way and one that was most practical, and able to turn his hand to almost any employment he found available to him.

He began his career by working for meager wages on farms for others, then rented land and for some years farmed as a tenant. In 1893 he bought the farm he now owns and cultivates, which he has improved with good buildings and other structures needed for its proper management, and made one of the most productive in the township in which it is located. His farming operations have been extensive and have been of a general and comprehensive character. But they have not occupied all his time and energy or fully satisfied his desires. A number of years ago he began breeding Jersey cattle and pedigreed Duroc-Jersey hogs, being the pioneer in this county in breeding that strain of hogs. He has also, for some length of time, conducted an annual sale of hogs and cattle for breeding purposes. He has been

very successful in his live stock industry, as he has been in his farming, and is now considered one of the substantial and prosperous farmers of the county.

Mr. Clinefelter was married on December 25, 1888, to Miss Effie A. Anderson, a sister of George W. Anderson, an enterprising and prosperous farmer of Jefferson township, a sketch of whom is published in this volume. Of the children born of this union three are living: Erma, who is now the wife of Galen Lewis, of this county; and Fred F. and Harold A., who are still living at home with their parents, and assisting in the management of the work on the farm in all its departments.

In political faith and allegiance Mr. Clinefelter is a Republican, but, while he is true and loyal to his party, he takes no active part in political controversies and has never sought or desired a political office of any kind. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Brotherhood, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is favorably known and cordially esteemed in all parts of the county as an excellent farmer, a citizen who is warmly interested in every means of promoting the general welfare of the locality in which he lives, and a man of strict integrity, high character and commanding enterprise.

ZACHARIAH R. KLING

Having come to Linn county about nineteen years ago with no capital but his ready hand, his clear head and his indomitable spirit and pluck, and having won from the soil a competency which makes him comfortable for life, Zachariah R. Kling, of Jefferson township, whose fine farm of 240 acres is located two and one-half miles south of Laclède, has shown in his successful career the power of persistent industry, good management and unconquerable will in this land of boundless wealth and almost boundless opportunity in advancing their possessor along life's highway to prosperity and consequence among men.

Mr. Kling is a native of Adams county, Illinois, where his life began on December 25, 1868, and the son of Martin and Anna (Brenner) Kling, who were born in Germany. The father was reared to the age of seventeen in his native land and obtained his education there. He came to the United States about the year 1848, and engaged in farming near Quincy, Illinois, where he is still living. The mother, whom

he married in Adams county in the neighborhood of his farm, died there in December, 1909. They were the parents of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, six of whom are living, Zachariah being the only one resident in Linn county. Both parents were reared in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandfather, whose name was also Zachariah, came with his family to this country when his son Martin came over, and passed the rest of his life in Adams county, Illinois, where he died after long years of usefulness as a farmer there and in his native land. He was an early settler in Illinois and prominent in the local affairs of his new home, and was valued for his services during his period of activity and revered as a pioneer and patriarch in his declining years.

Zachariah R. Kling grew to manhood in his native county and farmed there until 1893, when he came to Missouri and located in Linn county on the farm which he now owns, and which he has made one of the best in the county. He bought it on his arrival, largely on time payments, and has cultivated it with skill and excellent judgment, and with very good results. He soon cleared it of debt, and as he is a wise and progressive farmer and his land is as good as any in the county, the fruits of his labor increased rapidly, and in a few years placed him above the reach of want, and, as far as such an estate could, beyond that of adversity.

Mr. Kling was married in 1892 to Miss Edith E. Woollen, a native of Adams county, Illinois, also, and the daughter of James A. and Susanna (Borgholthous) Woollen, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of the state of New York. They were married in 1845, and both are now deceased, the father having passed away in this state. Mr. and Mrs. Kling have four children, all sons: Ralph, Elmer L., Calvin E. and Byron E.

From the time of his arrival in this county Mr. Kling has taken an active and helpful interest in its public affairs. He is a Republican in politics and has firm faith in the principles of his party. Officially he has served as school director for a number of years. He has always been zealous in behalf of public improvements and earnest in the support of all worthy projects for their accomplishment, giving the advancement of the county along lines of wholesome development the same energetic attention he has bestowed on his own, and seeking to promote the general welfare of the people in every way he could. He and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both are highly esteemed.

GEORGE LLOYD.

The subject of this brief review is one of the best known and most successful farmers and stock men in Jefferson township, where he has lived since 1881, on a tract of 235 acres of land, which was in its primitive state of wildness when he bought it, and is now, by reason of his industry, skill and progressiveness as a farmer one of the most valuable and desirable rural homes in the township, which is a region of well improved and well cultivated farms. During the whole period of his residence on this land Mr. Lloyd has made every day tell to his advantage and its improvement, and it is now a pleasing monument to his enterprise, good judgment and excellent management.

Mr. Lloyd was born in Hocking county, Ohio, on December 19, 1847. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Thomas) Lloyd, the former a native of Wales and the latter of Ohio. The father was brought to the United States by his parents when he was but seven years old, the family locating first in Pennsylvania and later moving to Ohio at a time when that state's rich soil and undeveloped opportunities challenged the attention of the world and attracted hosts of emigrants from the older states of the Union and many foreign countries, all of whom found the promise it gave verified.

In 1858 he moved his family to Adams county, Illinois, and there he died in 1877. He was a farmer and miller, and a skillful workman in both occupations. The mother passed away in Oklahoma in 1910. They had four sons and one daughter, four still living, but George being the only one residing in Linn county. The grandfather, Anthony Lloyd, was a music teacher in Pennsylvania, and ended his days there. He found that state satisfactory on his arrival in this country from Wales and never left it. With its teeming and prosperous population it was a good field for his art, and he sought nothing better.

George Lloyd moved with his parents to Adams county, Illinois, when he was eleven years old, and there he attained his manhood and received his education, all but the most elementary part of it. After leaving school he worked for a while on his father's farm and then started in the same occupation on a farm under his own management. He remained in Illinois until 1881, then moved to Linn county and bought the land he now owns and cultivates. Prior to the last five years he confined his operations to general farming, but during that period he has also been actively and profitably engaged in raising mules and Belgian horses for the markets. His judgment of live stock is good and every stage of his operations in breeding it is marked by

intelligence and the utmost attention to details in order that he may secure the best results, and his products have high rank wherever they are known.

Mr. Lloyd was married in 1869 to Miss Caroline Daggett, a native of Illinois, where he was then living. Nine children have been born of their union, and seven of them are living: Wyatt, Landa, Thomas, Rufus, Charles, Rose and Asa. Mr. Lloyd has always been warmly interested in the progress and further development of his township and county, and their improvement to the highest attainable degree, and has been active in promoting their advancement. His efforts in this line are governed by intelligence and directed by good judgment, and are valued by the people around him because of their effectiveness. He is regarded as a man of high integrity, admirable public spirit and strong progressiveness—in short as one of the best citizens of the township.

CHARLES P. BECKWITH

Well known throughout Linn county as an enterprising, progressive and successful farmer of Parsons Creek township, and also as a citizen deeply, intelligently and practically interested in the advancement and improvement of the region in which he lives, Charles P. Beckwith is held in high regard by all classes and ranks of Linn county people. He has lived on the farm he now occupies, owns and cultivates for twenty-one years, and in the state of Missouri for forty-one. He has therefore long been a contributor to the wealth and importance of the state, and especially to the betterment of Linn county, for to this county he has given the best and most productive years of his life to the present time (1912).

Mr. Beckwith is a native of Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, New York, where he was born on December 1, 1842. His parents were Russell and Rosetta (Douglass) Beckwith, the former born in Chenango county, New York, and the latter of the same nativity as their son Charles. The father's life began in 1813, and he lived in his native state until 1871, industriously and profitably engaged in farming and working at his trade as a carpenter. In the year last named he moved his family to Missouri and located in Livingston county south of Wheeling, where he died on his farm in 1888, and where the mother passed away in 1895.

They were the parents of two sons and two daughters, and of the four only their son Charles and two of his sisters are living. The

father was a Republican in political faith, and took an active part in the affairs of his party. He served as a justice of the peace for many years. The grandfather, Elisha Beckwith, was also a native of the state of New York and a carpenter. In middle life he moved to Ash-tabula county, Ohio, where he died well advanced in years and after making a long record of highly commendable usefulness and fidelity to every duty.

Charles P. Beckwith grew to the age of eighteen on his father's farm in his native state and obtained his education in the district schools in the neighborhood. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Ninth New York Cavalry, and was soon at the front and in the midst of hostilities. His regiment was in time assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and was a part of the force commanded by General Sheridan in his Shenandoah Valley campaign in Virginia, which was made famous by his brilliant victories over the Confederates and his sensational ride to the battle of Winchester.

Mr. Beckwith took part in the battle of Gettysburg, during which he carried dispatches for General Slocum. He also participated in the terrible contests at Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, the Wilderness and Brandy Station. At an earlier period in the war he was with McClellan at Fort McGregor, White House Landing and in the campaigns around Richmond, and in the latter part of the war he was a part of the mighty army that won the battles of Petersburg, Winchester and Cedar Creek. He was in many minor engagements, too, his regiment being on duty in the thick of the conflict nearly all the time of its service.

In 1864 he was mustered out of the army and returned to his former home in New York, where he remained until 1871, when he accompanied his parents and the rest of the family to Livingston county, in this state. In 1891 he bought the farm on which he now lives, and to this he has given his attention ever since. It was timber of the growth of ages when he bought it, but he has cleared and improved it with great industry and good taste, and it is now one of the desirable country residences in the township and as well cultivated and productive as any other.

On April 28, 1866, Mr. Beckwith was married to Miss Elizabeth Dalrymple, a native of Chautauqua county, New York. They have five children, Eva M., Addison E., Nellie M., William G. and Cora B. Nellie is now the wife of Norris Humphries and lives in Meadville. Both parents are living. The father is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he keeps alive the memories of the war without any



R. SPENCER KATHAN

of the bitterness of feeling that marked its progress. He is widely and favorably known in Linn county and those which adjoin it, and everywhere the esteem bestowed upon him as a farmer and a citizen is cordial, generous and richly deserved.

R. SPENCER KATHAN

It is an old adage, and as true as it is old, that "the Law is a jealous mistress," the implication being that she will brook no worship from her votaries for any goddess but herself. The pleasing subject of this brief memoir seems to have been duly impressed with this fact from the very beginning of his devotions at the shrine of Themis, for since he began the study of law he has been steadily diligent in the prosecution of it, both before and since his admission to the bar, and his industry has been rewarded by the acquisition of a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the groundwork of his profession, and, in a more material way, by a large and steadily increasing practice.

Mr. Kathan is a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada, where his life began on October 6, 1866. His parents, Rufus and Lucy M. (Gilman) Kathan, were also born in Quebec, and were reared and married there. The father was a farmer and hotel keeper in his native land. He came to the United States and Linn county, Missouri, in 1865, on a kind of prospecting tour, but returned to Quebec before the end of the same year. In 1874 he came again to this county, but again for only a short stay, returning to his native city a few months later. But in 1876 he came to remain and brought his family with him. He bought a farm adjoining Bucklin on the South, and this farm he improved and lived on until he retired from active pursuits a few years ago. At that time he took up his residence in Bucklin, where he and his wife are now living.

They are the parents of two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. The ancestors of these children on both sides of the house were Scotch-Irish people, and all the American members of the family have shown the strong and fruitful traits of character which come from a judicious mixture of the Scotch and Irish blood. The Kathans, however, have lived in Quebec for at least four generations, Earl Kathan, grandfather of R. Spencer, having been a native of that city. He operated a farm in the vicinity, and died at a good old age in Quebec.

R. Spencer Kathan was a boy of ten when his parents brought him to Linn county, Missouri, to remain. He completed in the schools of this county the academic education he had begun in those of his native

place, and then passed four years in the Normal department of the State University, in special courses of training for the vocation of a teacher. After leaving the University he taught school seven years, four of them at Bucklin and two at Laclede. In 1894, the last year of his teaching, he started to study law and in 1896 he was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Kathan began practicing his profession in Bucklin the same year, and here he has remained ever since, growing in practice and professional reputation, and rising steadily in the confidence, regard and good will of the people all over the county. He served as prosecuting attorney for Linn county from 1905 to 1907, having been elected as the candidate of the Republican party, to which he has belonged from the dawn of his manhood, and rendered loyal service ever since. He has been a member of its county central committee for Linn county for a **number of years**, and always a potential force in its campaigns.

His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, in the work of which he takes an active part. He was married on May 7, 1893, to Miss Ruby M. Herriman, a native of this county. They have four children, their daughters Lois, Beryl, Marjorie and Claudine. The father has had a predilection for fraternal life from his youth, and as soon as he was old enough gratified his desire in part. He is now a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and in his lodge in each of these orders he is an active worker and his membership is highly valued by the rest of the members, for his zeal is tempered with prudence and intelligence and good judgment govern all his efforts.

In the public affairs of the county he has always taken a helpful part, whether the enterprise he supported was directed to the material improvement of his township and county, or involved the moral, mental and social improvement of their people. No duty of citizenship has been neglected by him, and all have been performed with intelligence and a high sense of personal responsibility. In all parts of Linn county he is regarded as an able, resourceful and skillful lawyer and an upright, conscientious and altogether estimable man, and he is universally esteemed on this basis.

JAMES PHILLIPS

Coming to Linn county as a young man twenty-four years of age and on his arrival here buying a tract of wild, unbroken land as the basis of his hopes of advancement in this region; devoting himself with assiduous industry and fruitful intelligence to the development

and cultivation of his untamed purchase until he converted it into a model farm enriched with good buildings, fences and other improvements necessary for its proper occupancy and cultivation, and equipped with modern appliances for the work that has to be done on it; and while doing all this devoting himself with a good citizen's zeal and enterprise to the progress of his township and county and the enduring welfare of their residents, James Phillips, one of the leading farmers and live stock breeders of Parsons Creek township, has made a record here of which any man might justly be proud, and which the people of his locality on all sides highly commend.

Mr. Phillips is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, where his life began on September 12, 1845. His parents, John and Polly (Sharrard) Phillips, were also born in the Dominion, the former in the province of Nova Scotia and the latter in the province of New Brunswick. The father was a school teacher and farmer. He located in Ontario in his young manhood and passed the rest of his life in that province, dying there in 1901 at the age of eighty-four years. The mother died in 1862. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. Their son James is the only one of their offspring who resides in Missouri, and he represents the family creditably among the people of this state.

Some time after the death of his first wife the father married again, uniting himself in the second marriage with Miss Mary Perkins, a native of England. They had three daughters and two sons, and all but one of these are living and reside in Canada. Their mother died in 1902. The grandfather, William Phillips, was born and reared in Scotland. He was impressed into the navy when a young man, and when he obtained his release he located in New Brunswick. There he was married, and a short time afterward moved to western Canada, where he died well up in years.

James Phillips grew to manhood in his native province and obtained his education in its district schools. He followed farming there until 1869, when he came to Linn county and bought the farm on which he now lives. This, as has been indicated, was in its state of primeval wildness, rich in promise but stubborn at first in yielding up its treasures. Mr. Phillips broke up the land and began cultivating it. His progress was slow for a time, but the genius of command was in him, and the soil that had yielded nothing but the unpruned growths of the wilderness for ages became responsive under his persuasive and systematic tillage, and grew rapidly into comeliness, fruitfulness and

high value. He has now one of the most desirable farms of its magnitude in the township of its location.

In 1872 Mr. Phillips was joined in wedlock with Miss Jane Anderson, who is, like himself, a native of Canada. They have had three children, two of whom are living: Susan, who is the wife of E. O. Glore and resides in Livingston county, this state; and Emma, who married J. W. Gillispie, and now dwells with him in the state of Nebraska. John, the only son born in the family, has been dead a number of years.

In addition to his farming operations Mr. Phillips has been engaged for a number of years in breeding Shorthorn cattle, of which he has a registered herd of twenty-four head. He also breeds Chester White hogs on an extensive scale and with great success. All his work in both his farming and his live stock industry is conducted with the utmost care, and the results in each are the full measure of attainment possible to intelligence, industry and skill in the circumstances of the case.

In the public affairs of Linn county Mr. Phillips has long shown the most cordial and helpful interest and been a force of influence and fruitfulness. He has served as president of the township board four years, as a justice of the peace two years, and as clerk of the school district thirty-five years, and in each of these offices he has made a record highly creditable to himself and beneficial to the township. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and in political affairs trains with the Democrat party. To all the duties of citizenship he is true and faithful, and the residents of his township regard him as one of their most sterling and representative men.

SHELDON J. MERCHANT

Born in the state of New York and reared from boyhood to manhood in Pennsylvania, Sheldon J. Merchant, now one of the prominent and progressive farmers of Jefferson township in this county, passed all the early years of his life amid the great activities and throbbing industries of two of the most potential states of the American Union. He has passed nearly all of the last two-thirds of his years in Missouri, another great state which needs only time to put it abreast of the two in the East already mentioned, and its present pace of progress will soon do that.

Mr. Merchant was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on

November 2, 1843. His parents, Chauncey H. and Helen D. (Vansyle) Merchant, were also natives of New York state, and the father, who was a farmer, died in that state in 1886, after having passed the whole of his life within its borders. The mother survived him nineteen years, passing away in 1905. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters, but all are deceased except three of the sons, of whom Sheldon is the only one living in this state.

One of the sons lives in Marion, Indiana, and the other is still a resident of the state of New York. These two served in the Union army during the Civil War, one of them in the Tenth Pennsylvania and the other in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery. Their brother Sheldon was also a Union soldier in that memorable conflict and still bears the marks of his service. He obtained his education in the district schools of Pennsylvania and was engaged in that state until 1861.

The effort of the South to secede from the Union fired him with patriotic fervor and he determined to aid in preserving the integrity of the republic at whatever cost to himself, and in the year last mentioned enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three years. At the end of his term he was discharged, but in 1864 he enlisted again, this time in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, where one of his brothers was, and in November of the same year was discharged on account of disability incurred in the service.

During his life in the army Mr. Merchant took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and several others of less importance. At Cold Harbor he was shot through the leg, and this wound developed into a condition that rendered him unfit for further military duty. Before receiving it, however, he saw considerable service in the Shenandoah Valley. After his discharge from the army he returned to his old Pennsylvania home, where he remained until 1867.

In that year he came to Missouri and located first in Chariton county, removing soon afterward to Carroll county, and from there to Brookfield, where he was in the grocery trade seventeen years. At the end of that period he took up his residence on the farm he now owns, occupies and cultivates, and on which he has had his home ever since. He has found farming agreeable as a steady occupation, and by his energy, industry and good management has made it profitable.

On May 5, 1869, Mr. Merchant was married to Miss Elizabeth Riggs, a daughter of Martin and Mary J. (Eager) Riggs, who became residents of Linn county in 1865, and both died here. Mr. and Mrs.

Merchant have had seven children, three of whom are living: Mary H., who is the wife of W. A. Thompson, of this county; Martin E., who is a prosperous Linn county farmer, and Herbert, who is also farming with profit in this county.

The father is a Republican in political faith and party membership, and firm in his allegiance to his political organization. He has served as township assessor, and has long been one of the reliable workers for the principles and candidates of his party in his township. Fraternaly he belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a charter member of Brookfield Post in that organization. The mother is a member of the United Brethren church, and he also attends its services. In all departments of the public and industrial life of his township and county he is active in behalf of improvement and progress, and in support of all the agencies at work in them for the moral, mental, material and social advancement of their residents he is earnest, liberal and very helpful. The people of Linn county know his worth and esteem him in accordance with it, which gives him a high place in their regard.

WILLIAM SHARP

Representing the second generation of his family that has taken the wild land of Linn county in hand and brought it to systematic productiveness, and a residence of the household of sixty-one years in this region, a period which spans all the time intervening between the dawn of civilization here and the present high state of development and improvement the county has attained, William Sharp, of Jefferson township, is an interesting personage in the chronicles of Linn county, and both because of that and of his own high character and elevated citizenship, is worthy of special consideration in a work of the kind the promoters and publishers of this history are preparing for the purpose of perpetuating the record of the men who have made the county what it is and the course of events through which their triumphant march of progress has been made.

Mr. Sharp has a particular claim to attention from the fact that he was one of the boys born here in the early days and has lived in the county ever since. His life began in Locust Creek township on December 8, 1852, on a farm then occupied as tenants by his parents, John P. and Caroline (Hansford) Sharp, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Virginia. They are still living in this county, and are among its most revered pioneers and esteemed citizens.

The father is a farmer and brought his family from his old home in Tennessee to this county by ox teams in 1851. The journey was long and tiresome, especially for him, as he was obliged to walk most of the way, and it was full of hazard too, for along the greater part of it the friendliness of the Indians could not be relied on and the wild beasts of the forest and plain were deadly in their hostility. Against these dangers he was unarmed except with his flintlock rifle and his expertness in the use of it.

After his arrival in Linn county he rented land of Judge Moore for a number of years, then in 1859, or about that year, bought the farm on which he now lives in Brookfield township. This comprises 160 acres, and its present state of development and improvement is the result of the persistent and well applied industry of himself and his sons. For it was a wild, unbroken tract of prairie when he bought it, on which civilization had as yet made no mark and domestic comfort was still buried in the soil.

He and his family cleared the land of its wild growth, broke it up for cultivation and started it on its way to its present high value and fruitful fertility. The first dwelling erected on it for the abode of the family was a log cabin, and wild game was the main dependence for animal food for its inmates. This was abundant, however, and easy to get, and the land soon began to yield supplies for the other needs of its cultivators. The parents are still living on that farm, and they now dwell in comfort where they first camped in hope, having wrested the bounties of Nature from her great storehouse by their own determined efforts.

Ten children were born in their household, six sons and four daughters, and seven of them are living. One son is a resident of Michigan; one has his home in Montana, and still another dwells in Louisiana. William and two of his sisters live in Linn county. During the Civil War the family was troubled and the farm was wasted by the depredations of the predatory soldiery on both sides of the great sectional conflict, and suffered severely from the levies made upon them. The parents are zealous members of the Baptist church and helped to plant the sect firmly in this locality, helping to build the first houses for its use and strengthen its early congregations here. They also aided in putting up the first schoolhouse and maintaining the early country schools. Mr. Sharp's grandfather passed the whole of his life in Tennessee, where he died at the age of one hundred and four years, a veritable patriarch in his community and revered by all its people as such.

William Sharp grew to manhood on the old family homestead, which he helped to clear and break up, and secured his education in subscription schools maintained in the neighborhood. He worked with and for his father until he reached the age of twenty-two, then rented land and farmed it on his own account for twelve years. At the end of that period he bought the farm on which he now lives, which, like his father's, was all wild land and wholly unimproved when he took possession of it. He has devoted all his subsequent years to its development and improvement, and has made of it a good and valuable farm and a comfortable and attractive country home.

On March 18, 1877, Mr. Sharp was joined in wedlock with Miss Alice Duckworth, a daughter of Nelson and Sarah Duckworth, who came to this county in 1865 from their native state of Maryland, and died here a number of years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have had three children, but death has robbed them of all. In political relations Mr. Sharp is a Democrat, but he has never held or desired a political office, and has never taken a very active part in political contests. He has not, however, been indifferent to the progress and improvement of his township and county, but has been energetic and serviceable in helping to advance their interests in every way open to him. The people around him have always found him ready to aid in every worthy enterprise, and they have a high regard for him because of his genuine manhood and public spirit.

JAMES F. BELSHE

(Deceased)

Although he has been dead nearly twelve years, and in that period the residents of Linn county have made rapid progress and advanced on a swelling tide of prosperity and improvement, and have therefore been busy about a multitude of interests, the name and record of James F. Belshe are still fresh in the memory of Linn county people, and his example is yet potential among them for good. He was one of the leading farmers in the county in his lifetime, and dignified and adorned his calling by the intelligence, enterprise and vigor with which he followed it through life. And he was also a wide-awake and public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of his community and zealous in helping to promote it.

Mr. Belshe's life began in Howard county, Missouri, on January 15, 1835, and was therefore connected with the county from a very

early period in its history. He was a son of William and Nancy (Botts) Belshe, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. The father came overland by team to this state and located in Howard county about 1825. The family resided in that county until 1839, when its residence was changed to Linn county, and here the father took up a large tract of land in Parsons Creek township. He added to his domain by subsequent acquisitions until he owned about 1,200 acres. The land was easy of attainment then, for he was one of the first if not the very first white man to settle in the neighborhood in which he lived.

When the parents came to this state they brought a number of slaves with them, and so were able to break up, clear and improve the land with more ease and rapidity than other householders who had no one but themselves to do the work. The father took an active part in the public affairs of the county and because of his superior intelligence and enterprise became a leading man in its early history. He was also very zealous in the work of the Baptist church, putting up the first house of worship for the sect in this locality, his activity in church matters making him even better and more widely known than he otherwise would have been.

In political faith and allegiance he was attached to the Democratic party, and a great worker in its behalf. His first wife died in this county in 1861 and he passed away here in 1874. They had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom four of the sons and two of the daughters are living. After the death of their mother he married Mrs. Nancy Gooch, and a few years later death robbed him of her also. He then married as his third wife a Mrs. Bragg of this county at the time of her marriage.

James F. Belshe was reared in Linn county and educated in its district schools. He assisted in clearing his father's farm and breaking up its stubborn soil, beginning at this work when he was still but a boy. He continued farming until his death, and in connection with that industry also bred and raised high grades of horses and cattle. Like his father, he was a man of prominence and influence in the county, and in a number of township offices helped to administer the public affairs of this region for a long time, serving as school trustee for a continuous period of thirty years. He was a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in religious connection, and throughout his mature life gave valued service to the general public by his work in each organization.

When he was scarcely more than twenty years of age Mr. Belshe

was married to Miss Julia Slagel, and through this union became the father of five children, four of whom are living: James G., London E., and Joseph V. and William V., twins. Their mother died in 1862, and on May 19, 1867, the father contracted a second marriage in which he was united with Mrs. Phebe Taggart, a widow. The offspring from this union also numbered five, and three of them are living: Edward L., Henry F. and Fountain D. Their mother is still living but the father died on October 21, 1900.

He was one of the county's best citizens and one of Missouri's most representative and serviceable farmers. But his usefulness was not shown in his own occupation alone. Every form of the industrial life of this part of the state of Missouri held his close attention and interest, and every agency at work for the good of its residents always had his earnest and helpful support and the benefit of his intelligence and good judgment. He was very popular among the people and enjoyed their esteem in bountiful measure. They knew him to be wise, progressive and prudent in the management of his business, strictly upright in all his dealings and correct in his deportment in all the relations of life from the beginning to the end of his long, clean and fruitful career. No man in Linn county stood higher in public estimation, and none in his lifetime deserved a higher rank.

FREDERICK L. BOTTS

Although young in years and also in his career as a farmer, Frederick L. Botts of Parsons Creek township has already written his name firmly in public estimation as one of the progressive, up-to-date and successful agriculturists of Linn county, and by his cordial, practical and helpful interest in the progress and improvement of this part of Missouri has taken rank as one of the wide-awake, alert and public-spirited citizens who are developing its resources to the best advantage and building its power and influence into enlarging magnitude in the industrial and commercial aggregates for which the whole country is famous.

Whatever he is, too, Mr. Botts is wholly a product of Linn county, and therefore a true representative of the industry, resourcefulness, enterprise and force of character of the people who inhabit this political division of Missouri. He was born in this county on November 16, 1877. He obtained his education in the district schools in the neighbor-

hood of his boyhood home, and since leaving school, he has diligently added to the wealth and productiveness of the county by skillfully cultivating one of its large, fruitful and desirable farms.

Mr. Botts is a member of a family that has been prominent in Linn county affairs from the dawn of its history. His great-grandfather came to this part of the state of Missouri about the year 1834, one of the early pioneers, and helped to lay the foundations of the civil and educational institutions of Linn county. His name was Thomas Botts, and he was a man of considerable local prominence and influence. One of his sons, William Leonard Botts, was the father of Frederick, and he also was born in this county.

William L. Botts was a farmer, working for his father and helping to clear and improve the wild domain on which that gentleman settled when he located here, and afterward repeating the performance on his own account. In his young manhood he married with Miss Almeda Jacobs, a native of Sullivan county, Missouri. They are now living in Meadville, retired from active pursuits and enjoying the rest from labor and the general esteem of the people which they have so richly earned by their long and useful industry and continuous upright and commendable manner of life.

They have two sons and one daughter living: Their son Frederick L., his brother Clifford L. and their sister Estella, who is now the wife of Ben Doolin, a resident of this county. Their grandfather, Joshua Botts, was a son of Thomas Botts, one of the first settlers in the county. The grandfather was brought to this part of the state as a child and passed the remainder of his life here. He followed in his father's course and cleared a farm on which he lived until his death. He married Miss Elizabeth Harvey, who is still living and has her home in Meadville. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters.

Frederick L. Botts has been actively and profitably engaged in farming in Linn county on his own account from his youth, starting out early in the vocation to which he was reared and adhering to it with tenacity ever since. On December 1, 1907, he was united in marriage with Miss Lula Stephenson, a daughter of Thomas J. and Julia (Thorne) Stephenson. Her father, Thomas J. Stephenson, came to this county after the Civil War and remained here until his death in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Botts are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, prominent in social life in their community, and earnest in their efforts to advance the interests of their township and county in every way they can.

THOMAS M. BOTTS

All of the three score years of the life of this valued citizen and enterprising farmer of Parsons Creek township to the present time (1912) have been passed in the state of Missouri, and thirty-eight of them in Linn county. Wherever he has lived he has made an excellent record as a farmer and as a man of enterprise and public spirit, and the people have known and appreciated his worth and usefulness in other localities as they do in the township and county in which he is now living.

Mr. Botts came into being in Saline county, this state, on November 27, 1852, and is a son of Addison and Martha A. (Worden) Botts, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. The father was born in Hancock county, Kentucky, in 1822, and in 1825, when he was but three years old, his parents brought him to Howard county in this state, making the journey overland with teams. On his arrival in Howard county the father took up a tract of unbroken government land in the improvement and cultivation of which he passed the rest of his life. He was a man of prominence and influence in the early history of Howard county, serving as county judge for a continuous period of twelve years and still occupying the office at the time of his death. His wife, at the time of her marriage to him, was a Mrs. Lucas. Their offspring numbered five, two sons and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased.

Their son, Addison Botts, the father of Thomas M., attained his manhood in Howard county and remained there, living with his parents and working for his father, until 1844. In that year he moved to Saline county, where he did as his father had done in Howard county—took up a tract of wild land and made a good farm of it. In 1860 he moved his family to Carroll county in this state, where he lived a number of years, and where his wife died in 1860. He then moved to Oklahoma, and passed away in 1899. They were the parents of three sons and eight daughters, all of whom are living but two of the daughters.

Thomas M. Botts grew from the age of eight years to manhood in Carroll county and obtained the greater part of his education in its district schools. He remained at home until 1874, then united himself in marriage with Miss Cleopatra J. Littrell of Howard county, and changed his residence to this county and settled on the farm on which he now lives. Mrs. Botts is a daughter of David J. Littrell, who was

born in Howard county, Missouri in 1818 and came to Linn county to live in 1841.

On his arrival in this county he took up a tract of wild government land, which he lived on until his death in 1893, devoting his time and energies to first clearing and then improving it, until under his skill as a husbandman and his industry in his work it became an excellent and highly productive farm. He was married three times; first to Miss Sarah Botts, and after her death to Miss Sarah V. Harvey, of whom death also robbed him. His third matrimonial union was with Mrs. Isabella Ryan, a widow.

Mr. and Mrs. Botts have four children: Minnie, who is the wife of J. W. Trimble of Chillicothe; Ida, who is the wife of E. F. Post of Wheeling, Mo.; Nannie, who married M. M. Powers and resides in Kansas City, and Charles W., who is a resident of California. The parents are members of the Baptist church. They are well known throughout the country, and in all parts of it stand in the highest regard of the people as most estimable citizens and fine types of Linn county residents, representative of its sturdiest and most sterling citizenship.

JOHN H. BOTTS

This well known and widely esteemed farmer of Clay township, Linn county, has several elements of unusual interest in his claim on the respect and good will of the people of this part of Missouri. He represents the fourth generation of his family that has lived in and drawn sustenance from the soil of Linn county, and is a scion of a household that has been maintained in the state of Missouri for almost one hundred years. His grandfather became a resident of the county in 1834, and passed the remainder of his days here, and his father, the great-grandfather of John H., also came to the end of his life in the county at the age of one hundred and ten years.

Mr. Botts was himself born in the county on September 22, 1839, obtained what education he could get in the primitive schools of his boyhood in this region, and from his early youth has been actively engaged in farming here, never having lived any where else. The place of his birth was about one mile south of his present home, and therefore the whole of his life to this time (1912) has been passed in the township in which he now resides, and in helping to develop its resources and increase its industrial and commercial importance and influence in the state.

His great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, too, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781, which ended the war for our independence; and he is a son of the first school teacher in this section, who afterward became his mother. In addition to these unusual and highly interesting conditions, he is a gentleman of the strictest integrity and uprightness, an enterprising, progressive and public-spirited citizen and an excellent farmer.

Mr. Botts is a son of Seth and Maria (Harvey) Botts, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. The father was commonly called "Major Botts," as he was a prominent man and had considerable influence in the county. He came to Missouri with his parents in 1816. His father, Thomas Botts, located the family in Howard county on land which he took up from the government, and which he cleared and transformed into a good farm. He lived on that farm until about 1834, when he moved to Linn county and took up his residence on its western boundary line, again entering land from the government and repeating on it what he had done on his former land in Howard county. He also operated a mill on Locust creek, and thereby gave the people of the section for many miles around one of the greatest conveniences they enjoyed at that early day. He died on his Linn county farm in 1852, and his wife passed away there some years later. They were the parents of three sons and five daughters, all of whom are now deceased. The great grandfather's name was also Thomas Botts.

Major Seth Botts, the father of John H., was born in 1813 and reared on the frontier. His opportunities for schooling were very limited, as the pressing needs of the family required the exertion of every available force to clear and improve the wild land on which it was dependent, and he was obliged to assist in this work from an early age. He came with his parents when they moved to this county, and here he too took up government land and made it over into a valuable farm. He added to his possessions by subsequent purchases until at one time he owned 1,000 acres of good land, and had a great deal of it under cultivation. He owned a number of slaves who helped him in his work, and he became a man of consequence in the county and one of its leaders of thought and action.

The mother died in 1880 and the father passed away at the home of his son, John H., in 1901. They had four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living but one of the daughters. In their church relations the parents were Baptists and leaders of the sect in this part of the country. They were largely instrumental in planting it in this locality, giving the use of their home for its early services for years, and

helping to establish and strengthen it in every way they could. They were also zealous in other lines of improvement, especially that of public education. The mother, as has been stated, was the first school teacher in this part of the state, and she never lost her interest in school work.

John H. Botts grew to manhood in Clay township and obtained his education in the country schools of his boyhood and youth, such as they were. He was very young when he began to assist his father in the work on the farm, and he kept steadily at it for many years, remaining at home until he was twenty-seven years old. He then moved to the farm he now owns and lives on, and which has ever since been his home and the object of his greatest care and attention. It has responded generously to his skillful husbandry, and under his management has become one of the best in the township, and equal in value, attractiveness and fertility to almost any other of its size in the whole of Linn county.

On May 6, 1874, Mr. Botts was married to Miss Sarah Heckman, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Overpeck) Heckman, she came to this state many years ago from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Botts have one child, their son Frank S., who is married but still living with them. The father has served as township trustee seven years. He is a Democrat in political relations, a Freemason fraternally, belongs to the Church of Christ in religious affiliation, and is a deacon of many years service in his congregation. No man in the county is better or more favorably known, none has shown more merit, and on none have the people more liberally or more cordially bestowed their confidence and esteem.

JOSEPH J. LITTRELL

(Deceased)

The late Joseph J. Littrell of Parsons Creek township, who departed this life on April 24, 1899, at the age of nearly sixty-seven years, was one of the most extensive, enterprising, progressive and prosperous farmers not only in his township but in the whole of Linn county. His farming was his sole occupation, except some raising and feeding of live stock as incidental to it, and he gave his whole time and attention to it, saving what was necessary for the duties of active and patriotic citizenship, and the results were commensurate with his efforts and devotion.

Mr. Littrell was born in Howard county, Missouri on December 4,

1832, and was a son of James and Melvina (Harvey) Littrell, natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky. They moved to this state and Howard county about 1825 and were married there. Even that county was sparsely settled at the time and by reason of his superior intelligence and force of character the father became a man of prominence and influence in connection with its political, educational and social affairs, and also an extensive landholder.

In 1841 the family moved to Linn county, and here the father took up a large tract of government land, to which he added until he, at one time, owned about 900 acres, on which he erected what was probably the first frame house in this part of the state. The mother died in 1878, and the father's life ended at the home of his son Joseph in 1884. He owned a number of slaves before the Civil war, some of which he brought with him from Kentucky, and all of which he lost in Missouri when slavery was abolished in this country during the war. He and his wife were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom have died but the last born of the daughters, who is now the widow of Dr. Gish of Kansas City, Mo.

Joseph J. Littrell was reared in this county and obtained what education he could get in the primitive schools kept in the country districts during his boyhood. They were but crude in method and limited in scope at the best, and would fall far behind the requirements of the present day, but they prepared a race of sturdy and heroic men and women for the battle of civilization against the untamed forces of the wilderness, in which man, beast and Nature herself seemed leagued in opposition to the progress of mankind and in defense of the treasures of the wild from possession and use by the on-coming hosts of conquest and improvement.

After leaving school Mr. Littrell engaged in farming on a large scale and continued his operations in this line until his death. During the Civil war he served in the state militia, and for many years he was one of the most active and servicable members of the Christian church in this part of Missouri. Throughout the county he was well and favorably known as a wide-awake and progressive farmer, a far-seeing and public spirited citizen, a man of high character and a true representative of the best citizenship of the county and state, and his reputation in these respects extended far beyond the limits of the county on all sides.

Mr. Littrell was married twice. His first union was formed in 1851 and was with Miss Mary A. Barbee, a daughter of Captain Barbee, who

enlisted a company in this county for the Mexican war. They had two children, one of whom grew to maturity and married Benjamin Wolf, but is now dead. Her mother died in 1857, and in 1859 the father married a second wife, uniting himself on this occasion with Miss Mary E. Alexander, a daughter of Spencer Alexander, a pioneer of Livingston county who located there in 1837 and passed the remainder of his life there.

By his second marriage Mr. Littrell became the father of nine children, all of whom are living but one. They are: James S., William B., John E., Susan A., Ida B., Bertha E., Daisy M. and Robert E. Susan is now the wife of Henry J. Barnes and resides in Livingston county; Ida married M. C. Arnold and has her home in Hastings, Neb., Bertha is now Mrs. H. M. Tompkins, and her home is in Wheeling, Mo., and Daisy is the wife of H. P. Smith and a resident of Johnson, Ark. The sons are engaged in farming and raising live stock for the most part, and are men of influence in their several communities. Their mother is still living and maintains her home on the old homestead where she is held in universal esteem as one of the most estimable and serviceable matrons known to the residents of that neighborhood, and this judgment of her worth is fully and cordially indorsed wherever else the people have knowledge of her.

JOHN P. PALMER

The subject of this brief but suggestive life story has been a resident of Linn county, Missouri, throughout the last thirty years, and during the whole of that period has been of valuable assistance in promoting the progress and improvement of this part of the state in material and all other ways. He is modest and unostentatious in his demeanor and manner of living, but a man of genuine merit, warmly interested in the welfare and further development of the region of his home, and firmly and fervently loyal to his country in every respect. The people in all parts of the county recognize his worth and value his citizenship among them.

Mr. Palmer was born in Washington county, Ohio, on April 27, 1856. His parents, Penberton and Susan C. (Hardy) Palmer, were also born in that state, and the father is still living there. The mother died there a number of years ago. Five of their children grew to maturity, but their son John is the only one of the number who is

living in Missouri. The father is now well advanced in years and practically retired from active pursuits. In his days of activity he was a man of high standing and influence in his locality, prominent in the councils of the Republican party, of which he is still a loyal and zealous member, and served as a county commissioner and justice of the peace for many years.

The grandfather, Jewitt Palmer, moved from his native state of Massachusetts to Ohio when the state was young and in the distant West. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and in times of peace was an industrious and prosperous farmer. He died in Ohio long after that state ceased to be new and far to get to, and when he was himself well advanced in the number of his years and the length and usefulness of his creditable career.

John P. Palmer attained his manhood in his native county and secured what education he was able to get in its district schools. His opportunities in this respect were limited, as the exigencies of the farm work required his aid in its performance from a very early age. Even before he reached his majority he began farming in Ohio on his own account, and he continued his operations in this line of endeavor in that state until 1882, when he yielded to a desire he had long felt and came West.

In the year last mentioned he located in this county and bought the land which is now his farm, and which he has raised to generous productiveness by his skillful and systematic farming, and made a very desirable rural home by the valuable improvements he has put upon it. Its development and improvement has not been spasmodic, but steady and according to a well managed system, and the results are in accordance with the good judgment that arranged for them and the persistent industry and application that has wrought them out.

Mr. Palmer was married on August 8, 1877, to Miss Kate Beck, who is also a native of Ohio. They have six children: Philip E., Pemberton G., May, John, Joseph and Ruth. May is now the wife of W. H. Duncan and lives in Linn county. Ruth still abides with her parents. The father is a justice of the peace, and has occupied the office for a number of years. He is a Democrat in political relations, but has never been a particularly active partisan, although always true and loyal to his political convictions. He stands by the locality of his home at all times and does all he can to advance the well being of its residents. In religious affiliation he and his wife are members of the Church of Christ, and both work zealously for its enduring welfare.



W. G. BECKETT

W. G. BECKETT

This gentleman has the distinction of being the pioneer merchant of Purdin and one of the most active and potential forces in building and developing the town to its present size and importance. When he located there and opened the first store in the place or vicinity, the site was marked by a saw mill, but there were no roads leading to it, and the whole of its history was yet to be made. Mr. Beckett entered into the spirit of the requirements and has aided greatly in meeting them and making the most of an unpromising situation. His modest little store has expanded into the imposing establishment and large trade of the Purdin Mercantile Company, of which he was the founder and has been the president from the beginning of its successful and profitable career.

Mr. Beckett was born in Linn county and is a native of Benton township, where his life began on January 5, 1857. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Trumbo) Beckett, the former a native of Howard county, Missouri, and the latter of Kentucky. John Beckett, father of James and grandfather of W. G., was among the first settlers in the neighborhood of Linneus, having come to this locality about 1831. He proved himself to be a man of great energy and fine constructive capacity, redeeming seven farms from the wilderness and improving them to an advanced state of productiveness, and also building a number of bridges which were greatly needed for the convenience of the people and the development of the region. He died in Chariton county, leaving eloquent monuments behind him to declare his usefulness and worth by their extent and the timeliness of their construction, and many of his large family of fine children to mourn their bereavement and follow his illustrious example in usefulness to the communities of their residence and service to the people living in them.

James Beckett, the father of W. G., was a farmer and also a dealer in tobacco in considerable quantities, buying his supplies in Linneus and distributing them to his customers in the stores near and far and to some extent in the large markets. He passed the whole of his life in this county, where he died in 1874. His first wife died in 1857, and some time afterward he married her sister as his second wife. She bore him two children, making him the father of five in all.

W. G. Beckett grew to manhood on his father's farm and obtained his education at schools in Linneus. After leaving school he conducted the operations of the family homestead until 1877. He then went to Illinois and during the next two years attended a business college in

Springfield in that state. In 1883 he located where Purdin now stands and erected a building in which he opened a general store. The site for a town had been surveyed and laid out ten years before, but there was nothing but a saw mill, as has been stated, and railroad station to show any signs of progress toward a town, and there were no established roads to the place.

Mr. Beckett, however, was not discouraged. He had come to the locality to do business and he determined to remain and accomplish his purpose. He carried on his store alone one year, and then took in two partners, H. H. Street and James Lee. Not long afterward he bought the interests of these gentlemen in the business, and again conducted it on his own account for a time. In 1895 he organized the Purdin Mercantile Company, with a capital stock of \$30,000 and himself as president of the corporation.

With a view to enlarging his business he erected in 1893 an addition to the store house in which his enterprise is now conducted, the original structure having been occupied by him some years as a tenant. When he did this he had also in view the establishment of a bank in the town, and in reorganizing his business after building the addition to his store he gave up the drug department in order to make room for the bank. He carried out his purpose in 1894 by organizing the Bank of Purdin, a private banking institution with a capital of \$5,000, which he conducted in his store until 1900, when the new bank building was put up, on the reorganization of the bank. Mr. Beckett was the first president of this institution and is still one of its directors.

Mr. Beckett is a gentleman of extensive property and has been a forceful factor in the public life of the community. In addition to his extensive mercantile interests he owns and operates several farms in Linn county and some also in the Red river valley in Texas. He was also agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Railroad for a period of thirteen years, and has been mayor of the village and township treasurer, and has given the community good service in other positions of importance. He is a Democrat politically, and while not an active partisan is loyal to his party and renders it good service on all occasions.

On November 19, 1879, Mr. Beckett was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Martin, a native of Illinois. They have two children: Their son, Craig W., who is engaged in business with his father, and their daughter, Bessie M., who is still living in San Francisco. All the members of the family are widely known and stand high in the regard and esteem of the people throughout the whole extent of their

acquaintance. In their home communities they have hosts of friends and are universally and deservedly popular. The father belongs to the Elks and the Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Christian church.

JOSEPH T. DUNCAN

Seeking nothing in life but the faithful discharge of every duty that lies before him and to make the most of his opportunities for advancement; caring nothing for prominence among men and the empty show of high social alliances or political elevation and influence; and altogether averse to the cares and responsibilities of public office, Joseph T. Duncan of Parsons Creek township has steadfastly adhered to the occupation with which he began his career, and has made a gratifying success of it.

His highest ambition in a material way has been to be a good farmer and get from his land proper returns for his labor, while making it a comfortable and attractive home for his family and a pleasant resort for the numerous friends of his household. That he has done this the united testimony of the whole population of his township would establish, and the condition and appearance of his farm would prove without any other evidence. It is a silent but most effective preacher of the benefits of forecast, calculation, thorough knowledge and faithful application, and its improvements show judgment and good taste in their construction and arrangement.

Mr. Duncan was born on the old family homestead in this county on October 7, 1871. He is a brother of John H. Duncan, in a sketch of whom elsewhere in this volume the history of the family is briefly told. He was reared and educated in Linn county, and worked at home with his father until he reached the age of twenty years. He then began farming on his own account and has been doing this ever since with profit to himself and decided benefit to his own land and the township in general.

The farm which he now owns, lives on and cultivates comprises 148 acres, is very fertile and yields abundantly, responding with great readiness and liberality to the persuasive hand of its skillful husbandman. He has enriched it with good buildings, well-made fences and other necessary improvements, and in all respects made a model farm of it, and has done all this himself, for the land was unimproved and uncultivated when he took possession of it, and still almost in the condition in which the wild men of the forest left it when, like a receding

wave, they fell away before the onward march of civilization and progress.

On April 18, 1894, Mr. Duncan was united in wedlock with Miss Susie A. Curtis, a daughter of Ashbill S. and Sarah (Thorne) Curtis, highly respected residents of Linn county for many years. The father, who died in this county in 1909, was born at Hobart, Lake county, Indiana, and was an early pioneer in California. The mother, who is still living here, is a native of Kentucky, but became a resident of Missouri at an early age.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have had five children, four of whom are living, their sons Thomas G., Donnie A., Joseph L. and Morgan R., and all of them are still members of the parental family circle. The parents are members of the Christian church and zealous in helping to promote its interests and add to the value of its work for the good of the community. The father also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In addition to his farming operations he carries on an active and profitable industry in raising and feeding live stock. He is favorably known and well esteemed throughout the county as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, an excellent and progressive farmer and a man of high character and commendable demeanor in all the relations of life.

JOHN H. DUNCAN

For sixty-two years the Duncans, father and son, have lived in Linn county and aided in pushing forward its progress and development; and for three-quarters of a century three generations of them have been residents of the state of Missouri, and each has turned a portion of the wilderness into productive farming land and made it fruitful with all the products of an advancing and ascending civilization. The immediate subject of this brief review, John H. Duncan, is now one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Parsons Creek township, following the vocation of his father and his grandfather, and adhering to it from his youth to the present time without interruption, and during the whole period in this county and the neighborhood in which he now lives.

Mr. Duncan was born in this county on January 13, 1858, and is a son of Thomas Garland and Mildred (Gooch) Duncan, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of this state. The father was brought to Boone county, Missouri, by his parents in 1837, when he was but four years old. His parents cleared and improved a farm from the wilder-

ness in Boone county and died on it well advanced in years. Their son Thomas G. grew to manhood on that farm, and from it went forth as a volunteer in the Mexican War to aid in defending the honor of his country from the aggressions of a haughty foe.

In 1849 he crossed the plains to California in company with two of his brothers, making the trip with ox teams. On his return to this state the next year he located in Linn county, and following the example of his father, took up a tract of wild land which he cleared and made a good farm of, living on it until his death in 1902. The mother was a daughter of Gideon Gooch, one of the very early pioneers of this county. She and her husband were the parents of fifteen children, six sons and nine daughters, and seven of the fifteen are still living. The mother died in 1894. Both parents were prominent in the Christian church in this section and very zealous in its service. They helped to organize its first congregation here and to build its first house of worship in this locality.

John H. Duncan was reared on his father's farm and obtained his education in the country school in its neighborhood. He assisted in clearing the farm and splitting rails for its necessary fences. At the age of twenty-one he began farming for himself, and has been doing this ever since. He studies his business and applies the knowledge he gains to his operations, keeping pace with the progress and improvement in methods, and has the reputation of being one of the most systematic and successful farmers in his township, and one of the most enterprising and progressive.

On November 9, 1879, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Mary Howell, a daughter of Lilburn L. Howell, one of the pioneers of Linn county, whose history is briefly recounted on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have one child, their daughter Ethel, who is now the wife of Brainard Harvey and resides on the home farm. The parents belong to the Christian church and are ardent workers for its best interests in the congregation in which they hold their membership.

Mr. Duncan has witnessed the marvelous changes that have been made in the appearance and condition of Linn county, and has helped materially to bring them about. He has always been a warm advocate of progress and improvement, and has given positive proofs of his convictions in this respect by his earnest and serviceable support of all undertakings designed to keep up and quicken the advance. He is one of Linn county's most sturdy, sterling and useful citizens, and among the men most highly esteemed by its residents of every class and condition.

JOSEPH BOTTS

Belonging to one of the oldest families in Linn county, a family that has been among those who have longest demanded tribute from its fruitful soil in return for skillful and systematic labor bestowed upon it, and himself one of the leading farmers of Parsons Creek township, Joseph Botts is deserving, in the fullest measure and from every point of view, of the elevated position he holds in the regard and good will of the people of his township and the residents of the county throughout its extent.

Mr. Botts is a native of Howard county, this state, where he was born on January 25, 1848. He is a son of Seth and Elizabeth (Littrell) Botts, the former born in Tennessee and the latter of the same nativity as himself. The father was born on January 1, 1786, and grew to manhood in his native state, and there contracted his first marriage, which was with a Miss Hicks, who died in Missouri. They came to this state by the river route at an early date in its history and located in Howard county, where they were extensively engaged in farming for a number of years. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and took part in the battle of New Orleans, in which the flower of the British army, crowned with laurels of victory from many a bloody field in the wars of continental Europe, went down to ignominious defeat under the unerring rifles of the backwoodsmen of America, whose guns were pointed by ideas, charged with the munitions of liberty and fired in behalf of the hopes of mankind, and therefore never missed their mark, or were grounded at the feet of a conquering foe.

In 1834 the parents moved their family to Linn county and took up a wild tract of government land along Locust creek, and later the father added to his domain other tracts of value. Early in the forties he built a grist mill on Locust creek, which was the first structure of the kind in this part of the state, and for a number of years supplied the people with flour and its other products for many miles around it. A portion of the old mill dam is still to be seen; and although it is now, like mad old King Lear, crowned with the ivies and weeds of forgetfulness and grief, it is still a memorial of the primitive period in this region, when it was a force of great consequence in progress and development.

The father's second marriage, which united him to the mother of his son Joseph, was solemnized in this county, and by it he became the father of three sons and three daughters, of whom Joseph and three of his sisters are the only ones living. The sisters are: Nancy, now the

wife of Judge Thomas Evans of Meadville; Sarah E., the widow of J. H. Sidebottom, a sketch of whom will be found in this work; and Mary F., who is the wife of Wm. Geeren, and lives in this county. The father died on September 17, 1872, and the mother on September 24, 1907. They belonged to the Baptist church and were leaders of that sect in this part of Missouri, holding services in their house before the sect had a church edifice here. The father was an official in the church for many years.

Joseph Botts grew to manhood in this county and obtained his education in the public schools and in private schools kept at his father's house. From his youth he has been engaged in farming and in overseeing farm work; and although he has had many temptations to follow other pursuits, he has steadfastly adhered to this, and by his industry, thrift and good management, he has made it profitable to himself and beneficial to his township and county throughout all the years of his connection with it.

On December 20, 1866, he was married to Miss Almeda Lander, a native of Macon county, Missouri, and the daughter of Barney and May (Powell) Lander. Five children have been born of the union, all of whom are living: Virgil, who is a Linn county farmer; Lola, who is now the wife of Charles Harvey, and also resides in this county; Maude, who married with William Goff, and has her home in Linn county; Modie, who is the wife of Frank Bowen of Linn county; and Arlie, who is still living at home with his parents and assisting in the work on the farm.

Looking on Linn county from an early date as his permanent home, Mr. Botts has always been deeply and intelligently interested in its progress and improvement and the welfare of its residents. He has been earnest and serviceable in support of all good agencies at work among its people, and in pushing every worthy project for its advancement. He is held in high estimation throughout the county as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, of strict integrity, strong character and genuine local patriotism of the finest quality. The people in all parts of the county regard him as one of their best and most representative citizens.

LILBURN L. HOWELL

Occupying the honorable and always revered position of a pioneer in this county, although a native of it, and being a connecting link joining the life of the present day, with its advanced development, rapid progress and long list of notable achievements already in its garner as

a basis of further strides of development in this region, to the remote period of the county's history when the dawn of civilization was just breaking and beginning to flood the thirsty East with the golden radiance of its promise, Lilburn L. Howell of Clay township is a subject of unusual interest to the biographer as well as a man of much more than ordinary consequence in the estimation of the public.

Mr. Howell was born in this county on February 6, 1839, and is a son of William L. and Frances (Slaten) Howell, natives of Hopkins county, Kentucky, where they were reared, educated and married. The father was a farmer in his native state, but as the section of it in which he lived was rather well settled and had all its institutions firmly established, and he longed for the freer life and larger opportunities of the frontier, he determined to seek his advancement in life in a newer and more undeveloped portion of the country.

In 1833 he brought his family overland from his Kentucky home to this state and chose Linn county as his future residence. He took up a quarter section of government land three miles north of Meadville, and located on that. The land was all heavily timbered at the time, and without improvements of any kind. He put up a log cabin as a shelter for his family and began to clear and cultivate the soil. The dwelling had few comforts or conveniences, as we estimate such things now. Its chimney was constructed of sticks and mud, and all its other appointments were but little, if any, removed beyond that state of crudeness. But it had the sacred character of a home, was a domestic altar, and the firm foundation of high and worthy hopes and enviable prospects.

During his life the father improved several similar farms in Linn county, and finally died in 1872, at the age of sixty-three years, on the one now owned and occupied by his son Lilburn. He was one of the renowned hunters of this part of the state, and particularly successful in bringing down deer, wild turkeys and large game in general, even though the chase was at times hazardous and always required expertness with the rifle, especially when game became less plentiful in the region than it was when he first "stuck his stake" and founded his household shrine in it. He was county assessor of Linn county in 1862 and 1863.

He and his wife were very prominent in the Methodist church in this locality, the father being one of the leaders of the sect in its early history here, and the mother also active in all church work. Eight of their children grew to maturity, their son Lilburn and seven of his sisters, but only four of them are now living. Their mother died in 1870.

Their grandfather, James Howell, was also a native of Hopkins county, Kentucky, and came to Linn county, Missouri, in 1832, locating in Clay township, where he cleared and improved a farm. There were but 10 families in the county at that time. He owned the only grind stone in this section and the neighbors and Indians came for miles around to use it.

He was one of the first county judges elected in the county, and served in that capacity for a number of years. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California with ox teams, but instead of hunting for gold in that state he gave his attention to farming, remaining there until his death. He was married twice and became the father of seven sons and by the two unions, four by the first and three by the second.

Lilburn L. Howell was reared to manhood on his father's farm in this county, which he helped to clear and in the cultivation of which he was employed from an early age, assisting in breaking up the ground for the first time when he was but ten years old. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty, and then began farming on his own account, moving to Kansas for the purpose and remaining there until 1866. In that year he returned to this county, and here he has lived and labored industriously and profitably ever since, clearing and improving the farm on which he lives and making it one of the most valuable in the township in which it is located.

While living in Kansas Mr. Howell served in the militia of that state and aided in driving out of it the Confederate army under the command of General Price. He was present when the city of Lawrence was raided by the Confederates and witnessed many of the incidents attending that event. He also saw many other impressive outgrowths of the sectional feeling, which was intense in degree and violent in expression all along the border, as it always has been everywhere in border warfare.

Mr. Howell was married in 1859 to Miss Amanda Pennington, a daughter of Garrett and Susan (Pruitt) Pennington, early arrivals in this county. Five children were born of the union, all of whom are now deceased but two: Mary, who is the wife of John H. Duncan, a sketch of whom will be found in this work; and Leona, the wife of Robert P. Hincer, both of them residents of Linn county. Their mother died in 1886. The father is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and zealous in the service of the congregation to which he belongs. He is one of the most highly respected citizens in the county, as well as one of the oldest in length of life among its people.

JAMES H. SIDEBOTTOM

(Deceased)

The untimely death of the late James H. Sidebottom, one of the intelligent, enterprising and successful farmers of Parsons Creek township, on August 30, 1884, at the early age of forty-four years, when he was in the prime of his manhood and fullness of his vigor, cast a gloom over the section of the county in which he had lived and labored, and called forth strong expressions of regret in many other localities. For Mr. Sidebottom was a good man and a useful citizen, and had the unstinted respect of everybody who knew him in all parts of Linn county.

Mr. Sidebottom was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on May 13, 1840, and was a son of Rev. Robinson E. and Nancy (Burton) Sidebottom, the story of whose lives is briefly given in a sketch of his brother, Eugene Sidebottom, to be found elsewhere in this work. James was seventeen years old when the family moved to this county and located on an unimproved tract of land between Laclède and Linneus. He assisted in clearing this farm and bringing it under cultivation, remaining at home until his marriage on July 21, 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Botts, a daughter of Seth and Elizabeth (Littrell) Botts, and a sister of Joseph Botts, in a sketch of whom on another page of this volume the family history will be found.

After their marriage James H. Sidebottom and his bride located on the farm now occupied by the family, which was also an unbroken tract of timber when they took possession of it. They erected a log cabin and cleared the land to the extent of 250 acres during the life of the husband, and were rapidly making it one of the desirable rural homes of the township, when death ended his labors, and left to others the completion of the good work he had begun and so successfully carried forward. During the Civil War he served in the state militia, as he was always ready to do anything he could for the benefit of his own locality, his state and the whole country, and he deemed the preservation of the Union a matter of the utmost importance to all mankind.

He and his wife were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Thomas B., Joseph C., David G., Lenora (who is the wife of J. L. Evans of Meadville), Seth E., and Florence (the wife of W. H. Morrison of Livingston county). The mother is still living on the farm she helped to bring to fruitfulness, and is still as warmly interested as ever in the welfare of the township and county in which she has her

home, the residents of which regard her as one of the most estimable, deserving and useful matrons among them.

During his life Mr. Sidebottom showed his interest in the progress and improvement of his locality by earnest support of every commendable undertaking designed to promote its advancement and add to its influence and importance in the state. He also had a sincere and practical regard for the comfort and betterment of its people in every way, and did all he could to improve conditions for them, morally, mentally, socially and materially. His public spirit and progressiveness were highly appreciated by all who had the benefit of them, and wherever he was known he was warmly esteemed for his genuine worth and elevated and useful citizenship.

WALTER PENDLETON

Grandson of one of the two first white settlers in Linn county, and following in the footsteps of grandfather and father in tilling the soil of the region the former helped materially to open to civilization, Walter Pendleton of Marceline township has an interest in the county unusual in its character and basis, and embodying historical elements that in the nature of the case can appertain to but few men in any community. His grandfather sowed the seed of the present civilization of the county, and his father and himself have helped to mature and reap the crop, so far as it has advanced to the present time (1912).

James F. Pendleton, the pioneer alluded to, and his companion, William Howell, residents of Howard county, came into the Locust Creek country in 1830 on a hunting expedition. They found the country greatly in accordance with their desires and determined to return and settle on some of its fertile land. Accordingly, in the fall of 1831, they came back to the region and built the two first cabins erected within the borders of the county, as it is now, choosing their location in what is now Locust Creek township, and fixing their claim in Section 14, Township 58, Range 21, which is now the most southwestern section of that township. They built a cabin and fenced five or six acres of their land that fall, then returned to their Howard county homes. The next spring they moved their families to the new land they had selected, and thus became the first bona fide white settlers in Linn county.

Walter Pendleton was born at Laclede on August 13, 1870, and is a son of Larkin C. and Ada (Spurling) Pendleton, also natives of Missouri. The father was a carpenter and clerk in times of peace, and a

valiant soldier in the Union army for four years during the Civil War. He died in Chillicothe, Missouri, in May, 1906. The mother is still living and has her home in Marceline. They were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, but Walter is the only one of the three who resides in Linn county.

He was reared and educated in this county and began life as an apprentice to the printing trade in the office of the Marceline Journal under the instruction of Dr. Smith, who was then the proprietor of the paper. He worked at the trade until 1897, then began the farming industry, which he has conducted ever since. He is progressive and successful in his undertaking, and is generally recognized as one of the leading farmers in the township with reference to the modernness and intelligence of his methods and the breadth of view and enterprise with which he carries on his operations, keeping pace with the progress in agriculture and securing the best attainable returns from all the land he has under cultivation.

On March 10, 1897, Mr. Pendleton was united in marriage with Miss Louisa A. Wyant, a daughter of George W. and Louisa (Baughner) Wyant. They became residents of Linn county in 1855, moving to this state from Virginia, and locating in Baker township, where they owned a large tract of land. In 1889 they moved to what is now Marceline township, and here the father died in August, 1910. The mother is still living, making her home with her son-in-law, the subject of this sketch, where she enjoys the respect and regard of the people of all classes in a marked degree because of her genuine worth.

Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton have three children, their daughter Irene and their sons Cason W. and Page R. The parents belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. They are well and favorably known throughout the county and none of its citizens is more highly respected than are they. For they perform with fidelity and energy every duty they owe to their township and the surrounding country, take their part cheerfully and effectively in all projects for the betterment of their community and give helpful countenance and support to all good agencies at work among its people. In connection with the material welfare of the region in which they live, and its development and improvement, they are energetic and progressive, aiding in every way they can to promote its advancement at the most rapid rate consistent with wholesome growth and enduring benefit.

To read or reflect over the life story of this gentleman and the historical suggestions it calls up is like opening a door into an old romance or retracing the footsteps of history—not her shining footsteps which

mark her progress along the high course of great affairs, but those she has made in this region in her useful walks among the sturdy founders and builders of the county. The story and what it opens the way to, carry the mind back instinctively to the time when this was a pristine wilderness, still inhabited by its wild denizens of man and beast, and when the region was yet in its sleep of ages, awaiting the commanding might of mind to call it to arise and greet its lord, the civilization that was to come. This is an oft-told tale in American chronicles, and it is enough to allude to it here without any attempt to narrate it over again. It inevitably suggests, also, the striking contrast between that period and the present, and emphasizes anew what human enterprise has done in the way of conquest over the American wilds and the development of their resources for the benefit and service of mankind.

ALBERT P. SWAN

There is always a peculiar interest attaching to the founders of new commonwealths, counties, cities or communities. Something of pater-nity seems to belong to them, and all the subsequent achievements of what they found appears to reflect credit on them. Albert P. Swan bears this relation to the city of Marceline. He was one of its pioneer residents, helped to start it on its beneficent way of progress and of benefit to the surrounding country, aided in fencing in the land on which it stands, and took a forceful part in laying the foundations of its civic, educational and religious institutions, and he now beholds the result of the prevision and enterprise of himself and his fellows in founding the city, and sees that that result is good in every way.

Mr. Swan was born near Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, on July 17, 1842, and is a son of Avery and Catherine (Ackerman) Swan, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of the state of New York. The father was a farmer and moved from New York state to Oakland county, Michigan, when that region was still an almost unbroken wilderness. He cleared and improved a farm there, then sold it and moved to St. Clair county, where he did the same work over again. Some years later he changed his residence to Macomb county and made a new home out of another tract of the wilds. He was born in 1806 and died at Pontiac, Michigan, in 1880. The mother died near Birmingham in 1872, on September 15th. They had ten children, six sons and four daughters, and five of the number are living. John Swan, the grandfather of these children, was born and reared in Connecticut.

He became a pioneer of Michigan and died in Oakland county of that state.

Albert P. Swan was reared in Oakland and St. Clair counties, Michigan, attended the country schools and aided his father in clearing one of the two farms he redeemed from the wilderness and made valuable with improvements. After finishing his education he engaged in farming in his native state, and there he continued his operations in this useful line of endeavor until 1869, when he came to Missouri and located on the Linn county farm which is still his home. This he has improved until it is one of the best, most productive and most desirable in the county in proportion to its size, and one of its most attractive rural homes.

Mr. Swan was married on April 13, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Langworthy, a daughter of William and Lydia (Latham) Langworthy, pioneers of Michigan, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Swan have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Estella, the wife of Edward Anderson of Linn county; Kate, the widow of the late G. A. Beech; Cora, the wife of Frank Porter, also a resident of this county; Arthur L. and Alice L., twins, the latter being now the widow of the late Arthur M. Haley; and Ruth E. and Ernest W., who are living at home with their parents, with whom Mrs. Haley also dwells.

Mr. Swan gives his political faith and support to the principles of the Republican party, but he is not and never has been desirous of public office, finding plenty to occupy his time and energies in attention to the requirements of his farm and the ordinary duties of citizenship. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and earnestly interested in its work for every good purpose, as they are in all worthy undertakings and agencies for the betterment of their community and township and the substantial welfare of their residents. They are well known in all parts of the county and everywhere are highly respected.

WARD L. BALLARD

This interesting subject, who is one of the model farmers of Bucklin township, has had experience in agricultural pursuits in several different places and under widely varying circumstances. He was reared from the age of eleven years on a farm in one of the counties of this state on its southern border; he lived on and brought into market as a partially improved farm a tract of unbroken prairie in Western Kansas, and he has been one of Linn county's substantial and progressive

farmers during the last twenty-three years. If a man can learn the art of farming through study and experience in its operations Mr. Ballard ought to be a master of it, and his farm and all his work on it show that he is.

Ward L. Ballard was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on February 13, 1865, and is a son of Alexander and Eliza (Bratt) Ballard, also natives of that state. The parents moved their family to Missouri in 1876 and located at Thayer, in Linn county, where the father owned 180 acres of land, and on this they lived twenty-five years. They then moved to Brookfield in this county, and there they ended their days, the father dying on December 10, 1905, and the mother on December 10, 1910.

The father was a merchant and lumberman in Pennsylvania, but in Missouri he devoted himself wholly to farming as long as he kept up active pursuits. He and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. They had three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living, and all but one of them reside in Linn county. Joseph Ballard, grandfather of Ward L., was a farmer in Pennsylvania, where he died. His ancestors were English people, some of whom came to this country at an early date and became loyal and patriotic American citizens, as all their descendants have been, wherever they have lived and whatever their pursuits.

Ward L. Ballard was educated in the public schools and assisted his father in the work on the home farm until he was twenty-years of age. In 1885 he went to Norton county, Kansas, and took up a tract of government land, which he lived on and improved for three years, then sold it. In 1888 he returned to Missouri and bought a farm in Linn county, which is still his home and has been ever since. It comprises 230 acres, and when he purchased it was only partially developed and under cultivation. The industry and intelligence he has applied to its cultivation during the last twenty-three years have made it one of the choice farms of the township in which it is located and worthy of fair comparison with any of its size in the county.

On Jan. 11, 1888, Mr. Ballard was united in marriage with Miss Mollie Sights, a daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Wood) Sights of Linn. Six children have been born of the union, all of whom are living. They are: Vena C., Herbert R., Mabel M., Myron W., Marguerite and Edward O. They are all yet members of the parental family circle, and while aiding in the work on the farm, they also add to the attractiveness of the home as a social center and resort for the numerous friends and admiring acquaintances of the household.

The father is a Republican in political faith and allegiance, and loyal to his party and zealous in its service. But he has never sought or desired official station and has steadily preferred the freedom and independence of private life. He and the members of his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church. He takes an active interest in the improvement of his township and is considered one of its most estimable and useful citizens from every point of view.

ROBERT K. KINNEY

After living to the age of twenty-eight years in his native state of New York, and then twelve and a half years in Kansas, where he was a pioneer, Robert K. Kinney, one of the best known and most highly esteemed farmers of Bucklin township, chose Linn county, Missouri, as his home and has lived here almost thirty years. He has been a farmer here ever since his arrival in the county and has lived all the time on the farm which he now owns, occupies and cultivates. He has also mingled freely with the people of the county, borne his full share of the labor and care connected with their industries, done whatever he could to promote their welfare, and contributed in every way open to him to the progress and improvement of his township and the whole county. He is justly esteemed as a forceful and useful citizen, with an active practical and productive interest in the locality of his home and full of zeal in aiding in its advance.

Mr. Kinney was born at Toddsville, Otsego county, New York, on May 14, 1844. His father and mother, Joseph A. and Lorena (Murdoch) Kinney, were also born and reared in that state. The father was a physician and practiced his profession in his native state for a period of fifteen years, or until 1868, when he came to Missouri and bought a farm in this county seven miles north of Brookfield, on which he died in 1884, and where his wife died in 1901. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter. The daughter died some years ago. The sons are all living and all residents of Linn county, as they have been for a long time.

William Kinney, the grandfather of Robert K., was a native of Salem, Massachusetts. He moved from there to the state of New York, where he operated a distillery and a cotton mill for many years. He then moved to Kentucky and carried on his business in that state, and there he died at an advanced age, after a long and successful business career, and in the full enjoyment of the respect and good will of every-

body that knew him. For he was an upright and straightforward man in all the relations of life and made himself a very worthy and useful citizen wherever he lived.

Robert K. Kinney obtained his education at a good academy in Otsego county, New York, and after completing it engaged in the draying business until 1872. In that year he moved to Mitchell county, Kansas, where he was among the earliest settlers. He took up a tract of government land in that county and lived on and farmed and improved it for twelve and a half years. In 1884 he came to this county and bought the farm in Bucklin township on which he now resides, and which he has brought to an advanced state of improvement and productiveness. The farm comprises 112 acres and is all under skillful and studious cultivation, for Mr. Kinney is a progressive and wide-awake farmer and a thorough master of his business.

Mr. Kinney was married in the state of New York on February 23, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Hilts, a native of the same state as himself. They have had six sons and two daughters. One of the daughters has died, but all the rest of the children are living. They are: William F., James A., Robert K., Jr., Howard, Bert and Calvin, sons, and their sister Opal. All stand well in the estimation of the people who know them and are altogether worthy of the high regard in which they are held.

The father is a Republican in political faith and allegiance and has long been an active and servicable worker for his party. While living in Kansas he filled all the offices in the gift of the people of his township, and for eight years served as county clerk. He is a man of force and influence in this county, but he has never sought a political office here, having found himself always sufficiently occupied with the management of his farm and the ordinary duties of citizenship without any of the cares and responsibilities of official station or public life in any capacity. In fraternal circles he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a cordial and helpful interest in the affairs of his Lodge and those of the fraternity in general.

His long residence in the county and his public spirit in its behalf have made him well known in all parts of it and won him the regard and good will of all its people. His farm is something of a historic landmark also. The old town of Thayer, which never realized the promise of its birth, and has practically gone off the map, was laid out on this farm, and for a time the land was looked upon as very likely to become a profitable asset in the mercantile and commercial life of this part of the county. It has been profitable to Mr. Kinney, for he has

made it so by his enterprise and progressiveness, and his is now one of the choice farms of its size in Bucklin township.

REV. WALTER TORMEY

Living now retired, and enjoying a rest richly earned in many years of devotion to the welfare of his fellow men and active labor in their behalf, and crowned with the reverent regard and affectionate esteem of all who knew him, this faithful servant of the Catholic church and most worthy representative of its priesthood is peaceful, prosperous and happy in his advancing years of present worldly comfort and grateful reminiscense. He has abandoned the dusty, crowded and jostling highway of life for one of its shadiest and most agreeable by-lanes. The din of traffic and worldly strife has no longer magic for his ear. The myriad footfall on the city's stony walks is but noise or nothing to him now. He has run his race of toil or ambition, his day's work is accomplished.

Yet he is not indifferent to the welfare of his kind, but is as ever, deeply interested in all that can promote it and readily responsive to every call on him for aid in the effort to secure it. This devout, capable and conscientious "Father in Rome" is a native of Ireland, and was born in County Cavan on June 29, 1850, a son of Walter and Rose (McCormick) Tormey, who were born and reared in the same country and county as himself. The father was farmer, millwright and mill owner, and died a short time before the birth of his son. The mother lived until 1907.

Rev. Father Tormey grew to manhood in his native county. His course of instruction, after the elementary and preparatory periods, was all directed toward fitting him for his chosen work as a priest, and some time before it was completed in the merely scholastic department, he had made choice of his future home and field of operation. In 1871 he followed his desire by emigrating to the United States, and soon after his arrival in this country entered St. Bonaventure's College at Allegany, New York, as a student of theology according to the teachings of the Catholic church, and a candidate for admission to its priesthood. He was graduated from that excellent institution in June, 1874, and at once came to Missouri and located in St. Joseph.

On August 6th of that year he was ordained by Bishop Hogan and assigned to missionary work in Atchison and the adjoining counties. He built a church at Phelps and planted a colony at Irish Grove. After remaining at his first assignment three years he was called to St.



REV. WALTER TORMEY

Joseph, where he passed ten months in charge of a parish whose pastor was away on leave of absence for the benefit of his health. On December 31, 1878, he arrived in Brookfield and assumed charge of the church in that city which was founded in 1859, through the admirable zeal and industry of Bishop Hogan.

This parish at that time contained about thirty-five families, and these were not permanent residents, as the region was then in a migratory state. He succeeded, however, in maintaining the size of his congregation, even under such an unfavorable condition, as he was as zealous in securing the newcomers as he was regretful in parting with those who left, and in a short time began to show his efficiency and influence by making a steady increase in the number of his communicants.

A year or two after his arrival he founded a school, which continued in useful operation for a number of years, and in 1894, by which time the parish had increased the number of its families to one hundred, he built the present church edifice to meet the growing requirements of his congregation. His labors were arduous, and often very trying, but his industry was equal to every demand, and his patience and perseverance overcame all difficulties. The church continued to grow in membership and power, and he constantly gained in influence and popularity.

In 1908 Father Tormey retired from active church work, having been engaged in it continuously for over twenty-four years, and during almost the whole of that period in fields that were new and undeveloped, and which therefore required more than ordinary exertion, adaptability endurance and steadfastness in application. But his usefulness to the church has not been wholly expended in his own charges in its service. He has assisted very materially in building up its strength, exalting its reputation and enriching its conquests in this section of the country generally, and his name is revered among its adherents, as his fidelity, ability, devotion to duty and his high character and the value of his services entitle it to be. He is now the oldest Catholic priest in northern Missouri, except Father Kennedy, of Chillicothe in Livingston county.

CORNELIUS BUCKLEY

Although born and reared to the age of twenty years in a foreign land Cornelius Buckley of Yellow Creek township in this county, where he operates a large and productive farm, has shown his deep and abiding interests in the welfare of this country and his willingness to risk

everything in its defense in the time of war and employ all his energies for its good in time of peace. He has worked at different industries in various parts of the country, helping to magnify its industrial and commercial greatness, and when armed force threatened the destruction of the Union he took his place in the army of defense and helped to save it from that awful disaster, in which the welfare of the whole human family would have been seriously affected and human progress would have been set back and hampered for many years, if not for generations.

Mr. Buckley is a native of County Cork, Ireland, where his life began on October 23, 1834. His parents, Cornelius and Mary (Horrigan) Buckley, were also born and reared in that county. There also they were educated and married, and there they died after long years of usefulness, and their remains were buried in the soil that was hallowed by their labors. They were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter, their son Cornelius being the only one of the three now living.

He remained in his native land until he reached the age of twenty years, then came to the United States, making the trip on a sailing vessel and landing at Boston in 1854. He went at once to Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he worked in a glass factory for five years. In 1859 he came West to Rockford, Illinois, and during the next three years he farmed in the vicinity of that city. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in that company he served to the close of the Civil War, being mustered out of the army in June, 1865, with the rank of corporal and receiving his discharge in a camp near the city of Washington, after the grand review of the whole Federal army, in which he participated with what was left of his company.

During the war Mr. Buckley took part in the following battles: Coldwater, Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi; Resaca, Atlanta, Lovejoy's Station, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, Jonesboro, Fort McAllister and Savannah, Georgia; Missionary Ridge and Knoxville, Tennessee; Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina; Bentonville, North Carolina, and many minor engagements. He was in the Fifteenth army corps under General John A. Logan, and his regiment participated in some of the hardest fighting of the war. At Missionary Ridge he was wounded in the left arm.

After his discharge from the army he returned to Rockford, Illinois, and resumed his farming operations. In November, 1867, he moved to this state and took up his residence in Yellow Creek township on a farm which he then purchased and has ever since occupied as his home. His farm now comprises 550 acres, and he has the greater part

if it under cultivation. The land was unbroken prairie when he bought it, but his assiduous industry and vigor and skill in cultivating it during the last forty-four years have transformed it into a very productive and highly improved estate, with good buildings and other necessary structures, and it is now one of the most comfortable and valuable country homes in the township.

Mr. Buckley was married on September 29, 1867, to Miss Honora Power, like himself a native of County Cork, Ireland. She came to the United States in 1862 to join a sister here who was then living at Rockford, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have four children: Mary A., David J., an account of whose life will be found in this history; Cornelius, Jr., and William J. The mother is still living, as are all four of the children. All the members of the family belong to the catholic church. The father is a Democrat in political faith and allegiance and serves his party loyally and with efficiency on all occasions. He has served as township trustee and as a member of the local school board.

Mr. Buckley is well known in all parts of Linn county as an excellent farmer and a wide-awake and progressive citizen, deeply and intelligently interested in every project for the improvement of his locality and always willing to do his full share of the work necessary to promote any commendable undertaking designed to advance its welfare and enhance the substantial and enduring good if its people. Everywhere the residents of the county hold him in high esteem, and he is altogether worthy of the regard and good will they bestow upon him.

DAVID J. BUCKLEY

Having made an excellent record as a public official in different positions in the service of his county and state, and now making one equally as good as an enterprising and progressive farmer, and having in addition wrought well and successfully in business, David J. Buckley of Yellow Creek township, former sheriff of Linn county, has shown and is showing himself to be a resourceful and adaptable man, ready for any duty and well qualified for its faithful and intelligent performance.

Mr. Buckley was born in the township of his present residence on May 29, 1870, and is a son of Cornelius and Honora (Power) Buckley, a sketch of whose lives will be found in this work. He grew to manhood on his native heath and was educated in the district schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm. Until he was thirty-four years old

he remained at home and assisted his father in the labors of cultivating the farm, during the last several years of the time managing the farm on his own account and making a first rate job of it.

In 1901 he was appointed a clerk in the state legislature and served through the session of that year. In 1902 he was made assistant grain inspector from the Kansas City office, and this position he held until the spring of 1903, when he resigned it. The next year, 1904, he was elected sheriff of the county, being the only Democratic candidate who was successful in that election. He served his full term of two years and at the end of it declined a renomination for the office.

In 1907 he moved to Kansas City, this state, and accepted employment with the Kansas City Grain company as weigher and inspector of grain. At the end of eight months he resigned this position to take that of superintendent of the prison barns in Jefferson City. This place was not agreeable to him, and in February, 1909, he gave it up and turned his attention to farming, in which he has ever since been engaged. He has 148 acres of land, all under cultivation, and the farm is well improved with good buildings and other necessary structures. It is completely equipped with all necessary machinery of the most approved modern type, and the work done on it is pushed with vigor and energy and directed by intelligence and skill according to the most advanced methods of farming.

In politics Mr. Buckley is a pronounced Democrat of strong convictions and great devotion to the interests of his party. He is an active and effective worker for it in all campaigns, and has been a member of its county central committee during the last twelve years and is now the chairman of that body. He served two years as township trustee, an equal length of time as constable, and has been influential in the councils of his party from his early manhood. In church relations he is a Catholic and in fraternal life a Knight of Columbus. He takes an active and serviceable part in the work of each of these organizations, and his membership in them is highly valued by their other members.

On September 8, 1906, Mr. Buckley was united in marriage with Miss Nell Bowyer, a daughter of Thomas B. and Mary A. (Alexander) Bowyer of Linnens, whose lives are briefly given in a sketch of them in another part of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have two children, their daughter Honora C. and their son John B. The father is well and favorably known throughout the county and in many parts of the state beyond its borders, and everywhere he enjoys the respect and regard of the people in a marked degree because of his genuine worth as a man and citizen.

THOMAS B. GLASGOW

Although a native of the agricultural county of Chariton in this state, and reared on a farm with no pressing desire to seek any other occupation than that of his forefathers for several generations, Thomas B. Glasgow, one of the best and best known farmers of Yellow Creek township in this county, has had a life of considerable adventure and excitement at times. He has farmed, he has freighted across the plains into the mining regions, and he has lived in a mining camp and been engaged in mining. After it all he returned to farming and has followed that pursuit on the land which he now cultivates and has without interruption for nearly forty-six years.

Mr. Glasgow's life began on July 25, 1844, on his father's farm in Chariton county, and on another belonging to his father in Iowa he lived and worked and attended the country schools until he reached the age of eighteen, having about the same experiences and opportunities as the sons of other farmers in the neighborhood. He is a son of Marmaduke and Elizabeth (Kinney) Glasgow, who came to this state from Richland county, Ohio, making the trip by the river route, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri, and arriving at their destination in 1839. The father was a farmer in his native state, and he engaged in the same pursuit in this state.

After a residence of about five years in Chariton, and soon after the birth of Thomas, the family moved to a farm near Centreville, Iowa, the county seat of Appanoose county in that state. This farm the father bought after selling the one he owned in Chariton county in this state. The mother died on the Iowa farm in 1852, and sometime afterward the father married again. He died in 1857. He was the father of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are now deceased but Thomas and his sister, Mrs. Mattie Sevier, who is also a resident of Linn county. The father was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and prominent as a leader in its work.

His son Thomas even in his youth took up the battle of life for himself and ever since has made his own way in the world. In 1862, when he was but eighteen years of age, he engaged in freighting across the plains to Denver, and after following this line of adventurous and often hazardous work for a time, toiled in the mines at Central City, Colorado, in the hope of making a strike and a fortune. But he was not successful in the measure of his hopes and desires, and in 1866 determined to return to farming. The quiet life on a good farm wore a winning smile for him after a few years of the loneliness and danger and hardship of

the plains and the high excitement and no less peril of the mining camp.

Accordingly he came back to Missouri and bought a portion of his farm of 880 acres in Yellow Creek township, Linn county. Here he has lived and been energetically and profitably engaged in farming ever since, increasing his acreage and enlarging his operations as he has prospered, and finally making himself one of the leading and most extensive farmers in his township. He has his farm well improved and under an advanced state of cultivation and productiveness, all of which is the result of his own energy, industry and excellent management of his affairs.

On June 11, 1875, Mr. Glasgow was married to Miss Emma Anderson, a daughter of John and Mary (Hubbard) Anderson. Two children have been born of the union: Ora B., who is now the wife of Thomas Stauber of St. Catharine, Linn county, and Cora E., who is now the wife of Lawrence Miller of St. Catharine, a sketch of whom will be found in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

WILLIAM G. HUGHES

Although born and reared in Missouri, William G. Hughes, the present postmaster of Bucklin, has lived in Linn county only sixteen years, but during the whole of his residence in the county has been in business as a leading druggist and conducting the oldest and one of the best established commercial emporiums in the city of his residence at this time. He located in Bucklin on August 14, 1896, and at once bought the pharmacy of W. E. Shook, the first started in the city, and one that has long enjoyed a large trade and great popularity.

Mr. Hughes was born at New Cambria, Macon county, Missouri, on March 23, 1876. He is a son of Hugh H. and Rachel (Williams) Hughes, natives of Wales, the father born at Garthbeibias Dalmaen Parish, in Montgomeryshire, where, for a number of years he was engaged in farming. He came to the United States on May 16, 1841, and first located at Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, where he and his wife were married in September, 1860. They moved to Missouri in 1869 and took up their residence in New Cambria, Macon county, where the father continued his farming operations until his death in August, 1899. The mother died there in 1885.

They had five sons and one daughter, all of whom are now deceased but two of the sons, Hoovey W., of New Cambria and our subject. The

father was a vocalist and taught singing for over thirty years. His father, whose name was also Hugh Hughes, was born in the same shire as his son, and came to the United States in 1841. He was born in 1790 and died on his farm in Pennsylvania in 1866, at the age of seventy-six and highly respected by all who knew him.

William G. Hughes grew to manhood and obtained his academic education at New Cambria, attending the common schools. He began making his own living by clerking in a dry goods store for a short time after leaving school. In 1894, when he was eighteen years of age, he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, but was able to remain but one year. Thereafter he worked in East St. Louis for a short time, then went back to the farm and remained until August, 1896, when he came to Bucklin and purchased the drug business which he is still conducting, as has been stated.

On January 22, 1905, he was appointed postmaster of Bucklin, and he has held the office continuously from then to the present time. He has also served as alderman and city assessor one term each, and made a record that was highly commended by the people of the city in each of these offices, as he is doing in that of postmaster. He is conscientious, painstaking and zealous in attention to his official duties, giving every detail of his office his personal care, with as much fidelity and assiduity as he displays in his private business.

Mr. Hughes has been an active and effective working member of the Republican party from the dawn of his manhood. He is also a member of the Order of Freemasons, the Order of Elks and the Order of Odd Fellows, and takes an earnest interest in the work of each of his lodges. He was married on June 10, 1905, to Miss Frances M. Riley, a daughter of Jasper J. and Miriam (Harper) Riley of Richmond in Ray county, this state. Mr. Hughes is a very active and progressive man in regard to the improvement of the community in which he lives, and is universally esteemed by all classes of its people as one of their most worthy and estimable citizens from every point of view, and he is altogether deserving of the rank he holds in the public mind.

DR. WILLIAM B. SCOTT

For about twenty three years busily engaged in an active and extensive practice as a physician and surgeon, and the representative of the third generation of his family as residents of Linn county. Dr. William B. Scott of Bucklin has a special interest in this part of the state,

and by his skill and industry in his profession and his high character as a man and usefulness in many ways as a citizen, has endeared himself to the people who have had the benefit of his services, and still have it, and won their esteem to a very unusual degree.

The doctor is a native of Bucklin township, in which almost the whole of his life to this time has been passed, having been born at the old town of Wyandotte on January 8, 1865, the place of his birth before the founding of Bucklin being the only town or semblance of a town within the present limits of the township. It was only a hamlet, and has no present existence save in the memory of the early residents of this section, its site having long been a well improved farm. It is a scene of prosperity and productiveness now, but "all its charms" as a town have fled as completely as those of "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain," which has been so beautifully emblamed in Goldsmith's undying song.

Dr. Scott is a son of Charles and Susan (Wyatt) Scott, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. The father came to this state and county with his parents, Bazwell and Clarinda (Carter) Scott, from Virginia in 1855. The family located at Wyandott, where Bazwell Scott became widely known and prominent in the affairs of the township of Yellow Creek, of which Bucklin township was then a part. He engaged in mercantile business there and also cultivated a farm. He was a man of considerable force of character, but held on to customs with great tenacity, once making a trip to his old home in what is now West Virginia on horseback because he was afraid to travel on a railroad. He and his wife were the parents of two sons and eight daughters who grew to maturity. The parents died at Wyandotte and their remains were buried there.

Their son Charles, the doctor's father, also became a farmer near Wyandott, and later kept a general store at Bucklin. He served the community for some years as street commissioner, and died in Bucklin on March 18, 1911. His widow and their four living sons are residents of this county. One other son was born in the family, but he died a number of years ago. The mother is now well advanced in years but still hale and energetic, exhibiting yet much of the spirit of the pioneers, and highly esteemed as one of the most sterling of them in this part of the country.

Dr. Scott grew to manhood in Linn county and obtained the foundation of his academic education in its public schools. He also attended the Kirksville State Normal School, and after leaving it taught school

two years. In 1886 he began studying medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. J. C. Scott, at St. Catharine, and the next year entered the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis as a student. He was graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1889 and at once began practicing his profession at Bucklin, where he remained continuously until 1901. In that year he went to Oklahoma and for a period of about 10 months held a claim on a tract of government land, but while there also engaged in practice.

In 1902 he returned to Bucklin, and there he has made his home ever since. From 1892 to 1901 he was in the drug trade in Bucklin, but since his return he has devoted himself exclusively to his practice, which has been sufficient in its demands to take all his time and attention. He is still an industrious and reflective student of his profession, keeping in touch with its best literature and availing himself of all means of his command to improve his knowledge of it in theory and practice. He is an active and attentive member of the American Medical Association and the State, County and Grand River Medical societies, securing what information he can from each and contributing to the interest and value of their proceedings in response to every demand they make upon him.

In 1910 the doctor was appointed surgeon for the railroads at Bucklin, and has since held that important and highly useful position and performed its duties with satisfaction to the railroad companies and the general public, and he has also continued his general practice with great industry and zealous attention to its needs. He does not, however, neglect the duties of citizenship and takes part in political affairs as a firm and faithful adherent of the Democratic party. As such he was elected county coroner in 1892 and held the office until 1894. During his tenure of it he conducted the inquest on the Meeks family and secured the first evidence against the Taylor boys. For details of this case consult the general history of Linn county in another part of this volume. He was also appointed local register of the state board of health in 1910, and is still holding that very needful and serviceable position.

Dr. Scott was married on April 10, 1894, to Miss Laura Bell, who is also a native of this county. They have three children, their daughters May and Cora Bell and their son William B., Jr. In the fraternal life of the community the doctor has many connections, being a member of the Masonic Order, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the

Royal Neighbors of America. He takes an earnest interest and an active part in the work of each of these fraternities.

COL. THADDEUS J. STAUBER

(Deceased)

A minister of the gospel for many years until his voice failed him, and even after that disaster giving considerable time and attention to evangelical work in the locality of his home; a gallant and intrepid Union soldier during the Civil War, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by the value and fidelity of his services; a farmer in St. Charles county of this state for a time; a vigorous and prolific editor of an influential paper, and then, until the end of his life one of the leading farmers of Yellow Creek township in this county, the late Col. Thaddeus Stauber was a very useful man in many localities and in a variety of serviceable occupations, in all of which he was true to every duty.

Colonel Stauber was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on April 25, 1825, and was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (McCord) Stauber, also natives of that state. The father was a manufacturing hatter and carried on an enterprise in that line at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, for many years. He moved to Missouri in 1866 and located in this county on a farm one mile and a half north of St. Catharine, where he lived about fifteen years. At the end of that period he changed his residence to Topeka, Kansas, and there he died. His wife died in Scotland county, this state. They had four sons and four daughters who grew to maturity, but none of them resides in Linn county at this time (1912).

Thaddeus J. Stauber was reared in his native county and prepared himself for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. For some years he was attached to the Baltimore conference of that denomination and filled appointments under its assignment. In 1853 he went to the Berryville, Virginia, circuit, where he remained engaged in the active work of the ministry for one year, then lost his voice and was compelled to retire from the service of the church for a time. In 1858 he came to Missouri and took up his residence on a farm near Flint Hill in St. Charles county, which he cultivated two years, and at the same time rendered the community surrounding him good service as a local preacher.

In 1859 he took charge of the Troy Citizen in Troy, the county

seat of the adjoining county of Lincoln, and this newspaper he edited and published until the beginning of the Civil War. He was ardently attached to the Union and when armed hostilities threatened its dismemberment he felt it his duty to go to its defense. Accordingly, in the fall of 1861 he enlisted under Col. John B. Henderson and was stationed in Pike county. A short time afterward he was appointed provost marshal of Calloway county.

While performing the duties of this office he was taken prisoner by a company of bushwhackers, but made his escape from them and then determined to raise a regiment of his own. With this end in view he came to Linn county and recruited the Forty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel, and which he served in that position to the close of the war, when he was mustered out of the service with the rank that had been conferred upon him when he raised the regiment.

In 1865, after his discharge from the army, he returned to this county and bought 140 acres of land in Yellow Creek township, to which he moved his family the next year. He resided on this farm until his death on September 4, 1893, and raised it to a high state of improvement and productiveness, making it one of the best and most attractive farms of its size in the township of its location. For he farmed as he preached and fought with all his faculties alert and studious of his work and all his powers energetically employed in performing it.

Col. Stauber was married on October 24, 1854, to Miss Margaret Burwell, a native of Virginia. They had six children, four of whom are living: Ralph O., who is a lawyer in St. Joseph, Missouri; Edward B., who is a resident of the state of Idaho; Nannie B., who is now the wife of C. Maddox of this county; and Thomas M., who is engaged in farming in Linn county. The mother is still living and has her home at the old homestead.

Colonel Stauber was a firm and faithful Republican in his political faith and attachment, and an ardent and efficient worker for the good of his party. He was chosen as its candidate to represent Linn county in the state legislature in 1869, and made an excellent record for good service in that body. He always had the enduring welfare of Linn county and his state at heart, and suffered nothing to divert him from striving to promote that, without regard to personal or other considerations. He was a Freemason in fraternal relations and continued in the work of his church as a local preacher until a few years before his death. Throughout Linn county he was well and favorably known and

everybody had the highest respect for him and warm admiration of his abilities and his worth and usefulness as a man and citizen.

GEORGE A. HALEY

Although not a native of Linn county or the state of Missouri, or even of the United States, George A. Haley, one of the leading farmers of Marceline township, has been a resident of the county for over forty-one years, and all of the time on the farm on which he now lives. He is one of the few and fast-fading old settlers of this locality who are left to tell the story of the early days, when he, with others, laid the foundations of the present civilization and industrial and mercantile development, as he came to this region soon after Marceline was laid out and started on its career of startling progress and rapid growth.

Mr. Haley was born in Ontario county, province of Ontario, Canada, on October 3, 1843. He is a brother of Dr. Robert Haley of Brookfield, in a sketch of whose life, to be found elsewhere in this volume, the family history is given. In his native country the young Canadian reached his maturity and obtained his education, finishing at first rate schools in Toronto, and after leaving school he farmed in Ontario until 1870. In that year he moved to this state and located on a tract of 190 acres of wild land in what is now Marceline township, which he bought.

His subsequent years in the county have been devoted to improving this land, bringing it to an advanced state of productiveness, equipping it with everything required for its best cultivation and enriching it with a comfortable dwelling, commodious barns and all the other structures needed for the proper use and development of its resources. He has applied his energies to these demands in all their phases and features, and has thereby made his farm one of the most valuable and desirable in the township of its location, and one that is a fair representative of the best and most valuable in the county.

Mr. Haley was married on April 14, 1867, to Miss Hannah McKenzie, like himself, a native of Canada, where the nuptials were solemnized. They have had two children, their daughter Margaret, who is living at home with her parents, and their son Arthur M., who has died. He grew to manhood, and at the time of his death was the husband of an estimable lady, whose maiden name was Alice Swan. The mother of these children died in the year 1906.

In politics Mr. Haley is a loyal and devoted member of the Democratic party, adhering to it under the conviction that its principles are

the best for the country, and embody the best theory and the most satisfactory guarantee of good government. He has no political ambition on his own part, and no desire whatever for public office of any kind. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in all the good work it undertakes for the benefit of his community he has an earnest interest and an active part.

Mr. Haley has been earnest in his desire and sedulous in his efforts to aid in promoting the substantial and enduring welfare of his township and county, and to this end has never stayed his hand when good work in their behalf was to be done. Whatever the project, if it involved advancement for the people, he has been at the front with good advice and ready assistance, and the other residents of the locality have witnessed his public spirit and have not withheld their commendation of it, and his generous devotion to the public weal in all respects. They look upon him as one of their most progressive, useful and representative citizens, and they esteem him cordially in accordance with this estimate.

LAWRENCE MILLER

Not far beyond the full maturity of his manhood in years, but ripe in business training and experience, Lawrence Miller, one of the leading merchants of Linn county, with a large and active general store in the town of St. Catharine, is a very useful, public spirited and progressive citizen and one of the best known and most highly esteemed men in this part of the state of Missouri. While not a native of Linn county, he has lived in it from the time when he was four years old and been in business among its people continuously for nearly fifteen years. The strong regard felt for him is therefore based on a thorough knowledge of his worth, and the wide popularity he enjoys is due to his genial nature, his warm interest in the welfare of his township and county and his energy in striving to promote it.

Mr. Miller was born in Miami county, Indiana, on July 1, 1877. His parents, George B. and Nancy E. (Petty) Miller, are also natives of that state, the father having been born in Miami county in 1841 and the mother in Wabash county in 1847. The father grew to manhood in his native state and began life as a farmer there. In 1862 he enlisted as a soldier for the Union in Company H, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served to the end of the war and was then discharged with the rank of corporal, to which he was promoted

for the excellence of his service and his strict fidelity to duty on all occasions, on the battlefield and off.

His regiment was in the very thick of the fight during almost all of the four years' conflict and he saw a great deal of active service. He saw and partook of all the horrors of the deluge of death at Gettysburg, was with Sherman in his historic march to the sea, and participated in many other renowned engagements of the momentous sectional strife which so nearly rent our stricken land asunder and cost so much in blood and treasure, but which settled forever some of the most troublesome problems of statecraft our country has ever known.

In 1867 he came to this county and engaged in farming until 1873. In that year he returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1881 and followed the same pursuit. In the year last mentioned he again became a resident of Linn county, and came to stay, as he bought a farm in Locust Creek township, which he lived on and farmed until 1897. In that year, in association with his son Lawrence, he started the mercantile enterprise at St. Catharine which the latter is now conducting on his own account, having bought the business from his father in 1901.

The father was postmaster of St. Catharine seven years, and always, from the time of his second arrival in the county, has been a man of prominence and influence in its affairs, political and material. He is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. They are now living retired in Brookfield, with three sons and four daughters alive devoted to their welfare and zealous in doing them reverence and augmenting their happiness. The grandfather, Miller, was born and reared in Kentucky and moved from that state to Indiana at an early date, and there he died.

Lawrence Miller grew from the age of four years to manhood in Linn county and was educated in its public schools. He assisted his father on the home farm until 1897, when together they inaugurated the general merchandising enterprise at St. Catharine which is still in the family name. The father and son conducted the business together for six years. The son then bought the father's interest in the business, and since that time he has carried it on alone, as has been stated.

The progress of the firm in trade and the expansion of its business were such that in 1908 it was obliged to secure more commodious and convenient quarters, and in that year the present store building, which is 30 by 90 feet in dimensions, was erected to meet the requirements. Since then the growth in business has steadily continued, and it now

amounts to over \$30,000 a year. The territory covered by the trade has greatly enlarged, the reputation of the store in the mercantile world has risen to a high point, its popularity has extended widely and been considerably intensified, and the number of its patrons has increased by leaps and bounds from year to year. For it is conducted on an elevated plane of integrity, progressiveness and consideration for the wants of the purchasing public in every respect.

Mr. Miller was married on December 27, 1899, to Miss Cora E. Glasgow, a native of this county and the daughter of Thomas and Emma (Anderson) Glasgow, early settlers in the county, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children, their sons Thomas Ole and Lawrence E., who are now attending school. Politically the head of the house is a Democrat, firm in his convictions and true and loyal to his party. He has served six years as township trustee, and so widely cared for the interests of the township and its residents that his work in the office is held in the highest appreciation. His only affiliation in the fraternal life of the community is with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Yoemen. His rank as a merchant is high; his usefulness as a citizen is pronounced, and his life as a man is above reproach. The people of the whole county esteem him in accordance with this estimate, and know that he is worthy of it.

DR. JOHN C. SCOTT

(Deceased)

In the death of the late Dr. John C. Scott, who departed this life on March 14, 1905, at the age of sixty-five years, Linn county lost one of its leading physicians and most active and useful citizens. He had been a resident of the county for fifty-one years, and had practiced his profession among its residents for thirty-seven. He also owned a fine farm of 148 acres near the town of St. Catharine, and in that town he had a fine residence on one of the principal streets. In addition to his lucrative practice and profitable farming operations he was largely engaged in raising live stock for the general markets.

Dr. Scott was born on June 14, 1840, in Tazewell county, Virginia, and was a son of Bazwell and Marinda (Carter) Scott. He obtained his academic education at Mount Pleasant College, which is located at Huntsville in Randolph county, this state, and became a resident of Linn county in 1854. For a number of years after locating in this

county he was engaged in farming. When he determined to study medicine and make the practice of that science his chief work for the rest of his life, he entered Keokuk (Iowa) University, and from that institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1868. He at once began the practice of his profession in this county, and here he continued it until his death.

Dr. Scott rose to prominence and influence in his work in the county, serving as the secretary of the Linn County Medical Society for a time and as county coroner for some years, being first elected to this office in 1880. He pursued a post graduate course in special training at Rush Medical College in Chicago and was always a diligent student of the best literature of his profession and a keen reasoner on its manifestations in his practical work, and in addition was ever willing to communicate the information he possessed to his professional brethren, although modest and unassuming in doing so. They esteemed him highly, as did the people of the whole county, both as a physician and as a man and citizen.

The doctor was a Freemason in fraternal life and a Democrat in politics. But while he was loyal to his party and at all times desirous of its success, he never sought any of its honors or emoluments for himself. His religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he was a devout and consistent member for many years. He also took a cordial and very helpful interest in the lodge in the Masonic order of which he was so long a valued member.

Dr. Scott was married on July 27, 1875, to Miss Eliza A. Williams, who was born in Chariton county, this state, on November 27, 1852. She is a daughter of Nathaniel L. and Clarinda (Vance) Williams, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri of German ancestry. Mrs. Scott's grandfather, William Williams, came to Old Chariton in Chariton county among the first settlers in that locality. He died there in 1861. Dr. and Mrs. Scott were the parents of four children, all of whom are living: Florence A., who is now the wife of E. E. Rouse, of Kansas City, Missouri; Minnie M., who is now the wife of Mark Wigle and lives at Cameron in Clinton county, this state; and Everett E. and Grace M., who are still residing at home with their mother. She is one of the most esteemed matrons in the community of her home, in which she has always taken a lively and serviceable interest in connection with every department of its intellectual, moral, material and social life, giving a fine example of elevated womanhood and usefulness to the people living around her.



REV. PETER J. CULLEN

REV. PETER J. CULLEN

Genial, whole-souled and companionable, with a hearty welcome and an open hand for all comers, whether of his faith or not; yet with a stern and unrelenting sense of duty in his sacred office and all that pertains to it; always as ready to reprove error as he is to commend upright living, and as forceful in one as he is gracious and cordial in the other; with a high order of business capacity also, and great industry in the use of it, Rev. Peter J. Cullen, pastor of the Catholic church in Marceline enjoys great and wide-spread popularity and is richly deserving of it. His place in the regard of the whole people of Linn county is an elevated one, and it is firmly established, for he is one of the best citizens of this section of the country and has shown that he is genuine in every way.

Father Cullen was born in County Cavan, Ireland, on January 9, 1856. He is a son of James and Ellen (Cullen) Cullen, also natives of County Cavan in the Emerald Isle, where the father was a farmer, carpenter and loom maker. They were the parents of four sons and five daughters, four of whom, two of the sons and two of the daughters, became residents of the United States.

Rev. Peter J. Cullen was reared in his native land and obtained his education there, both academic and clerical. He attended the National school of the country, then pursued a four year's course in Latin at St. Bernard's College, from which he was graduated with the honors of his class. After leaving this institution he located in Dublin, and during the next five years was a student at All Hallows College near that city, an institution devoted to foreign mission work, and to training students for the priesthood in that department of the church's undertakings. He was graduated from this college in 1879, and was ordained as a priest in June of that year. In the September following he came to this country and proceeded direct to St. Joseph, Missouri.

After passing a year in the cathedral in St. Joseph, and one at St. Patrick's church in that city, he worked six months in the counties to the north. At the end of that period he was assigned to the church at Weston, where he remained two years. From Weston he was transferred to Liberty in Clay county, and there he was busily employed in his beneficent duties of looking after the spiritual welfare of his parish and building up its material interests for fourteen years. During this period he also built the church edifice at Excelsior Springs.

In November, 1897, Father Cullen was sent to Marceline as the successor of Rev. Thomas J. Burke, and he has been located in that city

ever since. He also has charge of the church at Bucklin. During his pastorate at Marceline Father Cullen has vastly improved the church property at a cost of over \$3,000, the improvements including new walks in the grounds and around them, electric lights and other modern requirements: Soon after his arrival he also bought land and laid it out for a cemetery, the first one in the city. Since coming to this city he has administered the rite of baptism to 267 persons and added to the church membership considerably. There are now over eighty families belonging to the church as regular communicants, and the progress is still going on at a healthy and gratifying rate, in both Marceline and Bucklin.

These are but logical results of Father Cullen's great industry and influence. He is an indefatigable worker, he understands human nature, and he is devoted to the interests he has in charge. He therefore succeeds in what he undertakes, because he omits no effort necessary to success, and laughs at obstacles to his purposes, often turning them to his service by the force of his determined and unyielding will. He is also an accomplished and impressive speaker, with a thorough mastery of the teachings of the church and great power and eloquence in presenting and advocating them. Out of the sacred desk he is a lover of good-fellowship in the best sense of the term, and under all circumstances he is a high-minded, progressive and deeply patriotic American citizen. These qualities of mind and heart have given him a strong hold on the confidence and regard of the people, without regard to creed or church connection, and been of great service to him in many ways. His church has nowhere a man better adapted to the situation in which it has placed him, and Linn county has no better citizen, as the united voice of its residents of all classes cheerfully and admiringly attests.

Father Cullen's pastoral duties have not been allowed to absorb the whole of his time and attention, although they are never neglected or slighted in the least degree, however great their exactions. But he has literary ability of a high order, and he has used it with great skill and decided benefit to thousands of people who have had the advantage of following his strong and fluent pen. He has written two forcible books of an argumentative character on subjects pertinent to his regular work, and they are considered by excellent judges very convincing in their logic, pleasing in their style and helpful in their effect.

One of these books is entitled "A Guide to the True Faith," and the other "Socialism and the Christian Religion." Each has been highly commended by the press and scholastics in many parts of the country. Some of the press notices of the first are as follows: *Public*

Opinion says of it: "It is written with a good spirit and a clear, direct and fascinating style." *Church News* declares: "It is full of valuable information for Catholics as well as non-Catholics." The *Baltimore American* calls it: "A plain, practical exposition of the doctrines of the Catholic Church intended for all those who are desirous to know its true belief." The *Philadelphia Ledger* says: "The author speaks from the standpoint of a faithful parish priest rather than as a casuist. His arguments are such as will reach the understanding of open-minded Americans desirous of maintaining loyalty to their country and their church."

The work entitled "Socialism and the Christian Religion" has received many favorable notices, some of which follow. Father Lambert, in the *New York Freeman Journal*, says of it: "It is an excellent little book and most opportune. It is for the workingman, weary and dissatisfied, who is ready to give a willing ear to the delusive promises of Socialism that Father Cullen has written his book. And it is the book that the puzzled toiler needs." *Ave Maria* analyzes it in this language: "The author discusses, with admirable lucidity and force, the nature of Socialism; its aims and purposes; the banefulness of its teachings and doctrines on religion, morality and justice; and the manifold evil consequences that would inevitably ensue from its adoption."

In addition to these serious works Father Cullen has written a number of poems, some lyrical, some didactic, some ardently patriotic in spirit and expression, and some in the form of hymns which breath the very essence of sacred devotion. Many of these poems have been published in local papers and many have reached the broader field of periodical embalmment. All have been received with favor and augmented the reputation of their author, whose pen is as graceful at the shrine of the Muses as it is vigorous in the domain of the logicians or that of the theologians.

J. CAMPBELL LAWSON

The pioneer grocer of Bucklin and engaged in his present line of trade in that town almost continuously for twenty-four years, J. Campbell Lawson has become thoroughly familiar with the needs of the community in his department of mercantile enterprise. As he has been studious of his business in all its phases and features, studying the markets as zealously as he does the wants of his patrons, he is able to meet

the requirements of his trade in a way that gives great satisfaction to the public and is profitable to him at the same time.

county, Missouri, on July 1, 1861. His parents were Harvey and Ruth (Chaffin) Lawson, natives of North Central Tennessee, where the father was born in 1818 and the mother in 1820. The father was a clergyman of the Christian church and a blacksmith by trade. He and his wife came to Linn county in 1852 and located three miles north and west of Bucklin, where they lived three years, then moved to Macon county. In 1865 they returned to Bucklin, and here they passed the remainder of their days, the mother dying in 1904 and the father in 1905. They had four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living, J. Campbell and two of his sisters being residents of Linn county.

In addition to being a minister of the gospel the father was also a farmer, and as he was eloquent and impressive in the pulpit, so was he also very practical, progressive and successful on his farm. For a year and a half during the Civil War he was chaplain of the Forty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and in times of peace he took a cordial and helpful interest in the affairs of the state. He was one of the founders of the State Normal School at Kirksville, and was widely known throughout Missouri because of his devotion to the general welfare of the people, especially in connection with the cause of public education and the spread of the Christian religion, in both of which he took a very active part.

J. Campbell Lawson was about four years old when his parents brought him to Bucklin, and he has lived in that town ever since except for about three years. He obtained his education in the district schools of the town, and when he completed their course of instruction engaged in railroad construction work as a bridge carpenter on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, for which he worked some seven years. From early life, however, he had a desire for mercantile pursuits, and at the end of the period mentioned he determined to gratify that desire.

In 1888 he opened a grocery store at Bucklin, which he conducted for a number of years. He was then absent from this part of the county for three years, but at the end of that period returned to Bucklin, where he has been occupied in his former business ever since. He has been very attentive to his business and it has prospered. But he has not allowed it to absorb all his time and attention. Other business interests in the community have also had the benefit of his intelligence, enterprise and breadth of view in their management, as he has been for some years a director of the Citizens Bank and of the Bucklin Coal

Company, serving the latter also as treasurer for some time and holding that office at present.

Mr. Lawson was married on April 16, 1890, to Miss Belle Howe, a daughter of James Howe, a pioneer of Linn county and county judge for a considerable time. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson have two children, their son Ralph and their daughter Frances. The father is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World in fraternal relations, stands well socially, has a high rank among business men and is regarded wherever he is known as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Bucklin township and Linn county.

MICHAEL A. COFFMAN

A well-fixed farmer on the fertile and fruitful land of Linn county, who has his business well in hand and prosecutes it with vigor and intelligence is in a comfortable condition in a worldly way, and almost beyond the reach of adversity. Moreover, his occupation is one that keeps him in close touch with Nature, the source and inspiration of all life, makes him independent of the rise and fall of political parties, the uncertainties and hazards of commercial life, and all the various and disturbing contentions among men. It makes and keeps him a veritable king in his own dominion, but without any of the fuss and artificial restraints, the trappings and gauds, the atmosphere of hypocrisy and pretense, and the other disagreeable attendants of royalty in the realms of state craft and government, where ambition is the ruling passion and power the prize sought.

Michael A. Coffman, one of the best known and most progressive farmers in the neighborhood of Marceline, is a man of this type and enjoys his membership in the class. He is a wide-awake and enterprising farmer, up to date in his methods, winning good returns for his labor, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his friends and acquaintances, and relying on his own resources for his advancement in life. He was born on March 2, 1861, in what is now West Virginia, but was then a part of the Old Dominion. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Harr) Coffman, were also natives of that state, born and reared in Taylor county.

The father was a blacksmith and farmer. He moved his family to Missouri in 1868 and located on a tract of unbroken prairie in Knox county. This he lived on and improved until 1891. He is now a resident of Clark county, where he and his wife dwell together in a pleas-

ant home. They have had eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Four of the sons and three of the daughters are living, two in Linn county, Michael and his brother James M., the latter residing at Marceline.

Mr. Coffman was seven years old when his parents moved from West Virginia to Missouri, and from then until he was twenty he remained at home. He attended the district school in the neighborhood of the home farm, aided in breaking up its stubborn glebe and reducing it to systematic productiveness and bore his part in all its laborious requirements. At the age of twenty he went to Wisconsin to begin the battle of life on his own account, but after an experience of two years in that state he returned to his Missouri home, where he passed one year more, or a part of one.

In 1883 he went to Virginia City, Montana, and in the vicinity of that then busy mining camp became possessed of and operated a cattle and horse ranch. The country was wild; Indians and beasts of prey were still abundant in it; transportation facilities were meager; the ordinary comforts of life were often difficult to get, and the experience was one of hardship and hazard. But he remained ten years and in spite of all the unfavorable conditions was successful in his undertaking.

But he grew tired of the wild existence, and in 1893 returned to this state and bought a farm in Linn county. On this he has since lived and labored with sedulous and well-applied industry, keeping pace with the progress in his calling and making himself one of the best farmers in his township and his farm one of its most valuable and attractive rural homes. His efforts are directed by intelligence secured in a close and careful study of his work, his land as to its requirements and possibilities, and the varying state of the markets with reference to products and desires. He is therefore always at the door of opportunity with his output, and it is always saleable and has good value, while every acre of his land is made to yield its full tribute to his industry.

Mr. Coffman was married on January 12, 1884, to Miss Lotie Buford, a daughter of James and Mattie (Glasscock) Buford, early settlers in Knox county, this state. Two children have been born of the union, but only one of them, a son named Earl M. Coffman, is living. The father is a Democrat in politics, but he has never filled or sought a political office of any kind, and is not an active partisan beyond performing faithfully the duties of good citizenship as a voter. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his

wife is a member of the Baptist church, which he also attends. He is well known in the county and is everywhere highly esteemed.

ALONZO WITHERS

Having devoted the greater part of his life and energy to farming on an extensive scale, and also having given time and attention to profitable merchandising during the last twenty-three years, in connection with his farming operations, Alonzo Withers, of Marceline, has been a useful factor in the growth and development of this part of the state, a considerable contributor to its industrial and mercantile activity and influence, and a force of potency in its civic and social life.

While not a native of Linn county, Mr. Withers has passed a large part of his life within its borders and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of its people. He had nothing to learn of this spirit when he came among them, for he was never remote from them and had no predilections in favor of other sections of the country to overcome. He was born, reared and educated in the adjoining county of Chariton, where his life began on May 16, 1855, and since its founding in 1888 he has lived at Marceline.

Mr. Withers is the son of Arthur and Purlina (Hays) Withers, natives of Madison county, Kentucky. The father was a millwright and cabinet maker, and also followed farming. He came to Missouri about the year 1830 and located in Chariton county twenty miles north of Brunswick. There he took up government land, which he lived on, improved and farmed until his death in 1879. The mother died in 1880. They were the parents of six sons and six daughters, only five of whom are living, Alonzo and four of his sisters. The father took an active interest in public affairs, and for many years served his township as a justice of the peace, and also filled other township offices.

Alonzo Withers still owns the old family homestead in Chariton county on which he was reared and from which he was sent to the neighboring district school. He taught school for ten years and at the same time was engaged in farming. For a short time he also kept a store at Westville. In 1888, when the foundation of Marceline was laid, and the promise of its rapid growth and coming importance as a mercantile center engaged general attention in this part of the state, he located there and opened a drug store with general merchandise as a part of his stock in trade. That city has been his home and the seat of

his operations ever since, but he has continued to superintend the work on his farms, which comprise 320 acres.

Mr. Withers was married on August 17, 1879, to Miss Nanny D. Akers, a daughter of Simon P. and Catherine E. Akers, who came to Missouri from Virginia about 1840, and were among the early arrivals in this part of the state. Five children have been born in the Withers household: James A., Emma H., and Simon P., who have died, and Alonzo T. and Catherine, who are still at home with their parents.

While Mr. Withers feels a deep and patriotic interest in public affairs, and gives them a good citizen's attention, he has no ambition for prominence in the management of them and has never sought or desired a public office of any kind. He believes in and votes with the Democratic party, but is not an active partisan in the sense of being a campaign worker. He does not hide his hand in this respect, but neither does he flourish it in any ostentatious way. His impulse and incitement in the matter is the good of his county, state and country, and in working for this in his quiet way he fulfills his duty as a citizen and meets his obligation to his fellow men. In all matters of public improvement he is deeply interested and manifests his interest in active support of all worthy undertakings which have the public welfare in view.

HON. EMMETT B. FIELDS

Although born on a farm in Sullivan county, this state, former Senator Emmett B. Fields, now a resident of Browning, has passed almost the whole of his life to the present time (1912) in Linn county, and for many years has been prominent in its civil, social, professional and political activities. He has been called by the people to several offices of responsibility and high trust, and has been commended by all classes for the excellence of his record in each. He finally received from Linn county the highest political honor it alone could bestow by his election to the state senate, and to emphasize their approval of his course in that body, the people of the county re-elected him to it twice, the full extent of his tenure of the office of senator being three terms, or twelve years.

The senator's life began on January 24, 1863, and he is a son of Patterson and Sarah (Jennings) Fields, the former a native of Russell county, Virginia, and the latter of Shelby county, Kentucky. The father was brought to Missouri in 1842, when he was but one year old. His parents first lived in Sullivan county for a few years, then moved to

Linn county, where their son grew to manhood on a farm near the town of Purdin. He was a farmer and died on his Linn county farm in 1872. The mother died in 1869.

They had three children who grew to maturity, and all of them are now living in this county. They are the senator, his brother, John W. Fields, an extensive live stock dealer, and their sister, Mrs. R. L. Bowyer. After their mother died the father married a second wife, being united with Miss Nancy Baskett, who is still living. Two daughters were born of this marriage, only one of whom is living, Mrs. Sarah Neely, of Browning. The grandfather, Capt. Joseph B. Fields, was born in Virginia, came to Missouri to live in 1842, and died in Linn county in 1870. While living in Virginia he was a lieutenant-colonel in the militia of that state. His regular occupation was teaching school, and he served as county superintendent of schools in this county from 1853 to 1863.

He took an active part in the public affairs of the county, and on one occasion was the Democratic candidate for the state legislature and was defeated in the election by a majority of one vote. He was married twice and had a large family by his first wife. Of their offspring, two sons and one daughter are living: Thomas J. and Colin C. Fields, and Mrs. Elizabeth Baskett. The grandfather was born in 1805. He was a lifelong Democrat, beginning his service to his party by casting his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson in 1828.

Emmett B. Fields was reared from an early age to manhood in Linn county and obtained his academic education in its schools. He began the struggle for advancement among men as a farmer and school teacher, and adhered to those occupations for a number of years. In 1886 he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1887, in the month of June. He soon afterward started his professional career at Browning, and here he has been living and actively engaged in practice ever since. He assisted the state in the prosecution of the famous Taylor murder case, and also in other celebrated cases, and has been counsel for the defendant in a number of noted trials which have attracted wide attention.

In 1887 Mr. Fields was elected clerk and assessor for his township for a term of four years. He has also served as a member of the city council of Browning, and was mayor of the city from 1891 to 1896. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for prosecuting attorney of the county, but failed in the election by a narrow margin of seven votes. From 1890 to 1898 he was a member of the county central com-

mittee of his party, and during the last two years of this period served as its chairman.

Mr. Fields was first elected to the state senate in 1898, receiving the nomination of his party after a deadlock in the convention which lasted thirteen days, and in which 7,050 ballots were taken. He was re-elected in 1902 and again in 1906. During the whole of his service in the senate he was a member of the judiciary committee, and for eight years of the time its chairman. He was also on the revision committee and the committees on normal schools and insurance. In 1905 and 1907 he was president pro tempore of the senate, and during the interval between the expiration of the term of T. L. Ruby and the accession of John C. McKinley to the position of lieutenant-governor, Mr. Fields filled that office.

Senator Fields was married first on February 20, 1887, to Miss Eunice M. Jessee, a native of Virginia. They had one child, their daughter Eunice D., who is now the wife of William Dickinson, of Browning, Missouri. Her mother died on July 16, 1889, and on September 30, 1894, the father married again, being united on this occasion with Miss Gertrude Carter, who was born and reared in Linn county. They have five children, all of whom are living: Wayne B., Florence G., Hazel E., Allie M. and Sherborn.

In politics the senator is a firm and faithful Democrat. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors, and in religious faith he leans to the Southern Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a regular attendant. He is widely and favorably known throughout the state as a capable lawyer, an enterprising and progressive man in civil and political affairs, an earnest advocate of every undertaking that makes for the betterment of his county and state, and an excellent citizen from every point of view.

CHARLES E. RINEHART

This gentleman is the youngest man who ever occupied the office of postmaster of Browning since it was established, but in the full year of his tenure of it, which is now ended (April, 1912), he has demonstrated his entire fitness for its duties and responsibilities and his ability and readiness in a performance of them that has given complete satisfaction to both the people of the community and the authorities of the federal government under whom he works. He exemplifies in an

admirable manner the Jeffersonian requirements for good public service—honesty, capacity and fidelity—and his exhibition of them is highly appreciated by all the patrons of the office and the general public which have the benefit of them.

Mr. Rinehart is a native of Linn county and was born on January 29, 1877, on a farm a short distance southeast of the village of Browning. He was reared on that farm and began work as a boy assisting his father in its cultivation. He started his education in the district school near the farm, but completed it at the Chillicothe State Normal school. He has therefore passed almost the whole of his life in this locality, and when its residents recommended him for appointment to his present office after the death of the late Benjamin F. Carter, its former incumbent, they knew full well what they were doing and the kind of official they were asking for.

Mr. Rinehart is a son of Arthur and Mary E. (Armstrong) Rinehart, natives of Green county, Pennsylvania, where the father was born in 1838 and the mother in 1843. The father was reared on a farm in that county, and farmed there himself until 1864, when he moved to Illinois, remaining in that state three years. In 1868 he came to Sullivan county, Missonri, but soon afterward changed his residence to Linn county, locating on the farm on which he and the mother are still living, and which he has brought to a high state of development and fruitfulness. Three children have been born in the family, Charles E. and his brothers, George L. and Frank N. They are all living, and George and Frank are residents of Canada.

After leaving school Charles E. Rinehart farmed on his own account for a few years, then turned his attention to dealing in and shipping live stock to the markets, continuing his operations in this line for ten years. For a time he was also engaged in business as a furniture dealer and undertaker at Browning, and for three years served as township assessor of Benton township. In 1910 he was the census enumerator for this portion of the county, and in February, 1911, was appointed postmaster of Browning, taking charge of the office in April of the same year.

On November 9, 1898, Mr. Rinehart was united in marriage with Miss Ola Gooch, a daughter of James and Rebecca R. (Robinson) Gooch, residents and valued additions to the citizenship of this county. Three children have been born of the union, all of whom are living and still at home with their parents. They are: Marjorie F., Doris B. and C. Arthur. All the members of the family are ornaments to the social life of their community, and the parents are among its most esteemed

residents, giving serviceable aid to every good work of its people and every undertaking for their welfare.

In political relations Mr. Rinehart is a Republican of influence in the councils of his party, and has been a member of its county central committee for a number of years. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and in this fraternity he takes a cordial interest and gives it loyal and helpful support. He is a broad-minded, public-spirited and progressive man of the best American type.

HENRY C. BAILEY

While it cannot be said that Henry C. Bailey was present at the birth of Browning and one of the sponsors of this new municipal offspring of American enterprise and progressiveness, he was certainly one of the early arrivals at the place for permanent residence, and has been one of the most helpful and productive forces in promoting its growth and improvement. He arrived at what is now the town of Browning in the spring of 1881, just three years after the village was incorporated and eight years after the site for it was first surveyed. He at once opened a general store, and he has ever since been actively engaged in merchandising on an extensive scale with this town as his base of operations and the beneficiary of his large disbursements, voluminous transactions and stimulating and fruitful public spirit in behalf of the general well being.

Mr. Bailey's life began in Green county, Pennsylvania, on September 3, 1844, and he is the son of Eli and Elizabeth (Patten) Bailey, also natives of that state and county. The father was born in 1806, and even before the dawn of his manhood became a farmer on his own account in his native state. In 1848 he moved his family to Peoria county, Illinois, and there he continued farming until 1866, when he came to Missouri and bought a partially improved tract of land in Sullivan county not far from where Browning now stands. On this farm the father died in 1869, and the mother six years later, that is, in 1875.

They were the parents of four sons and eight daughters. Two of the sons and four of the daughters are living, and three of the six reside in this state. Three of the sons served in the Union army during the Civil War, one in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and another in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry and a third in the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Infantry. One of the three gave up his

life on the altar of patriotism in the fighting at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The other two came out of the service unharmed.

The grandfather, Joab Bailey, was born in Connecticut, and later became a resident of Pennsylvania, where he farmed and served in the state militia, taking part in several prolonged contests with hostile Indians in that state. He died there at the age of eighty-three years. The family was founded in this country by Joel J. Bailey, who came to the colonies from England in 1680 and located in New England, where his descendants lived without change of residence for several generations, and where some of them are yet to be found among the most highly respected and influential part of the population in that section of the country.

Henry C. Bailey grew to manhood from the age of four years in Illinois, and was educated in a graded school in that state kept by J. W. Cook, an instructor of considerable renown in that locality. He farmed in Peoria county, Illinois, until the winter of 1864, then enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in which he served eleven months. He took part in the siege and capture of the Spanish fort in the harbor of Mobile bay in 1865, and also did police and garrison duty at various places. He was honorably discharged from the army in 1866.

In the spring of that year he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Sullivan county three miles north of Browning, where he lived fourteen years. In the spring of 1881 he moved to Browning and engaged in general merchandising in partnership with Rhemick C. Clark, under the firm name of Bailey & Clark. In 1887 he began buying and shipping poultry and furs, and in this line of merchandising he has been engaged ever since, having paid out during the course of his operations in it, a sum exceeding \$400,000, or an average of more than \$16,000 a year.

Mr. Bailey is one of the founders and original stockholders of the Peoples Bank of Browning, and has been its vice president and a member of its board of directors from the time of its organization. He was married on February 11, 1869, to Miss Minnie Clark, a daughter of R. C. Clark, who became a resident of Sullivan county in 1865. Five children have been born of the union, and all of them are living. They are: Jessie M., the wife of S. C. Brossfield, whose home is in Oregon; Edward C., who resides in Montana; Bertha, the wife of Isaac McDermid, who also lives in Oregon; Clara, who is the wife of Rev. T. S. Wheeler, and a resident of Canada, and Raymond C., who is connected with the Bank of Browning.

Mr. Bailey was postmaster of Browning four years under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, and also served two years as township collector of Benton township. He is a pronounced Republican in his political faith and a firm and effective supporter of the principles and candidates of his party. In church connection he is a Baptist. Throughout northern Missouri he is well known and stands high in public estimation. In the marts or trade in all parts of the country, too, his name is a familiar one and his reputation is first class for integrity, intelligence and reliability as a merchant, while locally he is in the front rank in credit and influence as a citizen, a potential force for good, an exponent of the finest and best public spirit and an energetic promoter of the progress and improvement of his township and county in every way.

FARMERS EXCHANGE BANK

For fifteen years this enterprising, progressive and growing financial institution has been carrying on a general banking business in Browning with great benefit to the community in and around the town and bringing in gratifying profits for its stockholders and all who have interests in it. It has been well managed, and while commendably wide-awake in getting and attending to business, it has also been prudently conservative in protecting its stockholders and depositors from all unnecessary risks. By its wise policy it has established itself firmly in the public confidence, and by judicious liberality to near the limit of safety it has won hosts of friends and a widespread and enduring popularity.

The bank was founded in 1897 with a capital stock of \$20,000, which has never been increased, although the volume of business transacted by the institution has greatly increased and keeps on increasing. The first officers were J. I. Harmon, president; A. N. Thurlo, vice president; Samuel L. Gibson, cashier. Mr. Harmon continued in the presidency for some time, and was succeeded when he retired by M. R. Jenkins, who gave way in turn to A. N. Thurlo. Then Mr. Harmon was made vice president, and J. M. Thurlo succeeded Mr. Gibson as cashier, with I. B. Christy as assistant.

After a time J. A. Calhoun became assistant cashier, and in 1896 he was elected cashier, and E. M. Wilson was made assistant. The next year R. M. Calhoun succeeded Mr. Wilson as assistant cashier, and since that time there have been no changes in the official staff of the

bank. The directors at this time (1912) are: L. G. Schrock, I. B. Christy, J. W. Sevier, J. M. Thurlo, H. C. Pearson, W. M. Shepherd, J. A. Calhoun, J. I. Harmon and A. N. Thurlo. These gentlemen give the affairs of the bank careful and intelligent attention, and as they are all men of high standing in the community, well known and widely esteemed for their integrity and success in all their own undertakings, their control of the bank furnishes a guarantee of its soundness and the wisdom and prudence of its management. It now has a surplus of \$9,000, and this, like the business of the bank, is steadily increasing at a gratifying rate of speed.

James A. Calhoun, the present cashier of the bank, who has served it in that capacity since 1896, is everywhere acknowledged to be one of the best and most capable banking and business men in Linn county. He was born in Pike county, Illinois, on January 4, 1854, and is a son of Hardy and Mary (Allen) Calhoun, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of the state of New York. The father was a farmer, and about 1840 located in Pike county, Illinois, where he died in 1857. Afterward the mother contracted a second marriage, uniting herself with J. P. Hardy, and they came to Missouri with the intention of remaining.

The turbulence and manifestations of bitter sectional feeling before the Civil War led them to return to Illinois until that deluge of disaster swept by, then, in 1866, they came again to this state and located in Linn county. Here they took up a tract of unbroken land and made a good farm of it, residing on it until 1884, when they moved to what is now North Dakota. In that state Mr. Hardy lost his life in a blizzard in 1892, and the mother died in 1897, universally respected wherever she was known.

By her first marriage the mother had three children, her son, James A., and his two sisters. By her second marriage she had three sons and one daughter. Two of her seven children are living. The grandfather, Hansell Calhoun, was born and reared in Tennessee. About the year 1840 he moved to Illinois, where he died in 1862, on a farm he had owned and cultivated about eighteen years. He was the father of five children, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now deceased.

The interesting subject of this brief review was reared to the age of twelve by his grandfather, then, in 1866, came with his mother to this county. He assisted in clearing and improving the first farm occupied by the family in this locality, and in his youth drove cattle often over the site of the present town of Browning. His education

was begun in the district schools of Benton township and completed at the Kirksville State Normal school. In 1875 he started an enterprise in general merchandising at Browning, which he carried on until 1884.

In the year last mentioned he bought the old family homestead, and during the next eight years was busily occupied in raising live stock. In 1892 he became a traveling salesman, but this occupation was not at all to his taste, and he abandoned it at the end of the first six months. His next venture was in the hardware trade, in which he was engaged for something over ten years. In 1903 he assisted in organizing the bank of which he is now cashier, and with this institution he has been connected ever since.

Mr. Calhoun was married in March, 1875, to Miss Helen M. Thornton, a native of Wisconsin. They have five children living: Roy M., who is assistant cashier of the bank in which his father is cashier; John H., who is a hardware merchant in Browning, Missouri; Pauline, who is married to J. R. Warner, and resides in Las Ammuas, Colorado; Lucile and Clara, twins. Lucile is the wife of B. A. Burton and lives in Iowa. Both parents are living. The father is a Republican in political relations, but he has never taken a very active part in political contests, and at no time in his life has he sought or desired a public office, although he has served as mayor and as a member of the city council of Browning. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and deeply interested in the welfare and workings of his lodge in the fraternity. Throughout Linn county and the counties that adjoin it he is well and favorably known as a broad-minded, public spirited and progressive business man and citizen of high character and fine social culture, and is cordially esteemed in accordance with this estimate.

DR. ROY W. WHALEY

During the last eight years, with highly commendable industry, the utmost fidelity to his duties and a generous and genuine consideration for his patients which gives him great influence with them and aids materially in making his treatment of their ailments successful, Dr. Roy W. Whaley has been a practitioner of medicine and surgery in and around Browning. He has won a high reputation for the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of his profession and his skill and intelligence in the application of that knowledge to the needs of those to whom he ministers. He also has high standing in the public regard

as a man and citizen, and is an ornament to the social life of the enterprising and progressive community in which he lives and labors so effectively for the general weal.

Dr. Whaley is a native of the adjoining county of Sullivan, where he was born in June, 1881, at the village of Scottsville. He is a son of Dr. David L. and Alpha (Tunnell) Whaley, the former was born in Iowa and the later in Sullivan county, Missouri. The father was a graduate of the Missouri Medical College and the medical department of the University of Michigan. He practiced his profession at Scottsville, Sullivan county, from 1877 to 1892, then moved to Browning, where he continued practicing until his death in 1911. The mother is still living and resides at Browning. The grandfather, David Whaley, came to Missouri from the state of New York in about 1840 and located in Sullivan county, where he died at a good old age, after many years of progressive and profitable farming.

Dr. Roy W. Whaley was reared and obtained his academic education in the neighborhood of Browning. In 1899 he entered the medical department of Washington University in St. Louis as a student, and from that institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1904. He began practicing at Browning within the same year, and has been engaged in attention to a steadily increasing body of patients ever since. He is always prompt in his response to professional calls, studiously attentive to his patients, alert and analytical in his diagnosis, and reflective and discriminating in his observations and skillful in the application of remedies.

In order to keep himself in touch with the advance in his science he attends carefully to the instructions given and taken in the meetings of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association, to all of which he belongs. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, and he is also zealous in devotion to his lodge in this fraternity. In connection with the public affairs of the township and county of his home he is a decided and effective force for good, working always for progress and improvement, and the best interests of all the people by every means available to him.

On May 22, 1907, the doctor was united in marriage with Miss Alpha L. Haymaker, who was born and reared in Browning and is a daughter of Frederick M. and Maria E. (Kinman) Haymaker, well known and highly esteemed residents of that town, where they lived since 1865. Although not an active partisan and not ambitious of political preferment, the doctor is a firm believer in the principles of the Democrat party, and gives it his support in national affairs.

Locally he looks first to the good of the community and votes for that according to his view of the requirements. He is comparatively young yet in years and in his profession, and the future is full of hope for him.

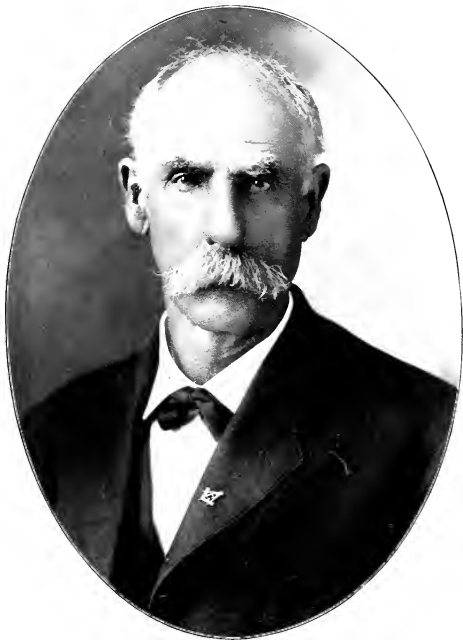
JOHN I. PURDIN

Farmer, lumberman and dealer in farm implements in this state, afterward again a farmer and lumber merchant and also a live stock dealer in South Dakota, then the owner of a bank in that state and now president of the Stockgrowers Bank of Purdin, a town founded by and named in honor of his grandfather, John I. Purdin, has had a varied career in respect to both location and employment, and in all his residences and occupations has demonstrated his worth and ability as a man and his usefulness as a citizen.

Mr. Purdin is a native of Linn county, Missouri, where his life began on May 2, 1852, Benton township having been the place of his birth. He is a son of Alexander and Susan (Southerland) Purdin, the former born in Indiana and the latter in Orange county, Virginia. Their names are prominent in the history of the county, and have always been held in high regard by all classes of its people.

Their son, John I. Purdin, was reared and educated in this county and began life as a farmer in the township of his birth. After following the pursuit of the Old Patriarchs for ten years he moved to Brown- ing and became a lumber merchant and dealer in farm implements, remaining there and continuing in business as designated from 1884 to 1887. In the year last mentioned he moved to Montrose, South Dakota, and there once more turned his attention to farming, but also kept up his operations as a lumberman, and in addition engaged extensively in buying and shipping live stock to the big markets of the country.

In 1892, in connection with E. L. Ketcham, his son-in-law, he purchased the Montrose Bank, which Mr. Ketcham is now in charge of. Mr. Purdin returned in 1904 to the city in this county which bears his honored family name, and there he has maintained his residence ever since. In 1910 he was made president of the Stockgrowers Bank, of which he is still the head and controlling spirit. The bank has a capital stock of \$30,000 and a surplus of \$2,100, and is in a very prosperous condition. It is managed with skill and enterprise, and its liberality and public spirit have won it well-founded and widespread popularity. It is conducting all the approved departments of present-day banking,



EDWARD C. WILLIAMS

and is looked upon everywhere as one of the best and most progressive and enterprising banking institutions in the county. Mr. Purdin is a capable financier and he devotes the greater part of his time and his best energies to the affairs of the bank, and his course in this respect is one of the strong elements of its success.

On September 12, 1872, Mr. Purdin was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hutchinson, a native of Pike county, Illinois. Her parents came to Linn county before the Civil War, being among the early settlers of this portion of the state, and becoming prominent in all phases of the political and social life of this region. Mr. and Mrs. Purdin have one child, their daughter Lunnie, who is now the wife of E. L. Ketcham, of Montrose, South Dakota, who is conducting the bank in that town, as has been noted.

In politics Mr. Purdin trains with the Republican party, and is active in his support of it. While living in South Dakota he served two terms on the county court and two terms in the state legislature. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. Charles B. Purdin was his grandfather and gave his name to the town he founded, in which his name is revered, as are those of Mr. Purdin and his wife throughout Linn county.

EDWARD C. WILLIAMS

While there is nothing really old in this country since the dawn of civilization within its boundaries, except in a relative sense, every locality has a period in its history which seems remote and has a decided flavor of antiquity in comparison with the conditions and rapid pace of the present day, whether its distance behind us is measured by hundreds of years or only by decades. Linn county was first permanently settled within the memory of men now living, and yet the chronicles of its early days read like chapters from an old and hoary past.

And those days are, in fact, so far behind us in length of time, even, that there are few living witnesses of their continual succession of incident and adventure, their privations and hardships, their trials and triumphs, their incessant perils and countless hair-breadth escapes. Among the few remaining among the people of the county to tell the story of the pioneer period Edward C. Williams of Meadville is the oldest in years of residence in the county, and one of the oldest in the

actual length of his life, as he is now on the way to the completion of the eighty-fourth year of his earthly existence.

Mr. Williams was born in Washington county, Ohio, on December 10, 1828. His father, Reuben Williams, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Johnson, was born in Connecticut. The father was reared in the state of New York and there learned the trade of a blacksmith, serving his apprenticeship in the city of Albany. During his young manhood he crossed the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains to Kentucky, and for a time worked at his trade at Frankfort in that state. From there he moved to Washington county, Ohio, and located on the Muskingum river near the present city of Marietta, where he opened a shop.

Here he was married to the mother, who had been in the party that crossed the mountains with him. They became the parents of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom are now deceased but Edward C. and one of his sisters who lives in the state of Washington. In 1840 the whole family, as it was then made up, took boat for northern Missouri, voyaging down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and the Missouri to Brunswick in Chariton county, the father bringing his tools and household effects with him, for he knew that such things were almost unattainable in the wilderness to which he was going.

He worked at his trade in Brunswick the first winter and in 1841 began farming on Salt creek in Chariton county. But he moved to Bedford in Livingston county, near its junction with Linn and Chariton counties, a short time afterward, and there he followed his craft until his death, which occurred in 1849. He was widely and favorably known in all three counties, and cordially esteemed by the people of each of them. The mother married again, uniting herself with a Mr. Jones, and died in 1854, leaving her children the priceless legacy of a good name, as did the father when he departed this life.

Edward C. Williams was twelve years old when the family came to Missouri. Owing to the undeveloped state of the country where he lived, both in Ohio and in this state, he had very limited opportunities for schooling, and got but little education from books. At an early age he began learning his father's trade under that gentleman's instruction, and after mastering it worked at it in nearly every settlement in this section of the state, going from place to place, wherever his services were required, until in February of the year 1854.

At that time he came to where Meadville now stands, which was then the midst of a large expanse of land under cultivation, and the site of the present town was rich and beautiful with a very promising

growth of corn. In 1855 he opened a shop on the land now owned by Judge Thomas Evans, and this he conducted with profit for one year. In 1856 he yielded to the prevailing temptation of the region and became a farmer, taking up eighty acres of land, which he broke up and improved, and the title to which has never passed out of his hands. Later he bought eighty acres of school land in section 26, and this he also developed and improved, making two excellent farms out of the unbroken wilderness. And while clearing and improving his farms he also wrought industriously at his trade.

But neither farming nor mechanical employment entirely filled his desires, and in 1864 he opened a general store in Meadville, which he conducted for two years, then moved his stock to Bedford and kept store there for three years. At the end of the period last mentioned he returned to his farm, but soon afterward opened another store at Wheeling in Livingston county, building for the purpose the second building put up in the town. He continued to do business in the mercantile line at that place until some time in the seventies, then once more returned to his farm, and to that he has devoted his time and energies ever since, or did until he retired from all active pursuits a few years ago.

Mr. Williams was married on March 20, 1855, to Miss Margaret A. Belshe, a daughter of William Belshe, who became a resident of Linn county in 1834. Of the children born of the union two grew to maturity, William P., who has since died, and Nancy E., who is now the wife of William F. Van Dyke, of Meadville. The mother of these children died on December 14, 1906, after walking life's troubled way hand in hand with the father for fifty-one years and nearly nine months.

Mr. Williams recalls, in looking back from the height of development and progress to which this county has attained to the dawn of its history, the time when Indians were still numerous in this locality. He did work at his forge for them frequently in repairing guns and providing for their other mechanical wants, and while they were never unfriendly to him, they sometimes showed a feeling of hostility to other white men and the race of their conquerors in general. The one-time wild men of the forest and plains he worked for were mostly of the Sioux tribe, but he frequently saw members of other tribes who were visiting their Sioux brothers, or living among them temporarily.

In his political relations Mr. Williams was in early life a Whig and one of the local leaders of the party. After the death of that political organization he became Independent, but for a number of years he has not taken an active part in political contests. He was

made a Freemason thirty-five years ago, and has been constant in his devotion to his lodge duties ever since. His religious connection is with the Baptist church, of which he is a devout and consistent member, and has been for many years.

Having almost reached the half-way mark between four score and four score years and ten, he has the reverence due a patriarch from the people among whom he has so long and so usefully lived and labored. He reminds the thoughtful observer of some genial year, drawing to its close undoubtedly, but with its seasons of warmth and beauty and fruitfulness not yet wholly spent. His life has been free from blemish, full of service to the several communities in which he has dwelt, and worthy of all commendation.

ALONZO L. BROWN

So new to the world and in the domain of industrial production is Linn county, Missouri, in comparison with many other parts of the United States, and even some portions of this state, that Alonzo L. Brown, who lives near Purdin, enjoys an almost unique distinction in this locality in having been born on the farm which he now owns, occupies and cultivates, and his children represent the third generation of the same family drawing substance from its fruitful soil.

Mr. Brown's life began on this farm on January 8, 1852, and he is a son of Henry T. and Susan (Hannah) Brown, the former a native of Howard county, Missouri, and the latter of Virginia. The father was brought to Linn county in his childhood by his father, Henry Brown, who moved from his native state of Kentucky to Howard county in this state, and a little later to this county. Here he entered a tract of wild land from the government and remained on it until the beginning of the Civil War, when he returned to his former home in Howard county, where he died. He was the father of five sons and two daughters, all now deceased.

His son, Henry T. Brown, father of Alonzo, grew to manhood in Linn county and took up, under a government patent or as a homestead, the farm on which Alonzo now lives. He cleared, broke up and improved it to a considerable extent during his lifetime, and died on it in 1882, as did his wife in 1884. They were the parents of seven sons and three daughters, all of whom have died but two of the sons, Alonzo and his brother John, who lives in Linn county and is a farmer.

The father was a great hunter of big game, killing bears and deer in large numbers, and also showed his prowess with the rifle by bring-

ing down hundreds of wild turkeys, a feat that is said to require more than ordinary expertness and quickness of action with the gun, as well as unusual precaution and knowledge on the part of the hunter who gets this species of game. All forms of wild animal and bird life indigenous to this region were abundant in his young manhood, and they were plentiful even at a much later period. He knew where to find them, and when he went after them he got them, as everybody in the neighborhood knew.

Alonzo L. Brown was reared on the farm and attended the schools of his boyhood, such as they were—limited in scope, rudely equipped, and irregular in sessions. While doing so he assisted his father in the work on the farm, helping to clear it of its wild growth, break up its stubborn glebe and bring it to responsive production under the persuasive hand of the husbandman. In his youth and early manhood he was considerable of a hunter too, and followed in his father's footsteps in this respect, for game was still abundant in the township when he grew old enough to go after it.

On September 13, 1888, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Effie Parr, a daughter of Howard Parr, who came to this county from Indiana in 1866, and by this marriage became the father of four children, three of whom are living: Vernie E., Henry H. and Roy. Their father is a Democrat in political faith and allegiance and devoted to the interests of his party, although himself not desirous of any of the favors it has to bestow in the way of public office. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is prominent and very serviceable to the congregation in which he holds his membership. In all parts of the county he is well and favorably known, and all classes of its people respect him for his genuine worth, good citizenship and elevated and upright manhood.

JOHN SILAS CLARK

Having sprung from the ranks of the sturdy and sterling plain people of this state and county, and been taught by the instructions and examples of his parents to rely on that class as the bone and sinew, the hope and reliance of the country in productiveness in times of peace and for stalwart defense when the institutions of the country are assailed by armed resistance or invasion, it is inevitable that John Silas Clark, of Locust Creek township, this county, should feel a strong and abiding interest in the welfare and advancement of the foundation

stratum of our population, and that his life should have been passed from boyhood to the present time (1912) in exemplifying in his own citizenship the best traits in him. He is not in any sense or to any degree a demagogue or pretender. He believes in the force and common sense of the common people, and in that respect he is a genuine American and true to all the traditions and best tendencies and instincts of our citizenship in this country.

Mr. Clark is a native of Linn county, born in Locust Creek township on August 20, 1867, and from his childhood has known no higher aspiration in life than an ardent desire to contribute, as far as possible in his day and generation, to the general welfare and substantial advancement of the residents of his locality and its progress and improvement along every line of wholesome and enduring development. He is a son of Z. W. and Jane Ellen (Fore) Clark, who were industrious and progressive farmers, and sought no distinction beyond that of doing as well as they could their full duty in exemplifying and spreading the benefits of progressive farming.

The family has been active in the history of northern Missouri for at least three generations, Mr. Clark's grandfather having been a prominent and influential citizen of Linn county for many years, and having died here in the fullness of years and public esteem. The father came to Linn county as a child and passed the remainder of his days among its people, and repeated on its soil the excellent record made by the grandfather, with such changes and variations as the difference in surroundings and conditions required.

John S. Clark was educated in the public schools of Linn county and from his boyhood has been engaged in farming. While growing to manhood and attending school he assisted his father on the home farm, and when he took up the burden of life for himself, he did it in the domain of useful endeavor to which he had been trained, and to which his tastes and desires were wedded. Having no other aspiration in life than that of becoming the best and most successful farmer his circumstances would allow, he has given his chosen occupation close and careful study, and kept pace with its progress in every way, having full knowledge of the theory of his business and showing its verity and reliability in practical achievements.

He has been earnestly and helpfully interested in the welfare and progress of his community, and has never withheld his hand from any worthy enterprise involving its advancement. But he has taken no active part in political contests, fraternal organizations, or any other activity than that in which he is engaged. In respect to national ques-

tions he votes steadily with the Democratic party, as he is a firm believer in its principles and theories of government. But in local affairs he considers only the good of his township and county, and ignores all party and personal claims on his favor, yet never neglects the duty of a good citizen to give every local issue studious attention and support the side and candidates that seem most likely to promote the general weal and to provide most effectually for the public good.

Mr. Clark was married on March 4, 1896, to Miss Clara Westgate, a daughter of George W. and Jeannette (Cochrane) Westgate, of Linn county, she being a native of Linn county. Only one of the three children born of their union is living, their son John Westgate Clark. The religious connection of the family is with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and in the congregation to which he belongs the father is an ardent worker and a highly appreciated member. In all the requirements of citizenship he is manly, zealous, independent and serviceable. And it is to the credit of the people around him that they appreciate him at his true value.

EDGAR H. SCHROCK

For many years an enterprising and progressive farmer in Sullivan county, this state, and for a number a prosperous and successful business man in Linn county, Edgar H. Schrock, now living retired from all active pursuits in Linneus, has dignified and adorned the citizenship of northern Missouri in a way that is gratifying to all the people of this section and highly creditable to himself. When he farmed he farmed with all his might and applied to all his operations good judgment and comprehensive intelligence; and when he was in business he was governed by the same forces of close application, judicious examination of conditions and requirements and a studious knowledge of all the ins and outs of trade.

Mr. Schrock was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, in 1851, and is a son of James W. and Sarah (Burns) Schrock, the former a native of Hampshire county, Virginia, now West Virginia, and the latter of Franklin county, Missouri. The father was born in 1828 and grew to the age of fifteen and obtained his education in his native county. In 1843 the family came to Missouri to live, making the long jaunt from their former home with wagon teams, and located on government land in Sullivan county. The land was wild and unbroken, and its occupants had to begin at the very foundation of building a good farm out of it.

But they were equal to the task, and in time they made the wilderness in which they settled glad and profitable with all the fruits of systematic productiveness.

On this farm the mother died in 1895 and the father in 1902. They were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church and potent forces in starting that denomination on its luminous career of usefulness and benefaction in this part of the state. Two sons and three daughters blessed their union and brightened their family fireside, and of the five, two are now living. The paternal grandfather, Perez Schrock, was also a native of Virginia. He was a farmer and moved to Missouri in 1843, as has been stated. He died on his farm in Sullivan county about 1868, and his wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Long, died in Linn county in 1880. They were the parents of eight sons and eight daughters, all now deceased. The great grandfather, whose name was also Perez Schrock, came to this country from Germany and settled in Virginia at an early date.

Edgar H. Schrock attained his manhood in Sullivan county and farmed there for a number of years, and during a portion of the time he was also engaged in merchandising at Browning and Scottsville, just over the line in this county. In 1904 he moved to Linneus, and for three years thereafter was busy in the hardware business in that city. At the end of that period he retired from business, and since then he has been enjoying a well-earned rest and the fruits of his long and profitable labors.

In 1872 Mr. Schrock was united in marriage with Miss Laura A. Garrett, a daughter of William H. and Missouri F. (Hickam) Garrett, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Boone county, this state. Mr. Garrett was a "forty-niner," and in less than two years cleaned up in California \$2,500, which he made in business in that state and brought back to Missouri in gold. With this he bought a farm in Linn county, and this was the nucleus of the very comfortable estate he accumulated. He came to Missouri from his native state in 1856.

Mr. and Mrs. Schrock have two children, both daughters: Leona E., who is now the wife of D. R. Clark and resides in Linneus; and Bessie G., who married with E. L. Morris, and has her home in Linneus. Their father has belonged to the Masonic order for many years and has always taken a great interest in the affairs of the fraternity. He has at all times in his mature life been deeply and practically interested in the welfare of the community in which he lived, and done whatever he could to promote the substantial and enduring good of its residents. His public spirit has always been guided by intelligence

and applied to securing direct and immediate results, and has been very effective on that account. The people of Linn county regard him as one of their best and most representative citizens, and all classes admire and esteem him for his genuine worth, his genial and unassuming manner and his high character.

JOSEPH HEMMINGS

Widely known and highly esteemed as is the interesting subject of this brief memoir, throughout Linn county and in many other parts of Missouri, he is not a native of this state, or even of this country. But he has been a resident of the United States since he was eight years of age, and of Marceline from the year when the town was founded. He passed his first three years of life in this country in Boston, Massachusetts, a number thereafter in Wisconsin, and twenty-five in Kansas. But he is so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the people of Linn county, so deeply interested in the county's progress and improvement, and so earnest and effective in promoting that and the welfare of the people around him, that unless one knew to the contrary, he might believe the gentleman had been a resident of this locality all his life.

Mr. Hemmings was born near Bristol, England, on April 15, 1848. His parents, Samuel and Sarah (Preddy) Hemmings, were also natives of England, and belonged to families domesticated in that country for many generations. They came to the United States in 1856 and took up their residence in Boston, where they remained until 1859. They then moved their family to Wisconsin, and in that state they died a number of years afterward. They were the parents of six children, two daughters and four sons. Three of the number are living, Joseph Hemmings and his brother and sister. The father was a cabinet maker and wrought at his trade both in his native land and in all the localities of his residence in this country.

Joseph Hemmings began his education in England, continued it in Boston and completed it in Wisconsin. In 1864, when he was but sixteen years old, he left his home and went to Kansas, locating at Neosho Falls in 1887, where he was connected with merchandising first as employe and afterward as proprietor for a period of nearly twenty-five years, remaining there until 1888. In that year Marceline was founded, and he learned of its promising possibilities, and at once sought the benefits of them, and the opportunities they afforded for advancement to enterprise, thrift and business ability.

He was sent to this locality, however, in the line of duty and in a capacity which gave scope for the full employment of his active mind and highly trained faculties. The Santa Fe Town & Land Company employed him to act as its assistant land agent here, and he sold the first town lots disposed of within the limits of the present city. He served the Town & Land Company with fidelity and success for two years, then became manager of the Marceline Coal and Prospecting Company. A few years after its organization this company sold its holdings and business to the Kansas & Texas Coal Company, and in 1893 C. J. Devlin bought that company out. He failed in 1905, and the property and business of the original company, and subsequent additions, are now owned by the Marceline Coal and Mining Company.

Mr. Hemmings has been the manager and controlling spirit in the business during all these years and through all the successive changes of ownership. He has been the leading man and the most potential force in the development of the coal mining industry in this region. He has also been all the time in control of the company's store, and in this position has been able to popularize the ownership of the property with the men employed by it, and so keep the industry going at the highest rate of speed and with satisfaction all around. He is, in addition, at the time of this writing (1912) manager of the Marceline Mercantile Company, one of the large and progressive merchandising establishments of Linn county.

Mr. Hemmings is a Republican in politics, and is deeply and intelligently interested in public affairs. But he has always been averse to public station, and has never sought a political office either by election or appointment. But he did, on one occasion, yield to the persuasion of the people and the voice of duty, and consent to serve as city clerk of Marceline for three years, being the first man to occupy that office. While not seeking to serve the public as an official, he is, nevertheless, earnestly and actively interested in the welfare of his township and county, and the enduring good of their residents, and he manifests this by cordial and liberal support of all worthy undertakings for the improvement of his locality, its progress and development, and the increase of its importance in the mercantile, industrial, civic and social life of the state.

On January 17, 1880, Mr. Hemmings was united in marriage with Miss Melvina McConnell, a native of Illinois. They have two children, their daughters Jennie and Harriet M. Jennie is still living at home with her parents, and Harriet M. is the wife of George L. Smith, of Brookfield. The members of the family belong to the Congregational

church, in the good work of which the father takes an active part. He is regarded throughout the county, and wherever else he is known, as a first-rate business man, an excellent citizen, a gentleman of high character and fine social culture, and a potent force for good in his community. The people everywhere respect him as such, and it is to their credit that they fully appreciate his worth and his great usefulness among them.

MANLY H. TAYLOR

Manly H. Taylor, junior member of the hardware firm of Brown & Taylor, of Marceline, has been a resident of Linn county and Marceline township, as it is now, forty-four years, or since he was ten years old, and until 1898 was an active force in its agricultural industry, as he is in some measure yet. He has added to the wealth and importance of the county by his vigorous and progressive farming, dignified and adorned its citizenship by his upright and sterling manhood, helped in directing its public energies along lines of wholesome progress and development by his public spirit and enterprise, and aided in giving tone and high character to its mercantile activity by his elevated and straightforward course as a merchant. The people of his township and the whole county know him well and regard him as one of their most useful and representative citizens from every point of view.

Mr. Taylor is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born on February 23, 1857. He is a son of Erastus and Elizabeth (Howe) Taylor, natives of Genesee county, New York. The father was born in 1832 and passed the whole of his life as a farmer, except a few years which he devoted to teaching school, and the period of the Civil War, during which he was in the Union army fighting for the preservation of the country from sectional dismemberment, and all the horrors incident to such a disaster.

In his young manhood he moved from the state of New York to Wisconsin, and there engaged in teaching school until the beginning of the war. In response to the first call to arms for the defense of the Union he enlisted in the Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and in this regiment he served the full three years of his term of enlistment. His command saw a great deal of active service and took part in several of the historic battles of the great and momentous conflict between the sections of our unhappy country, but he escaped from all the carnage unharmed, and at the close of the war returned to his Wis-

consin home. He soon afterward, however, moved to Minnesota, where he lived one year.

In 1867 he came to this county and bought a farm one mile north of Marceline. It was all unbroken prairie, virgin to the plow and as yet had never heard the commanding voice of the husbandman or felt the impulse of his persuasive hand. Mr. Taylor awakened the responsive soil to systematic productiveness by his well-applied industry and skill as a farmer, and made the farm his home for twenty years. At the end of that period he returned to his native state, where he remained thirteen years. He then came back to Missouri, and he died in Linn county in 1907.

Mrs. Taylor, his widow, is still living in this county. They were the parents of three sons, all of whom are living, but Manly H. is the only one of the three who resides in Linn county. The father was a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in his religious affiliation. His father, John Taylor, was a native of Massachusetts, but early in life moved from that state to Genesee county, New York, where he passed the remainder of his days. The family on the father's side is of English descent, but members of it have lived in this country for many generations, its progenitor on American soil having come over in an early period in the history of our country.

Manly H. Taylor was between ten and eleven years of age when his parents located in this county. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, taking part in the useful labor of cultivating it and attending the district school in the neighborhood. He remained on the farm and assisted in its management and work until 1898. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Brown as a member of the present firm of Brown & Taylor, and since doing so has given his attention mainly to the affairs of the business, although he still owns and superintends his farm.

On February 23, 1887, Mr. Taylor united in marriage with Miss Bertha E. Phillips, a native of the state of New York, like himself. Her parents, Josiah and Emma S. (Crane) Phillips, moved to Missouri and Linn county in 1868, and have resided here ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have five children: Gene P., Don B., Winifred, Kenneth and Manly H., Jr. While earnestly and intelligently interested in the progress and improvement of his township and county, the father has taken no active part in political contentions beyond doing a good citizen's part by voting according to his convictions as to men and measures for the best interests of his locality. But he has never stayed

his hand or withheld his counsel with reference to projects of value for the advance of the region in which he lives, and his aid has been potential in promoting all he has deemed advisable and worthy of support. Fraternaly he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is regarded as one of Linn county's best and most representative men and citizens, and all classes of its people respect him highly and many admire him warmly for his genuine worth.

JOHN A. HESS

Few farmers, if any, stand higher in the regard of the people of Bucklin township than John A. Hess, and the good will and esteem they have for him is based on demonstrated merit and genuine worth as a man and as a citizen. He is admired and taken as an example, also as an enterprising and progressive farmer, and his farm shows by its appearance and general condition that his example is well worthy of imitation anywhere. He has been a resident of Linn county seven years, and in each of them has made a record that has been greatly to his credit and has strengthened his hold on the confidence and good opinion of the people around him.

Mr. Hess is a native of Clark county, Missouri, where his life began on June 8, 1867. His parents, Simon and Mary (Voght) Hess were born in Germany, in the province of Hesse. The father was a farmer in his native land and also served three years in the German army. He came to the United States in 1866 and located in Clark county, Missouri, where he is still living, and following in this country the pursuit which engaged his faculties in the Fatherland. In Clark county he met with and married his wife, the mother of John A. Hess and his two brothers, all of whom are living, but John is the only member of the family residing in Linn county. The mother died in 1898, after many years of useful and upright living, fidelity to her duties as a wife and mother, and earnest and helpful activity in behalf of all her neighbors, friends and the community in general.

John A. Hess grew to manhood on his father's farm in Clark county and obtained what education he could in the district schools in the neighborhood. He remained at home working with his father on the parental homestead until his marriage on March 17, 1891, to Miss Emma Seyb, a native of Lee county, Iowa, and the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Rauscher) Seyb, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Ohio. He then determined to set up a domestic altar of

his own and began farming on his own account. He and his wife have three children, their son, Harold S. and their twin daughters, Ella M. and Ruth E., all of whom are still living under the shelter of the parental roof and assisting in the labors of the farm and the household.

In 1904 the family moved to Linn county and the father bought 240 acres of land two miles and a half south of Bucklin, on which he has resided ever since. He has erected on this farm a fine modern dwelling, good barns and other necessary structures, making for his family a very comfortable and attractive home, and has cultivated it with every care and advanced intelligence, thereby securing full returns for his labor and at the same time steadily increasing the value of his land.

Mr. Hess has not, however, confined his energies and activity entirely to his own business. He is a man of public spirit and progressiveness in regard to public affairs and takes an earnest interest and a helpful part in endeavoring to have them properly administered. He is also zealous in his efforts to aid in the development and improvement of his township and county, add to the comfort and convenience of their people and promote the general welfare in every way open to him. The educational forces, the moral agencies, the religious institutions and the social energies of the region in which he lives all enlist his interest and have his cordial support and that of all the members of his family. He and his wife belong to the Evangelical church and are active participants in all the good works of the congregation in which they hold their membership. The whole family is held in high esteem wherever its members are known.

DR. CATHERINE STANDLY

Pioneers in any line of activity and usefulness are always worthy of high regard. No matter what the line of utility may be, those who open it to the service of mankind, and blaze the way for their followers who are to develop it to greater fruitfulness, extend it to wider fields of operation and lift it to loftier heights of power, have a credit due them which no achievements of their successors can belittle. The men and women who opened this region to civilization, and founded its civil and religious institutions, are justly enshrined in the hearts of the people of the present day as worthy of their highest veneration. The same condition is true in other domains of effort, though less noted and commended, and in them, oft-times, nerve, endurance and perseverance

under difficulties are required in as great a degree as contests with wild beasts and savage men, the fury of the elements and privation of the ordinary comforts of life, in an unsettled country, has ever exacted.

Dr. Catherine Standly, of Brookfield, is in some measure a type of the pioneers of enterprise in departments of useful labor apart from the subjugation and settlement of the wilderness. She was the first and is yet the only lady physician in this part of Missouri, and it must have required courage and determination of a high order on her part to enter alone upon a field of work until recently not occupied by the gentler sex of our race, and from which an unreasonable prejudice actually barred them. But she chose her life work after mature deliberation, and when her face was once turned toward it, she never for a moment hesitated in pushing her way in pursuit of all it had to offer to capacity and faithful industry. Her success in it has fully justified her choice and nobly crowned her heroism.

Dr. Standly is a native of Linn county and the place of her birth was Laelege. She is a daughter of Dr. Z. T. and Jennie (Vance) Standly, both born and reared at Paris, Illinois. Further mention is made of the former in the sketch of her father, Dr. Z. T. Standly, which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Their daughter Catherine, the interesting subject of these paragraphs, passed through all the grades of the schools in Laelege, and was graduated from the highest of them in her academic studies. Having made up her mind that she could do well for herself and also serve her fellow creatures substantially by devoting herself to the science of medicine, she began the study of it under the direction and instruction of her father. In 1898 she became a student in the medical department of the University of Illinois, from which she was graduated in 1902. After passing one year as an interne at the Mary Tompson hospital in Chicago, she selected Brookfield, this county, as the center of her practice, and took up her residence here at once, losing no time in starting on her professional career.

The doctor is a specialist in diseases of women and children, and has established herself firmly in the confidence and regard of the people of Linn county by her knowledge of her science, theoretical and practical, her excellent judgment and skill in the application of that knowledge, her geniality of disposition and her general culture and excellence as a woman. In order to keep abreast of the department of professional intelligence and work with which she is connected, she has pursued special courses of instruction at the Chicago Post Graduate School and been an industrious and thoughtful reader of the best literature of

her profession, especially that which bears on her particular lines of practice in it.

She has also been a strong believer in the frequent comparison of experiences and interchange of ideas as a valuable means of broadening and systematizing knowledge, and has for some years been an active member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association, and for two years served with credit to herself and benefit to the organization as president of the Linn County Medical Society. It is greatly to the credit of the people of the county that they appreciate the merit of this lady at its full value and hold her in the highest esteem. And it is equally creditable to her associates in the medical profession in the county that they cheerfully and admiringly accord to her the true rank among them to which she is richly entitled.

Since the above was written she was married December 14, 1911, to Walter Brownlee, giving up her practice for a domestic life.

WILLIAM A. BORLAND

For forty-four years this skillful and successful farmer has lived on the Clay township farm which he now owns, and during all of that period has devoted his energies to its improvement and judicious cultivation, during a portion of the time in connection with and under the supervision of his father, but for more than twenty years as its owner and sole proprietor. He has helped to make it very valuable and attractive as a country home, and by his industry, energy and mastery of his business has brought it to a high state of cultivation and productiveness.

Mr. Borland was born, reared and educated in Franklin county, Ohio, where his life began on October 4, 1844. He came to Missouri and Linn county with his parents in 1868, when he was twenty-four years old, and the farm, which was then an unbroken and uncultivated expanse, which he helped to clear, break up and bring to fruitfulness, has been his home ever since. His parents, John F. and Mary A. (Carder) Borland, were also born and reared in Franklin county, Ohio, and farmed there until 1868, when they moved to this county and located on this farm. The mother died here in 1878 and the father in 1888. They had seven children, all of whom are now deceased but two. The father served in a number of local offices, and was a man of consequence in the township. The grandfather, William Borland, was born in Ireland and came to this country soon after the establishment of the

present form of government. He first resided for a while in Pennsylvania and then moved to Ohio at an early day in the history of the state. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

William A. Borland, as has been noted, came to Linn county with his parents after attaining his majority. He remained at home with his parents after their arrival in this county and helped to clear and farm the wild land on which the family located. Prior to this, however, he left his Ohio home for a time in the service of his country, enlisting in 1862 in Company D, Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served to the close of the war, three years in all. He took part in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky; the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the hard fought conflict in Nashville, Tennessee, and also participated in numerous engagements of a less important character. After the war was over he returned to his Ohio home, and since then has always been engaged in general farming on a progressive scale.

Mr. Borland was married on January 4, 1880, to Miss Ida Norvell, a daughter of Francis Norvell, who came to Linn county from Kentucky in 1845. One child has been born of the union, a daughter named Gertie, who is now the wife of Oliver Harvey. In political faith and allegiance Mr. Borland is a Republican and loyal at all times to the principles of his party. In church connection he is a Presbyterian and his wife a Baptist. They are true to their church duties, as they are to all others, being excellent citizens and warmly and practically interested in the progress and further development of their township and county and the promotion of their welfare in every way. They are favorably known throughout Linn county and in every part of it are highly respected. They are prosperous in their business, too, and esteemed wherever they are known as good farmers, whose work is an example to the people around them and whose general worth is highly commendable. Clay township has no better citizens, and none for whom the people generally have a higher regard. They are modest as to their merits, but their friends and acquaintances everywhere know how to estimate them properly.

HARVEY S. JOHNSON

Although young yet in years, Harvey S. Johnson, county clerk of Linn county, has been well prepared by education and training in official duties for the position he now holds, and is filling with such entire satisfaction to the people. They note his capacity, his fidelity to duty, his obliging disposition and his careful attention to their interests and

those of the county, and they realize that they acted wisely in electing him to the office.

Mr. Johnson is a native of "the dark and bloody ground," Kentucky, which has made a spectacular figure in every phase of our history, and won great renown for its people in each of them. He was born in Fleming county of that state on April 2, 1880, but became a resident of Missouri and Linn county when he was but four years old. His parents, Benjamin F. and Mary (Dillon) Johnson, were prosperous farmers in Kentucky until the spring of 1884, when they moved to this county and located on a farm a short distance east of the town of Browning, and began farming operations according to the most advanced and approved methods of this period. The father is also extensively engaged in rearing and dealing in cattle and mules.

The son began his education in the rural schools of Linn county and completed it at the Chillicothe Normal School, which he attended in 1898 and 1899. After leaving that institution he returned to his home on his father's farm, and during the next two years did his part of the work of cultivating it and pushing forward its development and improvement. He determined to try his hand in another line of endeavor, and in 1901 entered mercantile life at Browning. He followed this with a gratifying measure of success until 1903, when he was appointed deputy county clerk by Benjamin B. Edwards, then county clerk, but in failing health.

He entered upon his duties with alacrity, and in a short time exhibited so thorough a mastery of the requirements of the office that when Mr. Edwards died, ending a very useful and appreciated life and public service of a high order, the governor of the state readily yielded to the preponderating voice of the people, and appointed the deputy to serve out the unexpired term. When the time came for another election, in 1906, the action of the governor was fully justified by the people of the county, who elected Mr. Johnson for the succeeding term in the office.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a Democrat and always loyal to his party and energetic and effective in its service. As a citizen he is progressive, public-spirited and enterprising, enthusiastic in his support of every worthy undertaking for the development and improvement of the county and the betterment of its people. But he applies his energies in this behalf with intelligence and judgment, and seeks the advancement of his locality only along lines of wholesome progress, involving enduring welfare and substantial advantages of permanent value.

Socially he is very popular, a welcome addition to all good circles



EUGENE STURTEVANT

and a fruitful contributor to their enjoyment. He is a gentleman of high character, superior intelligence and a most genial and companionable nature. In every relation of life he is a type of the best citizenship of Linn county, of western push, enterprise and resourcefulness, of patriotic devotion to the interests of his country—of elevated American manhood in every way, and he is universally appreciated and esteemed as such wherever he is known and by the people of all classes and conditions.

EUGENE STURTEVANT

While himself a man of peace, with all his years and energies to the present time (1912) employed in the domain of production, Eugene Sturtevant, one of the leading farmers and stock men of the Grantsville township, this county, comes of a martial strain, his father having been a soldier in the Civil War and his grandfather one in the War of 1812. He would not hesitate to follow their examples if occasion required it, but happily in his day there has been no great demand for volunteers to either defend the country from foreign invasion or the Union from dismemberment.

Mr. Sturtevant is a native of Sandusky county, Ohio, born on July 19, 1857, and one of the two living children and sons of Lyman and Elsie Jane (George) Sturtevant. The father was born on October 17, 1837, in Jefferson county, New York, and was reared there until he reached the age of seventeen. About 1854 the family moved to Sandusky county, Ohio, and there, having completed his education in the district schools of his native county, he worked on his father's farm for some years. At the beginning of the Civil War, when that tornado of death and disaster burst forth on the country, he promptly joined the forces mustering for the defense of the Union, and the next three years found him in the army, and facing death on many a sanguinary field of bitter conflict. As a member of Company A 72 Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years with the army of the Potomac, taking part in the battle of the Wilderness, Petersburg and others.

After the term of his service expired he returned to his Ohio home, and in 1870 moved to Missouri and took up his residence in Linn county about seven miles north of Brookfield, and devoted his attention to farming. He was married on December 10, 1855, to Miss Elsie Jane George, and they became the parents of three children, two of whom are living, Eugene and his brother M. G., a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. The father was for many years one of the

most active and serviceable members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this part of the country, holding his membership in the Post located in Brookfield.

Eugene Sturtevant was thirteen years old when his parents moved from their old Ohio home to their new one in this county. Here he grew to manhood and completed his education, turning his attention to farming, the occupation of his forefathers for several generations, as soon as he left school. He now owns a farm of 280 acres seven miles north of Brookfield, which is near the old family homestead and one of the best in the township. Its natural richness and fertility have been increased by the careful and intelligent cultivation bestowed on it, and the buildings and other improvements are in keeping with the rest of its attractions and elements of value, which are all of a high order.

On February 15, 1880, Mr. Sturtevant was united in marriage with Miss Zylpha D. Lambert, and they became the parents of one child, their daughter Mabel Eugenia, who is now (1912) traveling in Europe. She is a graduate of the Law Department of State University and was the successful contestant as best law student open to all nations, for a trip around the world. Having lost his first wife, the father, on February 23, 1895, married a second, uniting himself at this time with Miss Mary J. Thompson. They also have one child, their son Roy L., who is living at home with his parents, and assisting in the work on the farm and the management of the extensive business in rearing and feeding cattle for the markets, which his father has been conducting during the last twenty years or longer.

Mr. Sturtevant's paternal grandfather, Charles Sturtevant, who was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence, force of character and influence, was born in Jefferson county, New York, and moved to Sandusky county, Ohio, in 1846, and died there on November 10, 1863. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, as has been stated, and at all times, in war and peace, took an earnest interest in the welfare of his country, and employed all his energies in seeking to promote it. He filled a number of local offices while living in New York, and rose to prominence among the people of his county, as he did among those of his new locality in Ohio. His public spirit and breadth of view made him a leader, and his intelligence and energy in carrying out whatever he undertook sustained him in that relation to his community, wherever he lived. His memory is still warmly cherished in Ohio, and the beneficial force of his example as a citizen is often referred to in the section of the state in which he passed the last years of his useful and appreciated life.

Mr. Eugene Sturtevant has served four years as trustee of Grantsville T. P. and as collector for two years and a member of the T. P. board for the Post six years. In politics he is a Republican, and is also a member of I. O. O. F. Wife is member of Baptist church.

HOWARD T. MURRAIN

It is not surprising that the leading industry of Linn county is farming, and it would not be if there were other great industries available from mineral deposits or other sources. For the land is so fertile and responsive, the climate is so genial and uniform from year to year, and the seasons are so regular in circuit and character that farming is a pleasure, and under any kind of ordinary circumstances is almost certain to be profitable in this part of the great state of Missouri. Men of almost every taste and condition in life turn to agriculture in this locality as the pursuit most likely to bring them good returns for their labor and least likely to delude them with false hopes.

Among the men who have found this domain of human endeavor profitable and reliable, Howard T. Murrain, of Locust Creek township, who lives in the vicinity of Purdin, is prominent and has made an excellent record as a progressive and successful farmer. He was born in this county in 1860, and is a son of George and Louisa (Turner) Murrain, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a farmer, and came with his father, Gilliam Murrain, to Missouri and Linn county in 1837. The family located north and east of Linn, where the grandfather of Howard cleared a farm, carving it out of the wilderness, and transforming its unpruned luxuriance of production into succeeding harvests of the fruits of systematic cultivation.

Gilliam Murrain was a soldier in the War of 1812, and when a young man was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. They had three sons and six daughters that grew to maturity. Their son George was reared from an early age to manhood in this county, and was married here. During the earlier part of the Civil War he served in the home militia, and while in that service died from the effects of exposure in 1862. The mother and three of their four children, Mrs. Emma Shoup, of Hamilton, Missouri, and Mrs. D. L. Marshall, of Brookfield, Missouri, are living. The mother's father, Absalom Turner, died in Kentucky, and a few years later his widow married as her second husband Benjamin Burt, who came to Linn county to live in

1841, and located near Miles' mill. He died while crossing the plains to the gold fields of California in 1849.

Howard T. Murrain grew to manhood in this county and obtained his education in the Linneus schools. While attending school he worked on the farms, and after completing his education continued to do so until he took up the struggle for advancement among men for himself. Then, being trained to farming, he sought no other occupation, and this he has adhered to ever since. By his energy, thrift and good management he has made his calling profitable and himself one of the substantial farmers of his township. He has also been prominent in the public affairs of the township, serving it as collector for a number of years.

Politically Mr. Murrain trains with the Republican party, but, while he is always eager for its success because he is a firm believer in its principles, he is not an active partisan. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows. On May 6, 1894, he was married to Miss Nellie Purdin, a daughter of Alexander and Susan M. (Southerland) Purdin, and by this marriage has become the father of two children, his son Alexander T. and his daughter Edma L. His farm is proof of his skill and vigor, his intelligence and his progressiveness as a farmer, and the general esteem in which he is held shows his high standing as a man and a citizen.

LEE A. WILSON

Of Virginia ancestry, Ohio parentage and Linn county, Missouri, nativity, Lee A. Wilson, a prominent and successful farmer of Clay township, is connected in his family history with three of the great commonwealths of the American Union, and his record shows that he possesses many of the salient characteristics which distinguish the residents of them all. By inheritance and training he has the traits prominent in the two older states, and by actual residence among the people of Missouri he has acquired the habits and customs peculiar to them, the aspirations they cherish, the motives which impel them and the state pride they so justly feel.

Mr. Wilson was born in this county on January 4, 1883. His parents, Enoch G. and Amy (Marple) Wilson, were therefore not early arrivals here and do not rank among the county's revered pioneers. But they were excellent citizens of their day and esteemed as such. They were natives of Licking county, Ohio, where the father was born

in 1833 and the mother a few years later. They grew to maturity in their native state and were married there in 1864. The father was a school teacher in that state and also did some farming there. One year after his marriage he and his young wife came to Missouri and located in Livingston county, where they lived fifteen years on a farm they redeemed from the wilderness and developed into value.

In 1880 they moved to this county and took up their residence on the farm in Clay township now owned and cultivated by their son Lee. It, also was unimproved when they took possession of it, and they erected the buildings and made the other improvements on it, having bought the land in its totally uncultivated state. On this farm the father died in 1889. Their offspring numbered four: Lillian, who is now the widow of W. J. McCollum; Eliza B., who is the wife of Francis W. Thompson and has her home with him in the state of Oklahoma; Nellie, who married Joseph Perry and now lives in Linn county; and Lee A.

The father always took an active and serviceable part in the affairs of the locality in which he lived. He served as assessor and collector of taxes while living in Livingston county, and in every other way open to him contributed to the welfare and advancement of his home township there and here. Fraternaly he was a Freemason and in religious affiliation was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church. The grandfather was born and reared in Virginia and moved to Ohio in his young manhood. He passed the remainder of his life farming in that state and died in Newark, Licking county, well advanced in years.

Lee A. Wilson has passed the whole of his life to this time (1912) in Linn county. He was educated in the public schools and from the dawn of his manhood has been engaged in farming on the land his father redeemed from the wilderness. He has been successful in his operations, and is accounted one of the best farmers in Clay township. He is also one of the township's most appreciated and acceptable citizens, with warm interest in its welfare and the progress and benefit of its residents in every way. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1906 Mr. Wilson was united in marriage with Miss Ocie C. Good, a daughter of Simon and Lula (Allen) Good, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one child, their daughter Hazel. Their farm is a monument of their enterprise and thrift. Their upright lives are creditable to the citi-

zenship of Linn county, and the universal esteem in which they are held is not only a proof of their merit but also of the excellence of the people around them, who know how to appreciate genuine worth.

JAMES A. NEAL

(Deceased)

One of the names which sparkle with undimmed luster all through the early chronicles of Linn county is that of Neal, and it was the patronymic of members of the family to which the pleasing subject of this brief record belongs. They were early arrivals in the county, John M. Neal locating in what is now Clay township in 1836, and other members of the family coming either with him or soon after his arrival. They were men of mold and became prominent and influential in the civil affairs of the county in their day, leaving their impress on the life of this region in indelible characters, all of which are entirely to their credit.

James A. Neal was himself an early settler in the county, locating within its limits in 1841, and on the Clay township farm on which he passed the remainder of his long and useful life in 1842. He was born at Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, on June 8, 1811, and died on his farm in this county in 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, and after a residence of fifty-seven years in Linn county. His parents were Presley and Frances (Mackintosh) Neal, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father moved to Kentucky late in the eighteenth century, and there the mother died. The father continued to farm in that state until the burden of years rendered him incapable of further active labor. He then came to this county to live with his son James, and on the farm of the latter he died in 1868.

His father, Daniel Neal, the grandfather of James, was a Revolutionary soldier and served throughout the war for American independence. He was conspicuous in the battle of Brandywine, near Philadelphia, in September, 1777, in which the gallant La Fayette was seriously wounded. A spectacle case made by this Revolutionary patriot is still in the possession of the family, and kept as one of its most cherished heirlooms. The father of James A. Neal was married three times, and his offspring numbered seven, four sons and three daughters, all now deceased.

James A. Neal attained his manhood in his native state. In 1833 he came on horseback to Howard county, Missouri, but he soon after-

ward returned to Kentucky. In 1836 he came again to this state and took up his residence in Kansas City, where he remained until 1839, working on the Shawnee Indian Mission, where Indians were instructed during the thirties. After passing about two years more in Kentucky he came a third time to Missouri, arriving in Linn county in 1841 with the intention of remaining.

The next year he took up a tract of wild land from the government and to the improvement of this he devoted the rest of his life. He cleared and broke up his land, and by continuous and wisely applied industry made his farm one of the most productive and valuable of its size in the county. He lived to see the region he entered when it was a wilderness, with only a log cabin here and there, and all its possibilities as yet undeveloped, or nearly so, well populated, highly improved and far advanced on a career of vast progress and usefulness. Before he departed this life he saw the erstwhile unpruned and untamed growth of centuries replaced by the golden harvests of systematic industry, the once unbroken expanse of woods and prairie made over into rich and fruitful farms, all the products of civilization expanding their benefits around him, and the whole region the home of an enterprising, ambitious, self-reliant and patriotic people. And it is greatly to his credit that he did his full share toward bringing about the vast and highly gratifying change of conditions.

Mr. Neal was married in Linn county in 1842 to Miss Elizabeth Russell, a daughter of Thomas and Sophia (Mullins) Russell, early Linn county pioneers. Mrs. Neal survived her husband four years, her life having ended in 1902. Their offspring numbered fourteen, and eleven of them are living: Sarah, Presley, Clinton, Clayton, Mary, Martha, La Fayette, James, Joseph, Sophia and William. Sarah is the wife of George W. Myers, of Peoria, Ill., and Sophia, widow of John W. Humphres, who resides in Meadville, Nebraska.

In the public affairs of the county Mr. Neal always took an active part during his years of vigor and energy. He served as sheriff from 1865 to 1869, and during the Civil War was in the state militia taking part in all it had to do in the troublous and turbulent years of the great strife between the sections of our then torn and bleeding country. For a long time he and his wife were among the most attentive, serviceable and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he was connected with the Order of Odd Fellows for more than half a century. He fell into his long sleep in the fullness of years and after having enjoyed for nearly three score the unstinted esteem and, during

the closing period of his life, the veneration of all the people of the county.

STEPHEN F. BASKETT

Among the advanced, progressive and studious farmers of Linn county Stephen F. Baskett holds a high rank, being regarded, not only in his own township of Clay, but throughout the county as one of the leading men in his business. He began farming on his own account at the age of twenty-one, and has been engaged in this occupation ever since. He has therefore had long experience in the business, and he has, in addition, made a study of it and kept in touch with its advancement in every way.

Mr. Baskett is a native of Sullivan county, Missouri, and was born near Fields' mill on November 28, 1867. His parents, George P. and Mary E. (Fields) Baskett, were also born in Missouri, the former in Sullivan county and the latter in Linn county. The father's life began in 1845. He was educated there, and in 1862, when he was but seventeen years of age, enlisted in defense of the Union in Company A, Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was soon in the midst of hostilities and was kept in active field service to the end of the war. Mr. Baskett took part in the battle of Shiloh and many other important engagements.

After the close of the war he returned home and changed his residence to Linn county a few years later. He died here on March 19, 1888. The mother is still living. Of the ten children born to them seven are living, and all of them are residents of Linn county. The father served as township clerk and in other local offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of prominence and influence in his township, and was regarded as one of its most estimable citizens.

The grandfather, Stephen J. Baskett, came to Missouri from Kentucky when he was a young man and located in Sullivan county. He was a merchant and farmer. Late in life he came to Linn county, and here he died well advanced in years. He was thrice married, his first wife being a Miss Slaughter, who was a native of Howard county, this state. They became the parents of two sons and four daughters.

Stephen F. Baskett was brought by his parents to Linn county at an early age. He grew to manhood here and was educated in the district schools. At the age of twenty-one he started his life work as a

farmer, and he has never had or sought any other occupation. This has been entirely to his taste, and he has so conducted his operations in it that he has made it very profitable in a pecuniary way, and secured for himself a high and widespread reputation for his capacity and skill as a farmer.

On February 21, 1892, Mr. Baskett was united in marriage with Miss Martha E. Smith, a daughter of Daniel Smith, who was born in Ohio and became a resident of Linn county in 1876. No children have been born of the union. Mr. Baskett takes an active interest in the public affairs of his township and county. He has served as township collector, and in other ways has rendered the locality of his home excellent and valued service. He is always zealous and energetic in promoting the progress of this part of the state, and his zeal and energy are at all times guided by intelligence and inspired by an earnest desire for the lasting good and general welfare of the community. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, which he also attends. They both take an active part in church work. Mr. Baskett has ever been a great lover of music, and for a number of years taught vocal music at nights in connection with his farm work, and still takes an active part in drilling voices for special work. He is also warm and practical in the support of his fraternity. Every interest of the county has his ardent aid, and no duty of citizenship is too burdensome for his faithful performance of it, or too small for his attention. He is one of the most representative men in his township.

SETH GRIFFETH

Made an orphan at the age of three years by the death of his father, and consequently thrown on his own resources at an early age, Seth Griffeth, one of the best known and most prosperous farmers in Clay township, this county, has made an excellent record and proved that he contained in his make-up the elements of self-reliance and resourcefulness which fitted him for any emergency and enabled him to command circumstances to his purposes and make them minister to his advancement.

Mr. Griffeth is a native of Missouri, born in Sullivan county on October 19, 1861. His parents, Wesley and Sarah (Wilsey) Griffeth, were born and reared in Pike county, Illinois. The father was a farmer

and followed his chosen occupation in his native state until about 1857, when he moved to this state and took up his residence on a tract of unbroken prairie land in Sullivan county. He improved this property and made a good farm of it, living on it until his death, in 1864. The farm is fourteen miles west of Milan, and is now one of the most desirable in that part of the county. During the Civil War the father served in the state militia in this state. The mother is still living and has her home now at Parsons, Kansas, where she has been living a number of years.

They were the parents of two sons and three daughters. Two of the daughters have died. The father was a hunter of considerable local celebrity. Game was plentiful in Sullivan county when he located there, and he was very successful and skillful in securing hosts of tributes to his alertness in the chase, especially deer and wild turkeys. His wife was a devoted member of the Christian church and took a cordial and helpful interest in the welfare of the congregation to which she belonged.

His son Seth grew to manhood in Pike county, Illinois, and obtained his education there. In 1880 he returned to Missouri, and during the next sixteen years lived on the old homestead in Sullivan county. In 1896 he moved to Linn county and has lived ever since on the farm in Clay township which he now owns and cultivates, and which he has brought to a high degree of improvement and productiveness. He is a capable and wideawake farmer, studies his land and its needs and keeps in touch with the advances in the science of agriculture, and he makes his farming pay him good returns for the labor and care bestowed upon it.

Mr. Griffeth was married in Sullivan county in 1888 to Miss Mary Walker, a daughter of Frank and Jane (Hoover) Walker, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Walker located in Sullivan county in 1841, taking up a tract of government land on which he passed the rest of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Griffeth have had five children, three of whom are living: William G., I. Trussell and Arthur F. Their mother had two children by a former marriage: Jane E. Clevenger and Edith M., the latter being now the wife of Eberly Dennis, of Linn county. All the members of the family belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

They are well and favorably known throughout the county and stand high in the regard of the people in every part of it. They have lived uprightly, taken a serviceable interest in every public need of

their township and county, performed all the duties of good citizenship with fidelity, and given excellent examples of manhood and womanhood to the people living around them, in every way. Among the sterling and sturdy residents of Clay township they are in the first rank, and no family in the locality of their home is held in higher esteem, and none deserves to be.

ORSA A. POTTER

For a number of years a prosperous farmer of the rich prairie soil of central Illinois, and since 1904 engaged in tilling that of a fine farm of 240 acres in Jefferson township, this county, which is in many respects more desirable than almost anything his native state has to offer in the same line, Orsa A. Potter has devoted all his time and energies from his youth to the vocation of the old patriarchs of sacred history, and has found it both pleasing in pursuit and profitable in results.

Mr. Potter was born in Shelby county, Illinois, on February 10, 1870, a son of William and Sarah (Barrett) Potter, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. The family name was originally Potterf, and the early members of the family in this country made honorable records in colonial and Revolutionary history under that name. Mr. Potter's parents were farmers. The father journeyed on horseback from his Ohio home to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1850, and there broke up a tract of wild prairie, which, by industry and good management, he transformed into a valuable and productive farm. He then repeated this performance on another tract, and after such and other signal service to the region laid down his trust, dying in 1899. The mother survived him seven years, passing away in 1906. The father was a Republican in political faith and always effectively serviceable to his party.

His father, Samuel Potterf, was a son of Jasper Potterf, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who defended the cause of the American colonies through its successions of brightness and gloom from the time when the war began until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, at which he was present, and which he helped to bring about. He was a sharp shooter in the service, and many a haughty British officer was forced to bite the dust in obedience to a summons from his unerring rifle. After the war he settled in Ohio, and there he passed the remainder of his days.

Orsa A. Potter was reared on his father's farm in Illinois and

obtained his education in the country schools in the neighborhood of its location. After leaving school he farmed in the same county on his own account until 1904, when he came to Missouri and Linn county and bought the farm of 240 acres which he now owns, occupies and cultivates in Jefferson township. He has his land all brought to an advanced state of productiveness and the farm well improved with good buildings. He studies his business and keeps in touch with the latest discoveries and methods in farming, and is known far and wide as one of the enterprising, progressive and successful farmers of this part of northern Missouri.

He carries on general farming operations as extensively as the size of his farm will permit, and in addition conducts a flourishing and expanding business in breeding Hereford cattle and Percheron horses. By this industry he has done a great deal to improve the live stock in his township and county, and thereby been of considerable service to the people around him. He has also made the business profitable to himself by giving every detail of its management the most careful and studious attention, thereby winning for himself and his output a high and widespread reputation, he being everywhere considered a careful, judicious and reliable breeder of high grade live stock.

Mr. Potter was married on September 14, 1892, to Miss Alfaretta Pogue, a native of Shelby county, Illinois, and a daughter of Hiram and Rachel (Hunt) Pogue (Rachel Hunt's parents were Quakers of Indiana), early settlers in that county and both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Potter have one child, their son Loren W., who still abides with them under the parental roof-tree, and assists his father in the work of the farm and the stock breeding industry.

Mr. Potter is a firm and faithful Republican in political relations, and at all times zealously loyal and serviceable to his party, although he has no desire for anything it has to bestow in the way of public office. His farming and his live stock industry occupy his time and attention, except what is necessary for social requirements and the duties of citizenship, and he prefers to leave the administration of public affairs to those who have a taste and desire for it. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affiliation belongs to the Methodist church in Laclede. He is an excellent farmer, a wise and successful stock breeder, a sterling and progressive citizen and an upright and straightforward man, and the residents of Linn county esteem him in every locality in accordance with this estimate.

JOHN W. LOCKHART

Prominent as one of the leading farmers of Clay township in this county, held in high esteem as a capable and successful school teacher for many years, and revered for his religious services as a local preacher, John W. Lockhart is altogether worthy of the rank he holds in the estimation of the people, as is shown by his success and achievements in his several vocations, his high character and his faithful performance of all the duties of citizenship in behalf of his township and county.

Mr. Lockhart, although not "native here, and to the manor born," his life having begun in Henry county, Illinois, on April 10, 1864, is as warmly interested in the progress and development of Linn county as if he were a son of its soil. In fact, he has drawn his stature and his strength from that soil, for he has lived in Clay township from the time when he was four years old, and scarcely remembers any other home. He is a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Hull) Lockhart, natives of Virginia, the father born in Rappahannock county on June 13, 1818, and the mother in the same county on June 18, 1835.

The father was a wagon maker and a first rate workman at the craft. In the fifties, sometime, he moved his family to Henry county, Illinois, where he farmed and did repair work at his trade until 1868, when he came to Missouri and located in Linn county. He bought a tract of wild land in Clay township which he cleared and improved, making it over into a first rate farm on which he lived many years. He died at Breckenridge, Caldwell county, this state in 1903, and the mother passed away in Linneus in 1884. They had two children, one of whom has died.

Mr. Lockhart's grandfather, Willis Lockhart, was also a Virginian, and his great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. They were prosperous planters in Virginia, and of Scotch ancestry. The mother's family originated in England, and the progenitors of the American branch of it also came to this country and settled in the "Old Dominion" in colonial times. The members of both houses took part in the affairs of the commonwealth in various ways in the earlier days, helped to lay its foundations and rear the superstructure of its colonial greatness and aided in the development of its later progress as a state.

Mr. Lockhart was but four years old when the family moved to Linn county, and he grew to manhood here and obtained his education in the district schools of Clay township and at Avalon College. After completing his education he taught school in Linn and Ray counties for

a period of twelve years, being engaged in farming at the same time and ever since. He has also long been prominent in the councils of the Methodist Episcopal church, as his parents were, and has rendered local congregations excellent service for many years as a preacher in time of need. In public affairs he has taken an active and serviceable part, and has shown capacity of an unusual order for them in service as township trustee.

On August 31, 1886, Mr. Lockhart was married in this county to Miss Emma B. Cuberly, a daughter of William Cuberly of Ohio, an early settler in Linn county. Seven children were born of the union, all of whom are living: Myrtle, who is now the wife of E. E. Gibson, and Irving, Victor, Harry, Mary, Pauline and Frank. Their mother died on October 4, 1910, and in 1911 the father married a second time, uniting himself with Miss Anna Grice, a native of West Virginia, who is, like himself, well esteemed in all parts of the township and elsewhere where she is known.

WELLS D. BROWN

(Deceased)

The late Wells D. Brown, of Marceline, where he was one of the leading business men of the city for more than twenty years, had a very interesting and successful business career. His activity and alertness for opportunities led him to many places in several different states, and gave plenty of spice and variety to his operations. But wherever he lived and in all that he did he always commanded the high regard and esteem of the people around him, and was an ornament and a great benefit to every community in which he lived, being a man of great public spirit and energy and effectiveness in behalf of the general welfare of his locality.

Mr. Brown was born on November 2, 1852, in the village of Ontario, Wayne county, New York, where he was reared to the age of eleven years and began his education. In 1863 he became a resident of Coldwater, Michigan, and in 1877 located in Monroe county, Missouri. There he began his business record and was married on January 9, 1879, to Miss Martha Jane Wood, the daughter of Caleb and Sarah Wood, who came to this state from Bourbon county, Kentucky, and were among the very first settlers of Monroe county, Missouri.

Four children were born of this union: Charles Burton, whose life began on April 23, 1881, died in infancy; Fred Wood, whose time of birth was April 13, 1883; Sarah Estella died, who came into being on

September 12, 1886, and Frances O., who was born on February 25, 1890. Two of the children are living, and in their several locations and stations in life are exemplifying the excellent traits of character for which their parents were everywhere distinguished.

In 1882 the parents moved with what family they then had to Chicago, where they remained two years, then returned to Missouri, taking up their residence at Clarence, Shelby county. In 1888 the family moved to Marceline, and in 1890 the father started the leading lumber business in that city, which he conducted with great success and excellent results until his death. This occurred on May 25, 1911, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven years and seven months, and removed from the activities of the town and county one of their best merchants and most enterprising and progressive citizens, as well as one of the most serviceable.

Mr. Brown took a very active, intelligent and helpful interest in everything pertaining to the locality of his home, and could always be counted on to give strong support to whatever made for its further development and improvement or ministered to the welfare of its residents. No duty of citizenship was too small for his attention or too large for him to undertake and successfully perform. The people of Marceline esteemed him highly for his excellent character, his strong sense of fidelity, his uprightness in all his transactions and his general worth and usefulness as a man.

WILLIAM B. MCGREGOR

Bearing the name of a warlike clan distinguished in Scottish history, and a scion of families prominent in its deeds of valor, William B. McGregor, although a native of Linn county, Missouri, and now a resident of Locust Creek township, has had his interest in the chronicles of his ancestors quickened by breathing in the fragrance of their native heather and mingling freely with their other descendants through narratives of their doings given him by his father, who acquired a knowledge of them during his two long residences in Scotland.

He was born on a farm about two miles south of St. Catharine in this county, on January 29, 1876, and is a son of Duncan and Rachel Ellen (Dick) (Young) McGregor, the former of whom was born in Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, in 1832, and the latter in Ohio in 1841. When the father was only one year old he was taken to

Scotland, where he remained until he was twenty-one. He then returned to the United States, and located for some years in Pennsylvania, afterward removing to Missouri and finding a new home at Dry Hill, near St. Louis. He remained here engaged in mining until 1860, then went back to Scotland for another residence of about five years. At the end of that period he once more came to Linn county, and here he passed the remainder of his days.

He was married on March 4, 1875, and being a man of very progressive ideas, he and his wife took an earnest interest and active part in everything pertaining to the development and improvement of the township and county of their residence. They were especially zealous in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, the father being one of the trustees who built the Seely chapel. But they were ready and energetic in all other worthy projects undertaken by the congregation to which they belonged, and were accounted among its most valuable and useful members.

Their son William was reared in Linn county and obtained the greater part of his education in its schools. He attended a common school to the end of its course of instruction, then the high school at Marceline, and afterward the college in Brookfield. After leaving the institution last named he secured special training and preparation for the profession of teaching at the Kirksville State Normal School. He began teaching in 1897, when he was twenty-one years of age, and taught three years in country schools and ten as principal of the schools in Brookfield.

His extended services in this line of useful endeavor commended him to the people of the county as a capable, intelligent and upright man, and in November, 1910, they showed their appreciation of his worth and his fitness for administrative duties by electing him county recorder by a majority of 300 votes, as the nominee of the Democratic party, to which he has belonged from the dawn of his manhood, and in whose service he has ever been zealous and effective, although not, at any time, allowing partisan considerations to influence his work as a school teacher, or in reference to any general interest of the people.

On December 24, 1900, Mr. McGregor was married to Miss Ida Rose Burch, a daughter of D. D. and Stella (Pancost) Burch, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. Of the children born of the union four are living, Randolph Ryvers, Muriel Hope, Alberta Marguerite and Rubert William. The father is a devoted and serviceable member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Brookfield. He also belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of



S. MILTON ROBINSON

America, the Woodmen of the World, the National Annuity, the Brotherhood of American Yoemen and the A. F. & A. M., and takes an active part in the proceedings of them all.

S. MILTON ROBINSON

Having passed forty-five of the seventy years of his life in this county, mingling freely with its people, taking an active part in all worthy projects for its advancement and improvement, and performing with intelligence and fidelity all the duties of citizenship, S. Milton Robinson, of Brookfield township, is one of the best known and most highly esteemed farmers in the county. He is a leader, too, in his line of employment, his fine farm of 360 acres being a model of fruitfulness and high cultivation, and his live stock business being a source of considerable addition to the commerce and mercantile influence of his township.

Mr. Robinson was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on April 7, 1840. His parents were Thomas and Martha (Kerr) Robinson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. The father was a farmer, and passed the whole of his life in Belmont county, Ohio, where he died in 1854. The mother survived him many years and died in this county. They had six children, five of whom are living, two of the sons being residents of Linn county, Milton and his brother James W.

The paternal grandfather, Samuel Robinson, was born and reared in Ohio, and died in that state. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, but in times of peace was throughout his life a farmer. The Robinson family is of Scotch origin, the great grandfather of Milton having come to the United States from Scotland before the Revolutionary war. He located for a time in Maryland, but when the voice of the vast rich region beyond the Alleghanies from his early American home began to attract the farther East, he joined the tide of emigration westward and took up his residence in Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his days and reared a family.

S. Milton Robinson grew to manhood and obtained his education in his native county. He lived with his parents on the farm and assisted in cultivating it until toward the close of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company K, Fifty-first Ohio Infantry, and was thus enabled to be in at the dying agonies of the Southern Confederacy. He did not, however, reach that stage of the momentous conflict without participating in some of the hardest and bloodiest fighting of the war. He was on the fateful field of Nashville, where every inch of

ground was hotly contested by each army, and went through the deluge of death at Franklin, Tennessee, besides taking part in several other engagements of moment.

In 1866 he came to Missouri and settled on the farm which is still his home. He was obliged to clear his land, break it up and literally hew his farm out of the wilderness. He has added to his first holding by subsequent purchases until he now owns 360 acres of as fine land as can be found in the county in its natural richness, and its value has been vastly augmented by the improvements he has put on it and the high state of development and productiveness to which he has brought it.

Mr. Robinson has farmed his land with great industry and skill, and so applied his efforts that every week of his labor on it has been made to tell to his advantage. During the last forty-five years he has also conducted a profitable and progressive live stock business, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle, of which he has fed and shipped one or two carloads every year to the eastern markets. His number has never fallen below one carload and seldom gone above two, he having been more concerned about supplying quality to the markets than numbers. He has also raised fifty-eight crops of grain, and general farm produce in proportion.

Mr. Robinson was married in 1902 to Mrs. Alice (King) Fruin, a native of Sanilac county, Michigan. He is a Republican in politics, loyal to his party and energetic and effective in its service, and a Presbyterian in church allegiance. He has served the congregation to which he belongs as moderator for a continuous period of thirty-five years, and his services in that capacity have been of great benefit to the church and are held in high appreciation by its members. A model farmer, an excellent citizen, a progressive live stock man, a faithful servant of his church, and deeply and practically interested in the welfare of his township and county, it is not surprising that he is held in high esteem by the people all around him, and is estimated at his real worth, for his life has been an open book before them with no stain on any of its pages.

EVAN S. THARP

(Deceased)

What is now Linn county was practically almost all a wilderness when Evan S. Tharp, late of Clay township, took up his residence within its present borders. But he was not ignorant of the conditions

which faced him on becoming one of its early pioneers in 1844. For he had made a previous trip to this region from his home in Kentucky on horseback and carefully looked over the ground before deciding to locate here. He knew when he came that for years his residence must be on the frontier and subject to the privations, hardships, arduous toil and constant dangers involved in such a situation. And it is greatly to his credit that he confronted all the conditions with steadfast courage and endured whatever they brought with resolute fortitude. It is also a tribute to the sturdy and sterling character of his manhood that he triumphed over his difficulties and won a substantial success in his new home.

Mr. Tharp was born in Marion county, Kentucky, on August 11, 1820, and was a son of John and Chinese Tharp, who died in the Blue Grass State after creditable records of usefulness extended over many years of steady industry and fidelity to duty. They were frontier residents also, for what Linn county, Missouri, was when he settled in it, Marion county, Kentucky, was in their day. Their son Evan was therefore inured to the requirements of pioneer life when he came to this county, and by that very fact was a valuable addition to its early population and a forceful factor in its early history.

He grew to manhood in his native state and for a number of years after leaving school followed farming there. But the West had a persuasive voice for him, and so, as has been noted, he made a trip to northern Missouri on horseback, which was an undertaking of magnitude in those days. His purpose was to see for himself what promise of advancement in a worldly way this region might show. He was pleased with the outlook, and in 1844 came again, bringing his family with him with the design of making his home here for the remainder of his days.

He took up a tract of 120 acres of government land in Clay township, built a log cabin on it in the crude fashion of the time, with a chimney constructed of sticks and mud and other features in keeping, and began to clear and cultivate his land. It was all timber when he took possession of it, but it did not remain so long. He worked with industry and perseverance, and soon the forest depths, which for ages had echoed only the terrifying sounds of wild beasts and birds of prey, began to resound with the more agreeable notes of the woodman's ax and their loud consequent as the wood monarchs, rank after rank, came crashing to the earth.

He cleared his land, developed it into a good farm and lived on it until his death, which occurred in 1893. It is the farm on which his

widow is still living. She also was a native of Kentucky, born in 1826, and they were married in that state. Her maiden name was Josephine F. Conder. They became the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are living: John H., Martha A., James H., Margaretta E., Robert L., Cassie A., William W., Richard A., Mary C. and Sarah E., twins. During the Civil War the father served in the Missouri state militia. His church connection was with the Baptist sect and fraternally he belonged to the Order of Odd Fellows. In his young manhood all the people esteemed him for his strong character, sterling manhood and useful citizenship; and in his later years they revered him for what he had done for the improvement and development of his township and all the other services of his citizenship.

SAMUEL SHOUP

Having been a resident of Linn county for forty-four years, Samuel Shoup, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Parson Creek township, is properly classed as a pioneer and is held in the highest esteem as such, and is respected by all classes of the county's population also on account of his high character, sterling worth and enterprising and progressive citizenship, which he has made serviceable to his township and the county in general from his youth, or during the whole time of his residence here.

Mr. Shoup was born in Delaware county, Indiana, on January 7, 1853, and is a son of John and Frances (Shoup) Shoup, natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where the mother was born in 1811 and the father in 1812. The father was a farmer and moved from his native state to Indiana about 1830. He secured a farm in Delaware county on a lease and remained on it until 1866, clearing it for cultivation and making a first rate farm of it. In the year last mentioned he moved his family to Henry county, Illinois, and in 1868 came from there to Linn county, Missouri, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives.

On his arrival in this county the father bought the farm on which he died in 1899, having survived the mother twenty years, her death having occurred in 1879. They were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom have passed away but Samuel, his brother John and their sister, Mrs. Martha Cole, who resides in Illinois. One son, Martin, died in the Union army during the Civil War. He served in the Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry. Their grand-

father, John Shoup, was born in Pennsylvania and died on a farm he moved to in Indiana, a number of years prior to his demise, and which he cultivated with all his force until his end came, leaving a creditable record for industry, thrift and fidelity to duty in both states, and being highly respected wherever he was known in each.

Samuel Shoup passed his early life in Indiana and Illinois, and was fifteen years old when his parents moved to this state and county. He began his education in the primitive schools, with their log houses and slab benches, in Indiana, continued it in similar temples of learning in Illinois and completed it in schools of the same scope and equipment here. He remained at home with his father and assisted him in the work on the farm until the death of the latter, and then cared for and farmed the homestead ten years longer for the benefit of the family that was left.

In 1909 he moved to the farm he now owns and lives on, and since then has devoted his attention exclusively to that. He is a skillful farmer and conducts his operations with both energy and intelligence, keeping abreast with the progress in agriculture and giving his township a good example of up-to-date theories and methods and strong proof of their value. He is also zealous in his support of all public improvements and every undertaking designed to promote the general well being of the county.

On January 16, 1889, Mr. Shoup was married to Miss Clara B. Cassidy, a daughter of George M. and Mary E. (Lee) Cassidy, who became residents of Linn county in 1871. The mother is still living, but the father died a number of years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Shoup have no children of their own, but are rearing an adopted son whose name is Robert C., and who is now 15 years old. Mr. Shoup belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and Mrs. Shoup is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their genuine worth and usefulness as citizens have given them a strong hold on the regard and good will of the people in all parts of the county.

HOUSTON LUYSER

Although a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, where he was born on August 16, 1843, Houston Luyster, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Clay township, has lived in Linn county fifty-six years and has all the time been connected with its farming industry except for three years of the Civil War, during which he was in the

Union army, fighting and doing detached duty in defense of the Union. He has been industrious and frugal, making every week of his time tell to his advantage, and by his energy and progressiveness has won a substantial competence for life from the ready and responsive soil on which he has worked.

Mr. Luyster is a son of Abram and Nancy (Utley) Luyster, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. The father was a farmer and came to Missouri in 1854, locating for two years in Cass county and at the end of that period changing his residence to Linn county, and buying a tract of wild land one mile south of the farm which his son Houston now owns and cultivates. He cleared and improved his uncultivated domain, as it was when he took possession of it, and passed the remainder of his days on it, dying in 1881. The mother died in 1888.

They had five sons and five daughters, and of the ten children four of the sons and three of the daughters are living. The parents were leading members of the Presbyterian church, and faithful in their duties toward it. The grandfather, John Luyster, came to this country in company with his two brothers. He lived for a time in the state of New York, then moved to Kentucky, where he died well advanced in years.

Houston Luyster was eleven years of age when his parents brought him to Missouri and thirteen when the family moved to Linn county. He obtained his education in the primitive schools of his boyhood and youth, which were housed in crude log structures and very limited in their range of instruction and facilities. He remained at home with his parents until 1862, when he enlisted in Company H, Second Provisional cavalry regiment, went out of that into Company A, Forty-second Missouri volunteer infantry, for a term of three years. His term of enlistment took him through the bloody and disastrous conflict, but as he was on detached duty most of the time he did not see a great deal of field service. He took part, however, in the battle of Bald Knob, Tennessee, in addition to a number of minor engagements.

After the war Mr. Luyster returned to Linn county and bought the farm in Clay township which he has ever since occupied, and which he has greatly improved in appearance and condition, adding a great deal to its attractiveness and value, and raising it to a high standard of productiveness. No effort has been omitted on his part to make his farm a first rate one, and, as he has given it close study and the most

careful attention, his purpose has been achieved with entire and gratifying success.

On the 31st of August, 1873, Mr. Luyster was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Tharp, a daughter of Allen and Emeline Tharp. Three children have been born of the union, all of whom are living. They are: James W., a Linn county farmer; Estella M., who is the wife of W. P. Brinkley; and Ethel, who married with Edward Stephenson and has her home at Brookfield, Missouri. The mother of these children died in 1907. The father is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always shown a warm and helpful interest in the affairs of the township and county in which he lives, and is everywhere regarded as a highly useful, enterprising and serviceable citizen, and is universally esteemed as such.

CHRISTIAN HARTER

The son of a pioneer of Missouri and himself an early arrival in the state, coming to Caldwell county with his parents when he was but two years old and to Linn county when he was twenty-two, Christian Harter of Clay township, where he has for over half a century been engaged in farming and helping to build up and develop the county, has lived long and creditably among this people, and now in his declining years there is not one that does not do him reverence for his genuine worth and his extended and valuable services to this region and its residents.

Mr. Harter was born in Richland county, Ohio, on April 6, 1837, and is a son of Christian and Catherine (Crouse) Harter, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1805. He grew to manhood in Virginia and operated Harper's Ferry over the Potomac river for a number of years. At an early day in the history of Ohio he moved to that state, making the trip with teams, literally through the wilderness. He secured a tract of timber land which he cleared; then, in 1839, again took up his course westward, coming to Missouri and locating in Caldwell county. There he bought a half-section of wild land, on which he lived and labored ten years, being accidentally killed in 1849 by the overturning of his sleigh. The mother died one year later.

Their offspring numbered eight, six sons and two daughters. Two of the sons and one of the daughters are living. The father was a great hunter of deer, and the old rifle with which he did such excellent

execution is still in the possession of his son Christian. But his rifle was not used only for hunting wild game. He used it with effect in the Mormon war waged in Caldwell and Daviess counties, and Indians, too, if they were hostile and disturbed the whites, sometimes fell before his deadly aim, as there was at times no temporizing with them, and the general safety demanded that swift and summary punishment be meted out to the irreconcilables.

Christian Harter of this sketch was but two years old when his parents brought him to Missouri. He was reared in Caldwell county to the age of twenty-two and obtained what education he was able to secure in the humble and limited country schools near his home. They were kept in log cabins, furnished with slab benches and the rest of their equipment was in keeping with their shelter and furnishings. But Mr. Harter had no other educational facilities, for the shadow of death darkened his boyhood, his father being killed when the son was but twelve years old and the mother dying when he was but thirteen.

In 1861 he moved to Linn county and bought a tract of wholly unimproved and uncultivated land. On this he put up a small log dwelling and began the arduous work of breaking up his land and getting it under cultivation. In 1862 he joined the provisional militia of the state under Colonel De Graw, and in this organization he served one hundred and nineteen days, but was engaged most of the time in guard duty. Since the war he has been continuously engaged in farming on what was once an unbroken expanse of wilderness but which he has transformed into an excellent farm.

Mr. Harter was married on May 15, 1859, to Miss Mary C. Tolson, a daughter of Benjamin and Catherine (Tyre) Tolson. Her father was a soldier in the Mexican War, enlisting at Linneus, and died in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Harter have eight children: John W.; Eliza J., the widow of the late John Taylor; George Edward, a sketch of whom follows this account of his father's life; Mary E., who is the wife of R. S. Randall; Julia L., who is the wife of W. G. Randall; Flora M.; Rosa L.; and Nettie C., who is the wife of E. L. Pittman. All the members of the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church. The father is one of the oldest and most revered members of that fast-fading band of hardy pioneers who laid the foundations of civilization in this part of the state of Missouri. He is well known throughout the county and is highly esteemed by all classes of its citizens, as he is in other parts of the state where he is known.

George E. Harter, a son of Christian and Mary C. (Tolson) Harter, was born in Linn county on August 8, 1868. He was reared and edu-

cated here and has farmed and taught school in the county for fourteen years, and has been successful in both occupations, being highly regarded as a farmer and held in general esteem as a progressive and capable teacher, industrious and enterprising in his work of all kinds and faithful in performing it at all times.

On September 12, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Agin, a daughter of Lewis and Mary A. (Ballington) Agin, who became residents of Linn county about 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Harter had two children: Their son Joy H., who married Miss Elizabeth M. Frisbie of St. Louis, and their other son, Edward L., who is living at home with his father. The mother died on May 8, 1907. The father is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America in fraternal circles, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church.

NATHANIEL G. RANSOM

One of the most extensive and best known farmers in Linn county is Nathaniel G. Ransom who makes his home in Brookfield, and from that city as a base of operations superintends the cultivation of his farms and all that pertains to them. But his extensive farming operations do not furnish his only title to notice and consideration. He is also one of the most enterprising, progressive and public-spirited citizens of the county, and in all parts of it he stands high in public estimation on this account, justifying his rank by his activity in behalf of every commendable undertaking for the improvement and further development of the locality in which his interests lie.

Mr. Ransom is a native of Cayuga county, New York, where his life began on September 20, 1852. His father, whose name was also Nathaniel, was born in Vermont and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Wood, in Rhode Island. The father was a farmer and followed his chosen occupation in the state of New York until 1867, when he came to Missouri to live and bought 720 acres of land in Linn and Chariton counties, 400 acres of the tract having been somewhat cultivated and improved. He then moved his family here, and he lived on and farmed his land until the burden of years induced him to give up all active pursuits. He died in Linn county in 1898, at the age of ninety years. The mother died in 1888, aged seventy-five. They had four sons, Benjamin and Nathaniel; also Joseph and Robert, deceased. The two last named died in New York. Benjamin died a number of

years ago and was a prominent farmer of this county at the time of his death, leaving the subject of this brief memoir and his son, Nathaniel G., Jr., the only male representatives of the family living at this time (1912).

The paternal grandfather, Robert Ransom, was a native of Vermont and a farmer in the state of New York, where he died at a good old age. The maternal grandfather, Henry Wood, was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, and became a sea captain. He began following the sea early and kept it up for a great many years, going to all parts of the world where commerce leads, and coming in contact with people of all climes and tongues. He lived to the age of ninety-six years.

Nathaniel G. Ransom grew to the age of fourteen in his native state and then came with his parents to Linn county, Missouri, where he has ever since resided. After completing in the schools of this county the education he began in that of his nativity, he started in life for himself as a farmer. He has adhered to the vocation of his forefathers in spite of many temptations to engage in other business, and his success and the increasing magnitude of his operations prove the wisdom of his choice. He now owns 1,400 acres of land, all of good quality, and the greater part of it under cultivation. He is a vigorous and skillful farmer, and so manages his work that he makes every acre he has in tillage yield its full tribute of recompense for the care and labor bestowed upon it, and all his holdings keep pace with the progress in agriculture. In addition he is a large stockholder in the Brownlee Bank.

Having such large and valuable interests in the county, it is inevitable that Mr. Ransom should take an active part in its public affairs. Without regard to political claims or party needs, he is energetic and effective in helping to control them for the best interests of the people and the enduring welfare of the county and state. The only political office he has held is that of membership in the board of aldermen in Brookfield, and he was chosen to this more by the activity of his friends and the progressive people of the community generally than through any effort or desire of his own. He gave the city good service in the office, and they have shown their appreciation of it.

On January 22, 1883, Mr. Ransom was joined in wedlock with Miss Virginia Millar, a native of Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Thomas and Olean F. Millar, who came from that state to Linn county about 1868. Three children, all living, have been born of the union: Rena M., Virginia M. and Nathaniel G., Jr., all of whom are still residents of this county, and stand well in the regard of its people.

The improvement and further development of the county of his home has always been an object of great solicitude to Mr. Ransom, and he has been earnest in his support of all good projects involving this result. Nothing that he deems of value to the region in which he lives goes without his effective and intelligent practical support, and he by no means always waits for other persons to take the initiative. He is active in the fraternal life of his community as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in social circles generally he is a live force. With reference to the cause of public education he is one of the most earnest and potential men in the county, and in every way he is one of Linn county's best and most useful citizens.

AID R. LEWIS

Although his life has been the uneventful and necessarily somewhat monotonous one of a plain and unpretentious farmer, with none of the spectacular features which give men opportunity to exhibit their showy qualities, Aid R. Lewis of Clay township has found in it opportunity to demonstrate that he is a man of sturdy character, upright living and faithful to duty in every form of its calls upon him, and he has found enjoyment in his lot, laborious as it has been, and unrelenting in its demands for service and attention at all times. This is one of the advantages of plain and simple living. "Contentment, like the primrose, blooms along the common, beaten track."

Mr. Lewis is a native of Linn county, Missouri, born on October 17, 1871. His parents, Benjamin F. and Phoebe (Henderson) Lewis, were natives of Ohio, the father born in Washington county in that state in 1828, and the mother in Huron county, in 1835. The father grew to manhood in his native state, and in 1842 moved to Illinois. He was in quest of a region as nearly to his taste as he could find, and from Illinois changed his residence to Minnesota. From there he moved to Kansas, and finally, in 1871, came to Missouri and Linn county.

Here he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, hers ending in 1884 and his on February 9, 1912. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, and of the number four are living. The grandfather, Hezekiah Lewis, came to this country from England in 1794, and became a resident of Washington county, Ohio, where he died in 1861. He was a farmer in his native land and also in this country, and a good one, as was his son and as is his grandson.

Aid R. Lewis is wholly a product of this county. He grew to man-

hood here, drew the bone and sinew of his frame from the local soil, obtained his education in the county schools, and has devoted all the years of his youth and manhood and all his energies to his part in the industries of the locality. And when the golden thread of sentiment began to run to a practical end in the fabric of his life, he was united in marriage with one of Linn county's desirable young ladies.

While attending school he worked on his father's farm and for a time after completing his education also. When he started to fight the battle of life for himself he began as a farmer, and he has continued the struggle for advancement among men to the present time (1912) as a farmer, with the exception of four years passed in the employ of the Burlington Railroad. In 1903 Mr. Lewis left the farm for a time, and began the study of telegraphy under Mr. E. A. Corey, then agent in charge of the Linneus station. At the end of one year he was given the position of night operator at Memphis, Missouri, the duties of which position he discharged for a like period of time, when he was promoted to the position of agent and operator at Plano, Iowa, where he remained but a few months, when he received another promotion, and filled various positions of trust until 1907. He was then compelled to resign, on account of his wife's health, and returned to the farm with the hope that the change would result in great benefit to her. But in this he was disappointed as Mrs. Lewis passed away on March 7, 1912, at the University Hospital of Kansas City, where she had gone to undergo an operation which they both believed would restore her to her former good health.

He has been successful in his undertakings and is now a man of comfortable worldly estate, and stands well in the estimation of his friends and neighbors and the people of the county generally. But it is to be noted that all the progress he has made has been through his own efforts, and all his achievements are the results of his own ability, industry and good management in every department of his business.

On November 28, 1894, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Miss Cordie Phillips, a daughter of James L. Phillips, who became a resident of Linn county in 1845. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Bowyer. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had five children, four of whom are living, and all still members of the parental family circle and adding to its attractiveness as well as assisting in the work on the farm and in the household. They are: Carroll D., Vashti R., Iva M. and Bertie P. The father is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He is widely and favorably known, and is everywhere highly esteemed.

JEREMIAH FRUIN

(Deceased)

Was for a number of years an extensive landholder of Linn county, and also a leading contractor and builder in St. Louis. Jeremiah Fruin, of the firm of Fruin & Colnon of the Missouri metropolis, showed in several ways his capacity for great affairs and also for finding the way to them and conducting them to successful and most serviceable achievement. Undertakings whose magnitude would stagger even men of considerable ability and breadth of gauge, and would seem impossible to smaller men, were matters of easy accomplishment with him, and under the magnetism of his masterly management moved forward to completion as smoothly as the planets in their orbits.

He was practically retired from active pursuits, at the time of his death in March, 1912, but his past record is as given in the paragraph above. No difficulty ever daunted, no disaster ever dismayed him. If he found obstructions in his way he easily went around or over them, and often even commanded them to his service and made them wings and weapons for his advancement along his luminous and triumphant course.

Mr. Fruin was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831. When he was two years old his parents, John and Catherine (Baker) Fruin, brought him to the United States, and in this country the father, who was also a contractor, died in 1861. The son grew to manhood in America and in time became a resident of Missouri and bought about 3,000 acres of land along Locust creek, Linn county. He never lived on this land, but his son, John Jacob Fruin, handled it for many years.

The father kept on with his contracting enterprises in various places, after a time locating in St. Louis, where he became one of the leaders in construction work, building street railways, sewers and other large avenues of public utility. He wrote his name in large and enduring phrases in that great city especially, and what he did there is in keeping with its greatness and enterprise, whose requirements are extensive and exacting, and demand the power of genius to meet them.

John Jacob Fruin, his son, was married in 1894 to Miss Catherine Hawthorne, a St. Louis lady at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of Robert and Mary (Potts) Hawthorne, natives of Manchester, England. They were married in New Jersey, and were the parents of two sons and five daughters, all of whom are living. Mrs. Fruin's maternal grandfather, Joseph Potts, was an English army

officer who was in the service in India and died there. Her paternal grandfather, William Hawthorne, was a professor of Mathematics in Dublin, Ireland, and his life ended in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Fruin have had two sons and one daughter. The sons are living but the daughter has died. Jeremiah S., the older son, is a student at St. Mary's College, St. Marys, Kansas, and Alfred H. is attending school from the home of his parents.

THOMAS L. WATSON

(Deceased)

The late Thomas L. Watson of Jefferson township, this county, who died on December 25, 1877, was in many respects a very interesting man, and although his career presented few spectacular features, it had some elements of heroism in it, and was always conducted in the straight and narrow path of duty in all the relations he bore among men. He lived in Linn county forty-four of the fifty-two years of his life, and during almost the whole of his mature life was engaged in farming.

Mr. Watson was born in Chariton county, this state, on July 23, 1825, and was the son of Thomas and Sarah Jane (Fowler) Watson, natives of Virginia, and among the earliest settlers in Linn county, locating here in 1833. The father was a man of local prominence in both Chariton and Linn counties, representing each in the state legislature. He kept the first tavern in this county, and the structure stood on the Brunswick and Chillicothe road on a farm now belonging to W. O. Anderson. His father, Thomas Watson, was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1773 before the Revolutionary War, in which he took part, being in the Colonial army throughout the seven years of the struggle and was present at the surrender of General Cornwallis. He died in this county in 1840, at the age of ninety-seven years. He served as sergeant of Captain Sam Kearsley's company, which was attached to the Sixth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel James Hendricks.

Thomas L. Watson was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the primitive country school in the neighborhood of his home. When the Mexican War began he and his two brothers enlisted in Captain Barbee's company, and during the war were in General Price's command. They served through the whole of the short but decisive conflict, and at its close returned to Linn county. In 1849 Thomas

became an argonaut and went with the moving throng to California. He came back a year later, and on March 13, 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Parks, a daughter of James and Frances (Heryford) Parks, of Chariton county. He then located on the farm on which he died, the land having been granted to him by the government for his services in the Mexican War.

Although a vigorous farmer and attentive to all his duties as such, Mr. Watson was a great hunter, having the reputation of killing more deer than any other man in this county. He always had an abundant supply of venison the year round, and seemed to know better than any of his neighbors where to get game at all times. In addition to his farming and hunting he kept the first ferry on Locust creek in this county, and carried a hickory club on going to and from the ferry with which to kill snakes.

Mr. Watson was a deacon in the Baptist church for twenty-three years, and throughout his life, from the dawn of his manhood, was a most worthy and estimable citizen. His widow survived him almost thirty-three years, dying on the farm on August 12, 1910. They were the parents of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters. Six of the daughters and two of the sons are living. Charles H., the first born of the family, was badly wounded while discharging a gun, the breech pin entering his forehead, when he was seventeen years old. He died of this wound seven years later, but in the meantime more than forty pieces of his skull were taken out from time to time. The other children were named in the order of birth: Missouri F., William T., James, Jordan P., Bettie L., Mary E., Sarah R., Oscar Y., Ada E., Ellen L., Clarence B. and Zella M. Those who are now living are: Missouri F., Wm. T., Bettie L., Sarah R., Oscar Y., Ada E., Ellen L., Zella M., and all are residents of Linn county but two.

FRANK E. GRESS

Photography, the real "art preservative" in all our activities, which catches and fixes in imperishable lineaments the witching smile of childhood, the noble beauty of womanhood, and even smoothes away the ruggedness from the wrinkled brow of care, is well represented in Brookfield by the work of Frank E. Gress, the leading photographer of the city and this part of the state. He has a thorough mastery of his business in all its details, and he gives his patrons the full benefit

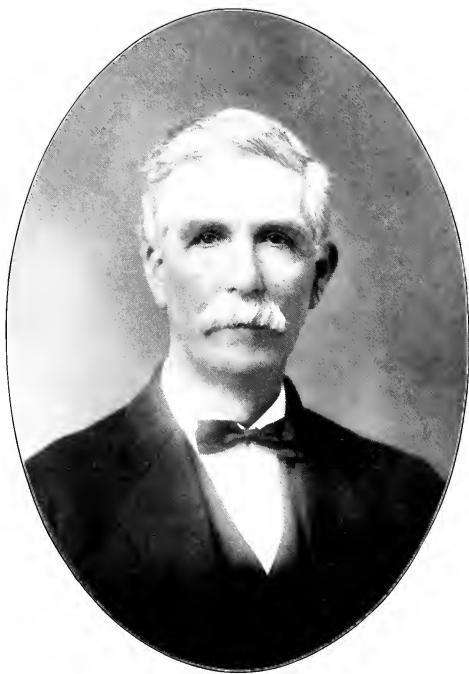
of all his knowledge and skill in the work he does for them at all times, never slighting anything.

It is gratifying to the people who patronize him and the residents of the whole community to know, too, that he is a native artist, having been born, reared and educated in Linn county, and began his career as an artist here. His life began on December 10, 1884, at Bucklin, where his parents, Frank and Helen (Harrison) Gress, were then living. The father was a native of the state of New York and the mother of Missouri. The father was in the railroad service during the greater part of his mature life, serving as station agent at Bucklin for ten years, and afterward as a conductor until his death, which occurred in 1907, the mother dying within the same year.

The son, who is the immediate subject of these paragraphs, began life for himself under the deep gloom of his double bereavement through the death of his parents, and amid difficulties of a serious nature due to his having to care and provide for the five younger children in the family and his grandmother. He supported them all for years, and is still aiding in the support of three of the children. But these difficulties did not freeze up the artistic soul within him or dampen the ardor with which it inspired him. They seemed only to strengthen the fiber of his manhood, increase his determination to succeed in life and fortify his courage for its battle.

Mr. Gress grew to manhood in Brookfield and attended its public schools. After leaving school he served a year and a half as apprentice to J. C. Gardner, prominent as a photographer in Brookfield, and at the close of this apprenticeship went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he passed five years completing his preparation for his profession and perfecting himself in the details of the business. At the end of the period mentioned he returned to Brookfield, and on May 6, 1906, opened the studio which he now conducts, and which, by his industry and enterprise he has made the most complete, and through his artistic sense the most ornate and attractive, in this locality and one not easily surpassed in any city of the size and rank of Brookfield or much larger ones.

On October 1, 1911, Mr. Gress was united in marriage with Miss Pyrle G. Churchill, a native of Iowa and the daughter of L. S. and Emma (Gold) Churchill, residents of the county since 1908. In the fraternal life of the community Mr. Gress has taken a warm interest as a member of the Order of Elks and several other fraternities. In all matters pertaining to the improvement of his home city and county



JAMES HIER, SR.

and the welfare and benefit of their people he has always been energetic and helpful, never withholding his hand from any that he could aid, and never stinting the service he has sought to render. His career has been prosperous from the beginning, and he has appreciated the support the community has given him. In return he has done all he could to help the city along, and the people appreciate his efforts in the same measure. They esteem him also as a man and a citizen, and he has shown himself worthy of the regard bestowed upon him by his demeanor in every relation in life.

JAMES HIER, SR.

Having located at Marceline within a year after the town was founded, and having passed all his subsequent years within its borders, actively engaged in industrial or mercantile pursuits, James Hier, Sr., who is one of the few of its old settlers still left to tell the story of the earlier days of struggle and effort to get the new municipal creation on its feet and moving forward, is entitled to the veneration felt for him as pioneer, and the universal respect he enjoys as a man and citizen.

Mr. Hier was born in the mining section of Wales on January 19, 1846, and is a son of William and Lettuce (Lewis) Hier, both of whom passed the whole of their lives and died in Wales. The father was a miner, and the son grew to manhood amid mining scenes, and also went to work in the mines as soon as he was old enough, which was in his boyhood. He remained at home, working in the mines and cherishing an ambition for something better in life, until 1869. Then, being twenty-three years old, and full of resolution and self-reliance, he determined to seek wider opportunities and more promising conditions in a foreign land than any which appeared before him in his own.

Accordingly, in that year he came to the United States and located at Bevier, Macon county, in this state. He at once found employment in the mines there, for the work of which he was well qualified, and remained there engaged in mining twenty years. In 1889 he moved to Marceline, and here he passed the first two years of his residence working in the mines also, and being among the first men to dig coal in this locality. He was not, however, merely a coal digger as a laborer, for he was operating the mine himself and on his own account.

In 1891 Mr. Hier opened a grocery store, and in the management of this he has been continuously engaged almost ever since. He has won and kept the confidence of the people as a merchant, and has also secured for himself their approval and regard as a citizen and public official, having served them and the city well and wisely as an alderman for some years. He has always been deeply and intelligently interested in the progress and development of the city, township and county of his residence, and has shown his interest by judicious and helpful support of every desirable enterprise for their advancement.

In politics Mr. Hier is a Republican and loyal to his party, though not eager for anything it has to bestow in the way of public office. Fraternally he is connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, and in religious affiliation he has been a member of the Baptist church for fifty-five years. Both his lodge and his church claim a large share of his attention, for he believes firmly in both as means of grace for the improvement of mankind, and is zealous in aiding them to the largest and best development and greatest usefulness.

Mr. Hier was married on December 23, 1865, to Miss Ann Evans, who is, like himself, a native of Wales. They have seven children: Annie, who is now the wife of William L. Mathewson, of Washington; William, who is a resident of Montana; Margaret M., who is the wife of Lawrence Love, of Marceline; James T., a resident of Marceline; Elizabeth, who married Sandusky C. Bevans, and has her home with him at Marceline; Hannah, who is married to J. H. George, and dwells at Marceline, and Elmer, who resides in the new state of Oklahoma, and exemplifies the enterprise of its people in his own.

PRICE BOWYER

Well known throughout Linn county and the counties which adjoin it as a leading farmer and breeder of high grade horses and jacks, and generally respected by all classes of the people as an elevated and useful citizen, Price Bowyer of Jackson township, this county, occupies a position in the public regard that would be creditable to any man and must be based on genuine merit. In their estimate of him the people are not misled by any pretentiousness or display of tinsel on his part, for he is a plain, practical man of business, and as such they have known him long, for he has lived in the county from his birth.

Mr. Bowyer was born in Clay township in 1861, the date of his birth being December 30. He is a son of Spencer and Sarah A. (Deering) Bowyer, the former also a native of this county and the latter born in Warren county, Missouri. The father was born in Clay township in 1835. His father, Jesse Bowyer, was born and reared in Tennessee and came to Missouri in his young manhood. He located first in Howard county, then, at an early day, moved to Linn county, where he died well advanced in years.

Spencer Bowyer, the father of Price, grew to manhood in Linn county and farmed here for many years, then retired from active work and took up his residence in Linneus. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters. Seven of the sons and three of the daughters are living, and five of the ten are residents of Linn county, still abiding in the land of their parents and grandparents.

Price Bowyer was reared and educated in Linn county, and has been engaged in farming and breeding high grade horses and jacks, as has been noted, from the dawn of his manhood. He has been successful in both departments of his industry, and has won for himself a wide-spread and excellent reputation as an enterprising and progressive farmer, and a knowing and far-seeing live stock man. All his operations are conducted with the utmost care and on the best information available to him, and the result is that his products are of the first quality in both harvests and stock.

On October 9, 1881, Mr. Bowyer was united in marriage with Miss Malinda Turner, a daughter of William and Hannah (West) Turner of Linn county, this state. Of the children born of the union seven are living: Berl, Floy, Mabel, Sally, Omi J. Spencer and Sterling P. Floy is the wife of O. L. Phillips; Mabel is the wife of C. E. Goins, and Sally is the wife of G. D. Alexander. Omi J., Spencer and Sterling P. are still living under the parental roof tree.

Mr. Bowyer is a Democrat in his political relations and has been an active and intelligent worker for his party for years. He has held no office, however, and desired none but that of school director. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He has pushed his own business with enterprise and vigor, and he has displayed the same qualities with regard to the affairs of his township and county, taking an active part in every undertaking involving their progress and improvement. He is well known and well thought of in all parts of the county, both for his skill and progressiveness in his business and for his public spirit and strong local patriotism as a man and citizen.

DR. JENKINS GOOCH

Although not a native of Linn county, Dr. Jenkins Gooch, who now lives near Purdin, but in Jackson township, has been a resident of the county from the time when he was but three months old, and is now the oldest physician and surgeon within its borders. He is passing the evening of his long and useful life on his farm, retired from active practice, resting from his labors and enjoying the fruits of his past-time industry and good management in his business affairs. And the evening of life for him is one of great serenity and beauty. For he is comfortable in a worldly way and he is cheered and consoled for all the cares he has ever borne and all the privations he ever suffered by the universal esteem of the whole population of the county in which he so long labored and ministered to the welfare of the people of all classes and conditions.

Dr. Gooch was born on his father's farm in Chariton county, Missouri, on September 7, 1841, and within the same year his parents moved to Linn county and located on government land in Jackson township. Their history will be found in a sketch of the doctor's brother, Alexander Gooch, which appears elsewhere in this volume. The doctor was reared to manhood in Jackson township, and obtained his early education in the schools of the wilderness around him, the one he attended most being located one and one-half miles southwest of his father's farm, and known as the Mount Olive School. As he grew to boyhood and youth, he assisted in clearing the wild land on which the family was located, and later received more advanced instruction in academic lines at Roanoke Academy, in Howard county.

After completing the course of learning available at this institution, he began studying medicine under the tuition of Dr. Harvey, of Roanoke, and, when he felt that he was sufficiently prepared, attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College, in St. Louis. This was in the winter of 1867-8, and he began his practice in the summer of 1868. He kept up his close attention to his profession and his industry in practicing it until about two years ago; then, feeling that he had accomplished his mission in it, he retired from practice, devoting his attention to his farm, on which he has since been living quietly.

But before Dr. Gooch's professional life, or his preparation for it, began, he had thrilling experiences and adventures, which gave him opportunity to show the mettle of which he was made, and proved that it was sterling. In 1862 he joined Company K, Second Infantry, First Brigade, Confederate army, under General Price, and during his serv-

ice received a serious wound in the arm at the battle of Pea Ridge, which disqualified him for further military activity, and he was thereupon discharged and ready to return to his home.

He had, however, no other means of transportation than walking, and made the journey from Little Rock, Arkansas, to this county on foot. He was suffering from his wound, ill with chills and fever, and without arms of any kind, offensive or defensive. While in this condition he lost his way in an extensive forest, and during his wanderings met with a ferocious panther, from which he only escaped by strategy and heroic exertion. After arriving home and getting his wound cured, he went to Nebraska in 1865, and for eighteen months was engaged in freighting in that state and Colorado. In his military service, on his long and wearying journey home, and in the hazardous pursuit he followed on the road, or along the old trails, he faced every danger with lofty courage, and although his physical strength was often severely tried, his spirit made it equal to every requirement, whether of peril or privation.

Of his professional career and services to the people of this county, it would seem superfluous to speak. His exhaustive knowledge of his profession and his wisdom and skill in applying that knowledge; his mastery of its theory and his resourcefulness in practice; his genial and sympathetic nature, which is so persuasive in effect and so helpful in a curative way, and his indefatigable industry in attending to calls during the years of his full energy and vigor, are so well known all over Linn county that no description of them here could add to the general knowledge on the subject in this locality, which has been the scene of his labors. The value, the productiveness, the advanced state of cultivation of his fine 200-acre farm in Jackson township, and the commodious and complete improvements on it, are also so well known that no comment on them would be in place here. These all speak for themselves in the territory for which this work is intended.

On February 11, 1874, the doctor was married to Miss Bettie Morris, a daughter of Jeremiah Morris, who came to Missouri in 1854, to Buchanan county, and came to Linn county in 1860. He emigrated to this state from Larue county, Kentucky. The cause of the Southern Confederacy enlisted his sympathy, and he served in its army for one year. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Gooch, was Miss Martha McGovock before her marriage, and was a native of Wythe county, Virginia.

Dr. and Mrs. Gooch have had thirteen children, eleven of whom are living: Tilden, Linn, Richard, Lena, Mildred, Nannie, Cordie, Warren, Roy, Drink and Cleo. Lena is the wife of E. Phillips, and Mildred is

the wife of Carlus Stevenson. The doctor has never been very active in politics, but has always been interested in good government for his county, state and country, and always deeply interested in the welfare of the whole people. A lingering representative of the fading band of heroic pioneers who settled this county, he is held in reverence by all its residents.

WILLIAM T. MCGHEE

A native of Missouri, and from his boyhood a resident of Linn county, William McGhee, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Enterprise township, is well known to the people of this and other parts of the county, and all they know of him is to his credit. He is industriously and profitably engaged in farming and raising live stock, and is also active and progressive with reference to the affairs of his township and the whole of Linn county, and the people esteem him as one of their most useful and enterprising and far-seeing citizens.

Mr. McGhee was born in Calloway county, Missouri, on November 24, 1871. His parents, James W. and Rebecca (Miller) McGhee, were also born in Missouri, the latter in Calloway and the former in Linn county. The father was reared and educated in this county, and passed the whole of his life within its borders. He was an extensive live-stock man for his opportunities, and attained considerable local reputation for his success in the business. He and his wife were the parents of two children: William T. and his brother, Charles E. The father died in 1911, but the mother is living.

William T. McGhee was brought by his parents to Linn county in his boyhood, and grew to manhood here. He obtained his education in the country schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm, and assisted in the labor of cultivating the latter and what was incident to the stock business carried on by his father. When he attained his majority, he started in the live-stock industry and as a general farmer for himself, and he has ever since been engaged in those two lines of employment and business.

On March 24, 1894, he was united in marriage with Miss May Muirhead, a daughter of Hugh Muirhead, who became a resident of Linn county in 1858, and is now deceased. Five children have been born of the union, and all of them are living. They are: Nettie, Jay, Jessie, Lessie and Frances. The father has taken an active part in political affairs in his township, and has served as township collector and trustee four years. He is an earnest working member of the

Democratic party, and his services in the field and his wisdom in counsel are warmly appreciated by both the leaders and the rank and file of his party.

The first member of this particular branch of the McGhee family to locate in Linn county was John McGhee, the grandfather of William T. He came to the county about the year 1845, and entered a tract of government land in Enterprise township. With great energy and continued industry, he cleared, broke up and improved his farm, making it one of the most advanced and attractive in the township at the time. But he did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his labor on it, dying at the early age of thirty-five. But, although his life was so short in the county, he left behind him, when he answered the summons inevitable to all mankind, an excellent example as a farmer and a good name as an upright, honest, straightforward and progressive man and citizen. His grandson, William T. McGhee, has the same reputation, and well deserves it.

GEORGE A. BARNES

The venerable subject of this brief review, who is one of the patriarchs of Jackson township, Linn county, has been a resident of the township in which he now lives continuously for fifty-four years, and has passed forty-five years on the farm which he now occupies and owns. His life record is interesting from many points of view, and worthy of commendation from all. He is now more than eighty-one years old. He is a native of another state than this; grew to manhood in another many miles away from the border of Missouri; passed two years in the gold regions of the Pacific slope; then came back to Linn county, became possessed of the tract of land which constitutes his present fine farm, when it was an unbroken expanse of wilderness, and settled down from all his wanderings. He has since devoted his time and energies to improving his farm and making it comfortable as a home and valuable in its productiveness.

Mr. Barnes was born in Tennessee, on April 9, 1831, and is a son of William and Sarah (Durham) Barnes, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. The parents and several of their children came together to Missouri in 1855 and located on a tract of government land in this county. The land had not been broken and was still wasting its substance and its strength in producing the wild growth of ages. Mr. Barnes lived on it a number of years and brought it to some degree of fruitfulness. In 1864 he crossed the plains to the

state of Washington, and there he passed the remainder of his life, which ended in 1884. The mother died in this county. They had a large family, all now deceased but George A. The father was a Baptist in religion and a Democrat in politics.

George A. Barnes was reared in Alabama and came to Missouri in 1856, but he passed some few years in Illinois first. He came direct to Linn county and remained here about one year. In 1857 he went to California, but, even if successful, his life as a miner in that state was not to his liking, although he stuck it out for two years. At the end of that period he returned to Missouri and, nine years later, took up his residence on his present Jackson township farm in this county, and on this he has made his home ever since.

In 1867 he was married on this farm to Miss Susan Morris, a native of Linn county. They have four children: John H., Parmelia E., Sarah J. and Jacob A. Even as late as then the country around him was largely undeveloped, almost wholly unimproved and but sparsely settled. Mr. Barnes resolutely joined hands with the other pioneers and helped to give an impetus to progress here that has been steady and continuous and has wrought wonderful improvements, and is still at work and with constantly augmenting power. It has been his good fortune to see the country leaping forward, and it is a source of great present comfort to him to know that he has done his full share in assisting in bringing about the change.

He has been assessor of the township, and in many other ways has been of service to its residents and all its civil, educational and religious institutions. For a number of years he has been retired from active pursuits, but he has never lost interest in the locality of his home, and has never stayed his hand when he could do it good. The people of the township respect him highly for what he has done, for the good citizenship he has displayed, for the uprightness of his long life and for his sterling manhood in private and public relations of every kind.

OBADIAH BROYLES

There is nothing in history more impressive, and, if viewed with the eye of true discernment, nothing more grand and inspiring, than the march of empire in this country, moving from the Atlantic slope over the Alleghanies, across the Mississippi valley, and on over the Rockies to the shores of the Pacific. And that it was largely an advance of mighty consequence due to individual effort rather than to organized forces, only adds to its grandeur, in the last analysis.

One family of this militant conquest of the wilderness, step by step, by hardy pioneers, independent of one another, yet all tending to the same glorious end, is represented in Jackson township, Linn county, Missouri, by Obadiah Broyles, one of the leading live-stock breeders of this part of the state now, but a child of five years when he became a resident of this county. He was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, on May 13, 1848, and is a son of Christopher and Margaret J. (Broyles) Broyles, also natives of that state, where the mother died soon after the birth of her son Obadiah. The father was a farmer in his native state, and he followed the same pursuit after reaching this state and county.

In 1853, gathering his household goods about him, and such personal property as he deemed necessary for supplying his wants on the way and enabling him to get a start in the wilderness to which he was going, he left "the dark and bloody ground," and journeyed with teams to Missouri and Sullivan county, where he laid the foundations of his new home. He bought forty acres of land which was still in the sleep of ages and had never heard the commanding voice or felt the persuasive hand of the husbandman. On this little tract in the wilds he built a crude log cabin as a home for himself and family, and at once went to work to break up his land and make it yield his household a livelihood. He made it fruitful by his persistent and well directed labor, and lived on or near it until his death, which occurred in 1877.

By his first marriage he became the father of four sons and four daughters. Three of the sons and two of the daughters are still living. Their mother, as has been stated, died in Kentucky, and the father married, as his second wife, Mrs. McCormick, a widow, who added three to his offspring, all of whom are living. The father attempted nothing in his work but general farming and raising enough live stock for his own purposes. But he succeeded in making his way to a comfortable estate in this county for his day and circumstances, and left his mark on this locality in doing it.

His son Obadiah had no educational advantages in the way of direct schooling. When he was of a suitable age to go to school, there was no school available in the neighborhood of his home. And if there had been, he could not have derived much benefit from it, for from his boyhood he was forced, owing to the circumstances of the family, to make his own way by working out by the month, as there were many mouths to feed, and all the force the family could command was put in action to satisfy their requirements.

He continued to work for others until he reached the age of twenty-six; then, in 1870, in response to the longings within him, began to do something on his own account. In 1882 he bought 260 acres of land, the nucleus of his present farm of 580 acres, and began to repeat on it the work of development and improvement wrought by his father on his patch in the wilderness on which he got his start and reared his family. He broke up his land gradually and improved it with good buildings. And as one tract became fruitful, he bought another, until he acquired the whole of his present fine farm of 580 acres, as has been indicated.

Mr. Broyles was first married in 1874 to Miss Mary Fields, who died in 1887. They had seven children, five of whom are living: Walter; Ada, who is now the wife of Frank A. Whetstone; Orson; Cordia, who is the wife of C. J. Gore, and Mary E., who is the wife of Winfield Edens. In 1889 he married, as his second wife, Miss Nettie Wood, a daughter of James N. Wood, who became a resident of Linn county during the Civil War. They have seven children: Fannie J., Alfred, Almira, Irene M., Curtis L., Hope C. and Flora I. His second wife is still living. Her parents were Indiana farmers, who moved from their native state first to Iowa and afterward to this county.

The principal industry which Mr. Broyles is engaged in is breeding draft horses, fine jacks and registered Hereford cattle, and in this industry he is easily one of the leaders in this part of the state, and is widely and favorably known as one. He is also held in good esteem as a man and a citizen of enterprise and progressiveness, earnestly and practically interested in the abiding welfare and continued improvement of his township, county and state in all avenues of advancement.

ALEXANDER SAYERS

Although only sixteen years of age when he became a resident of Linn county, Alexander Sayers of Jackson township is properly classed as a pioneer in this region, not merely by courtesy or construction, but because of the actual facts in the case. He was a youth in years but a man in stature and strength when he came, and he took a man's place and did a man's work in the great task of settling, improving and developing the country. And his record for stalwart manhood and faithful service among the people here is excellent from the beginning.

Mr. Sayers was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, on February 15, 1832. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Goodwin) Sayers, were

also natives of Virginia. They moved to Kentucky some years after their marriage, and there they continued farming, the occupation that had employed their energies in their native state. Long years they lived and labored in Kentucky, and at last died on the farm they had made valuable and attractive by their industry and skill, and which had yielded abundant harvests in return for arduous but wisely directed toil. The grandfather, whose name was also Alexander Sayers, was a pioneer of Kentucky, often a companion of Daniel Boone, and an Indian fighter of local renown.

Alexander Sayers grew to the age of sixteen in Virginia, and obtained there all the schooling he ever got from the schoolmaster. In 1848 he came to this state in company with his uncle, Samuel Sayers, traversing the long and dreary distance with teams and consuming a month and a half in the journey. On their arrival in Linn county they located in Jackson township, and here Mr. Sayers found employment in a grist and saw mill on Locust creek. In 1854 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Morris, a daughter of Thomas Morris, a pioneer of Linn county, who became a resident of it in 1837.

After his marriage Mr. Sayers determined to quit working in the mill, which had been the scene and beneficiary of his labors for six years, and start an enterprise of his own. He bought a tract of land in Sullivan county which he improved and lived on until 1865. In that year he returned to this county and took up his residence on the farm which he now owns and occupies, and which has been his home ever since. It was in the wilds when he took possession of it, and still the habitation and roaming ground of its aboriginal occupants, man and beast. Deer and wild turkeys were plentiful, and he got his share of them by the skill of his marksmanship and good judgment as a hunter. But he made no specialty of this.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayers have had eight children: John W., Thomas, James A., Martha S., Mary E., David L., Walter and Altie E. The father has always been warmly interested in the welfare of his township and county, and willing to do everything his circumstances would permit to advance it. During the Civil War he served as a state militiaman, and while not called into actual hostilities, he was always ready for the call if it came and prepared to do his full duty in obedience to it.

In his political relations he is an ardent Democrat, and as such has served as township supervisor and collector. But in the performance of his duties while in office he knew no party, but exerted all his activities in behalf of the whole people and for the common good. His

religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member for many years. And in the congregation to which he belongs he is a zealous and faithful worker in every department of its activity. The people around him have found him true to every trust and worthy of their highest confidence and esteem, and they have bestowed their regard on him freely.

BROWNING SAVINGS BANK

This enterprising, progressive and highly useful financial institution, which the people of Browning and the surrounding country make liberal use of as a depository of their savings, and which they hold in very cordial confidence and esteem, was founded in April, 1884, and opened for business on the fourteenth day of that month, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The first officers were B. D. Bolling, president, and C. A. Deadrick, cashier. The original directors, in addition to Mr. Bolling, were C. A. Deadrick, J. H. Biswell, J. Schrock, Perry McColum and J. W. Anderson, the last of Hamilton, Missouri. Mr. Bolling has held the office of president of the institution from the time of its organization, but the cashier has been changed several times in the twenty-eight years of the bank's history.

The changes in the cashiership were in regular order as follows: C. A. Deadrick was succeeded by W. P. Taylor, and Mr. Taylor by W. T. Prather. Mr. Prather retired in favor of T. M. Sayers, and he in turn gave way to J. B. Harmon, who is now the vice president, and whose successor as cashier was F. R. Duncan, who still fills the position. The capital stock remains as it was at the founding of the bank. But the volume of business has been greatly expanded and the reputation of the institution for sound and conservative management, coupled with commendable enterprise in the control of its affairs, has grown and spread as time has passed until now the bank is considered one of the best of its magnitude in the state.

Beverly D. Bolling, the president of the bank, was born at Perryville, Boyle county, Kentucky, on April 18, 1852, and is a son of James Paine and Lucinda (Kenley) Bolling, also natives of Kentucky, who became the parents of two children, their son Beverly D. and their daughter Luella, who is now the widow of Thos. H. Gooch. Her husband was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War. James P. Bolling was a millwright and farmer, and followed the two industries

to which he had been trained during his residence in Kentucky and also after becoming a resident of this state.

In 1860 the family moved to Missouri and located for a short time in Sullivan county, removing to Nodaway county in the spring of 1861. In the fall of that year the father enlisted in defense of the Union in Company B, Thirty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. The regiment soon became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and Mr. Bolling remained in it until he died from an illness contracted in the service, his end coming at Cairo, Illinois, on February 24, 1864, and leaving his son an orphan at the age of twelve years.

Not long after the father joined the army the mother removed her children to Sullivan county again. The son remained there about one year, then went to Louisville, Kentucky, to pursue a course of business training in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. After completing this course and working for a time at various occupations he secured a position in the custom house as admeasurement and recording clerk for steamboats. He held this position two years and three months, but found the confinement and close application the duties required telling on his health and reducing his flesh.

He therefore deemed it advisable to seek a change of climate, and came to Linn county, Missouri, locating near Enterprise in the township of the same name. After remaining there two or three years he removed to Texas in 1873, and during the next few months rambled over that great state. Finally he took up his residence in the northern part and accepted a position as commissary with a grading company on the Trans-continental Railway, holding the place for three months. He then took a trip over parts of the state he had not previously visited, and at the end of it located in Madison county, where he was appointed deputy clerk of the district court, a position he held for three years, improving his leisure time by studying law, and in November, 1874, he was admitted to practice by Judge James Burnett of that district.

Mr. Bolling practiced law about one year, and then abandoned Texas and the profession at the same time. He moved to Browning and started an enterprise in the lumber trade, and at the same time keeping a stock of farm implements, and kindred commodities. His business started practically with the town and has grown with its growth. In the course of a few years it expanded to such proportions that he handled annually about one hundred carloads of lumber and a number of farm machinery. His mother died at Browning in 1887, after a residence of several years in the town.

Mr. Bolling's grandfather, Richard K. Bolling, was born at Petersburg, Virginia. He moved from the Old Dominion to Kentucky in his young manhood, and several years afterward was accidentally killed in a fight arising out of a feud. While looking at the fight as an innocent spectator he received a wound from a pistol ball which proved fatal. His wife was, before her marriage to him, Miss Priscilla Little, and they became the parents of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, all of whom have been dead for a number of years.

On February 25, 1877, Mr. Bolling was united in marriage with Miss Sarah O. Fleming, a daughter of Judge Jas. T. Fleming. Their living children number four: James P., a farmer and stock-breeder; John L., a bookkeeper in Kansas City, Missouri; Bernice L., who is still living with her parents; and Beverly F., who is attending school.

Mr. Bolling is a member of the school board of Browning. He is a Republican in politics, but too deeply immured in business to be either desirous of public office or an active partisan. His lumber and implement business was quite successful, and under his wise and skillful management the bank over which he presides has also become an institution of magnitude, doing an extensive and very active business. On February 29, 1912, its resources amounted to \$219,290.45. The surplus aggregated \$30,000, and the net undivided profits \$10,139.14, all on a capital stock of \$10,000.

In religious connection he and the members of his family belong to the Christian church. He is the oldest banker in Linn county in the number of years continuously devoted to the business and has been one of the most successful. In the affairs of his township and county he has always shown a very active and serviceable interest, and the people throughout the county look upon him as one of the best and most progressive and useful men among them.

PERRY McCOLLUM

The scion of a martial family, and himself a soldier in the Civil War, even though but for a short time, it would not have been surprising if natural inclination had led this prominent and successful farmer of Linn county to devote himself to military life and make the trade of arms his occupation for all his years. But whatever attractions the tented field, the glory of conquest, the fervor of battle and fury of the charge might have had for him in early life, if they had any, they did not win his mature judgment, and he has steadily and zeal-

ously devoted himself to the safer and more profitable pursuits of peaceful industry.

Mr. McCollum is a native of Clay county, Kentucky, born on March 20, 1835. His parents, Daniel and Lydia (Johnson) McCollum, were also natives of the Blue Grass state and passed the whole of their lives within its borders. The father was born on December 22, 1806, and died at the age of seventy-four years. The mother passed away in 1884, aged seventy-six. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters. Three of the sons served in the Union army during the sectional strife that almost tore our country asunder in the awful years of 1861 and 1865.

The grandfather, David McCollum, was born and reared in South Carolina, and in early manhood emigrated to Kentucky among the pioneers of that state. He afterward became a pioneer of Missouri also, locating in this state and Linn county in 1847. He was a captain in a Kentucky regiment in the War of 1812, but during the greater part of his life he was a farmer, and as such he left the mark of his plowshare in the soil of three states of the Union. He died in Linn county at the age of ninety-six.

Perry McCollum was reared to the age of twenty in his native state of Kentucky, and at that age started out to make his own way in the world. His first design was to find a place suited to his desires for his operations, and in 1855 he came to Linn county on a prospecting tour. He remained one year, and then decided to look further, but in 1857 he returned here, and here he has ever since remained. In 1864 he bought an unimproved tract of land, which he cleared as the basis of his operations and for a permanent home for himself and his family.

Having established himself on this and put it in good condition for cultivation and occupancy, he bought additional land and repeated the process on that, and then made other purchases successively until he owned at one time 700 acres, the greater part of which, however, he devoted to grazing purposes. The call to arms in 1861 to save the Union aroused his patriotism to fervor, and he enlisted in Company B, Missouri Home Guards. But he found himself unfit for military service and resigned at the end of the first month after his enrollment.

He returned to the pursuit of farming, and in that he has ever since been industriously, extensively and profitably engaged. On July 10, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret McCollum, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Hughes) McCollum. Of the offspring from the union seven are living: Nancy, who is the wife of R. I. Gun-

ter; Rachel, who is the wife of Dr. Nevins; Curtis B.; Minnie, who is the wife of R. J. McCollum; Nellie, who is the wife of J. N. Wilson; Dr. Herman E., whose home is in Laramie, Wyoming, and Dr. Beverly B., who resides in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. McCollum is a Republican in political relations and loyal to his party. But he has never sought or desired official positions of any kind. He has, however, under the persuasion of the people around him, consented to serve on occasions in several township offices and as a justice of the peace. His record in each proved that the people were wise in urging it upon him and fully vindicated their judgment and confidence in electing him to serve them in the advancement of their public interests.

The religious affiliation of Mr. McCollum and his wife is with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in fraternal life he has been a Freemason for many years. His devotion to the interests of his church and his lodge has been constant and serviceable, and he has exemplified the teachings of both in his daily demeanor in all the relations of life. In industry he has confined himself to general farming and raising considerable live stock as the years have come and gone. As a farmer he is one of the leaders in Linn county. As a man and citizen he is recognized as estimable, worthy and useful in the highest degree. And as a representative of Linn county yeomanry, he is cheerfully accorded a rank among the best.

J. W. DUNCAN

An enterprising farmer in times of peace from his youth to the present time, and a gallant soldier in defense of the Union during the Civil War, J. W. Duncan of Bucklin township has furnished in his career a good illustration of the adaptability of American manhood to whatever situation may confront it and its genuine and devoted interest in the welfare of the country under all circumstances. He has never shirked duty in any line of endeavor and has been his own main reliance in all. His success in life is almost wholly due to his own ability and judicious use of opportunities as they have come, and all his achievements are but expressions of his native force of character sharpened and intensified by the stern but effective lessons of experience.

Mr. Duncan is a native of this state born in Franklin county on February 16, 1844. His parents, Thomas J. and Margaret (Nelson)

Duncan, were also natives of that county, and the mother died there in 1849, when her son J. W. was but five years old.

In 1859 the father moved his family to Kansas, where he lived twenty-five years, then returned to Missouri and located in Jackson county. There he died in 1903. His sole occupation through life was farming, and this he followed wherever he lived. His father, Elijah Duncan, came to Missouri from Tennessee, and after a residence of some years in this state died in Holt county. He, also, was a farmer and prospered at the business, as did his son Thomas and as has his grandson J. W.

J. W. Duncan grew to manhood in Missouri and Kansas and attended the ordinary country schools in both states. After leaving school he began farming on his own account, putting in practice for himself the knowledge he had acquired while working at home under the direction of his father. He farmed for a time in Kansas and two years in Arkansas. When the Civil War was in progress, although he was not yet at man's estate, he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, which helped to swell the ranks of the federal army, entering the service in this company in 1861, when he was but seventeen years of age. In 1862 he was transferred to the Sixth Kansas Cavalry, in which he served to the end of the war. He took part in thirteen engagements in all, among them the battle of Prairie Grove and Kane Hill. But, though his comrades fell at his side by the score during some of the battles, he escaped unhurt, and at the close of his military career returned to his home ready for other duties, whatever they might be in kind and however arduous in performance.

He resumed his farming operations and continued them in various places until 1895, when he located in Linn county on the farm on which he is still living and laboring to such good advantage. He is careful, up to date and progressive in his work, prudent and thrifty in his business management and far-seeing in all his calculations. As a result he has a very good and well cultivated farm, is prosperous in a material way, and stands high in the estimation of the people of his township.

Mr. Duncan was first married in 1869 and by that union became the father of ten children, all of whom are living. Their mother died in 1893, and in 1894 the father married a second wife, joining himself with Mrs. Crippen, a widow of this county. They have had three children, of whom two are living. The parents are among the most highly respected citizens of the county.

JOSEPH VAN DYKE

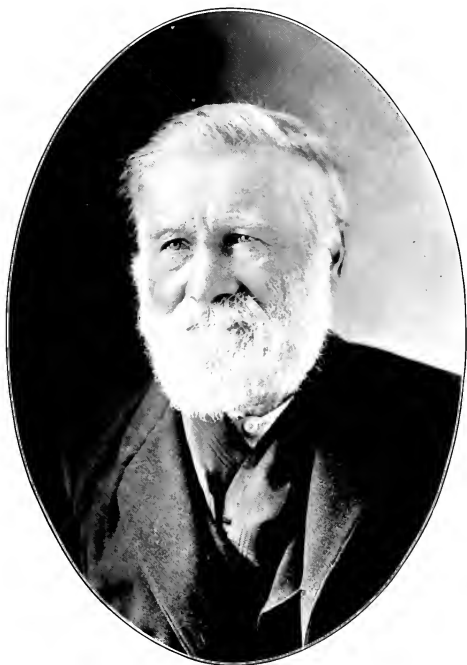
Success in any enterprise or undertaking is creditable to the man who wins it, and always to be commended. But when it involves commanding an unbroken tract of land, wild with the growth of centuries, to systematic fruitfulness, wresting from it a comfortable competence and making it one of the fruitful and attractive products of civilization, the achievement is of much more than ordinary consequence and worthy of much more than ordinary approbation and praise. Such an achievement as this is one of the claims of Joseph Van Dyke, an extensive and prosperous farmer of Parson Creek township, on the regard and approval of the people of Linn county, and further claims are shown and acknowledged in his high character as a man, his public spirit and progressiveness as a citizen and his genuine merit in every way.

Mr. Van Dyke came to Missouri and Linn county from Adams county, Illinois, in 1866, driving through with teams. He lived in Illinois ten years, having moved to that state in 1856 from Tennessee, where he was born in 1838. He attained his manhood in Illinois, and became a farmer there, and also operated a threshing outfit. He continued doing this, as well as farming in this county, working the threshing outfit every fall for forty-nine years in succession without missing one.

He is a son of Richard and Lucinda (Carter) Van Dyke, also natives of Tennessee, and farmers in three states. They moved to Adams county, Illinois, in 1856, and farmed there until 1870, when they came to this state and located on a farm in Jackson county, where they died, the father in 1873 and the mother in 1874. Fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters, were born of their union, and seven of the sons and four of the daughters are living, and in their several localities and walks in life are exemplifying in a commendable way the sterling qualities of manhood and womanhood that have made the family respected wherever its members have dwelt.

The paternal grandfather of these children, Freeman Van Dyke, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and endured the hardships and privations of military service in that memorable contest from its beginning to its close. He was twice married, his second wife being Miss Polly Whittle before her union with him. He died in Tennessee, as did his widow some years later, both having attained an advanced age and being highly respected.

Joseph Van Dyke became a farmer in Illinois after leaving school,



JOSEPH VAN DYKE

and he has never followed any other occupation except operating his threshing outfit with a very unusual if not an unparalleled record, as has been mentioned. When he came to Linn county in 1866, he bought 100 acres of land, and this he subsequently increased by additional purchases to 440. The land was all wild when he bought it, and without improvements of any kind. He has brought it to an advanced state of cultivation, erected good buildings on it, and made it one of the best farms in the township where it is located. In addition to his farming, which is of a general character, he has for a number of years been extensively engaged in raising and feeding live stock for the markets, local and general, and a very gratifying success has been won by him in both lines of his industry by his energy and good management.

Mr. Van Dyke was married on February 22, 1860, to Miss Catherine Manerd, a native of Illinois, and by this marriage became the father of thirteen children, five of whom are living: Alfaretta, who is the wife of Richard Coley, and resides in this county; Lucinda, who married C. Litterall, and also has her home here; Hattie, who lives in Nebraska, and is the wife of Lamont Runyan; James, a Linn county farmer, and Joseph, Jr., whose home is in Iowa. Their mother died in 1905.

Mr. Van Dyke has long taken an earnest interest and an active part in all matters of public improvement in his township and county, and is well known throughout the county in consequence of his zeal and energy in this behalf. He is also firmly fixed in the respect and regard of the people in every township for the same reason, and also because of his strict integrity, general enterprise and elevated citizenship. No duty to his fellowmen in the way of promoting their welfare and dealing squarely with them at all times is neglected or slighted by him, and they hold his disposition and his conduct in these respects in the highest appreciation. Linn county has no more sterling citizen, and none who enjoys or is entitled to a larger measure of esteem from the residents of the county generally.

JOHN T. GOOCH

Although always a man of peace, and devoted to the constructive and productive rather than the destructive lines of human endeavor, John T. Gooch, a pioneer of Linn county, and now one of the leading farmers of Enterprise township, has demonstrated that he can shoot when his country's safety requires the effort, and also when the needs

of his household or the almost universal passion for hunting makes it desirable. When he came to Linn county, in his youth, the region abounded in wild game, and the supplies for the frontier tables were scant. He, with others, made up for the remoteness of this locality from the markets by free levies on the deer and wild turkeys that still roamed at will throughout the region. And when the integrity of the Union was endangered by armed resistance, he promptly shouldered his musket and marched to its defense.

Mr. Gooch is a native of Bath county, Kentucky, where his life began on January 1, 1835. His parents, Thomas S. and Rachel (Trumbo) Gooch, were also born in Kentucky, the former in Harrison county in 1810, and the latter in Bath county in 1815. The father was a farmer in his native state, and in 1848 brought what family he then had to Missouri and located on government land in Benton township, Linn county. The journey was made with teams, and consumed several weeks of wearying travel, exposure to frequent perils, and many privations. And when its destination was finally reached, the conditions were found to be still full of hardship and danger.

But the parents were resolute, courageous and determined. They set to work to clear and cultivate their wild domain, and within a few years had made a comfortable and fruitful home of it. They remained on the farm until the death of the father in 1873. The mother passed away at Browning on September 15, 1885. They had seven sons and one daughter. The daughter and three of the sons are living. Three of the sons served in the Union army during the Civil War and were with Sherman in his historic and spectacular march to the sea.

The father was first a Whig and afterward a Republican in politics, and his religious affiliation was with the Christian church. The grandfather, Thomas Gooch, was a native of Virginia, a pioneer of Kentucky, and a renowned Indian fighter, making a glorious record in the campaigns of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, when necessity forced that distinguished warrior to take the field against the ferocious hosts of the forest. He had one brother, James, who settled in Grant county, Kentucky. He became the father of five sons, one of whom moved to Mississippi, and was the founder of the family in that state. He died in Harrison county, Kentucky. Three of his sons became residents of Missouri. They were Thomas, William, John and James. These boys were bound out until twenty years of age to learn trades. Two of them became tanners, one a boot and shoe maker, and one a saddler. William and John came to Missouri in 1832.

John T. Gooch was a youth of thirteen when the family came to

this county and settled on the wild prairie of Benton township. Here he completed his limited education in the primitive schools of the time, all that were available to him, and assisted in clearing the home farm, remaining with his parents until 1856. In that year he homesteaded on his present farm, securing a portion of it at 75 cents and the rest at \$1.25 an acre, although it was all prairie. He settled on it with a determination to make the most he could of it, and its present condition shows that his labors have not been wasted and he has not spent his strength in vain. He has converted it into a model farm, well improved with good buildings, completely equipped for its proper tillage, and brought to an advanced state of development and productiveness.

In 1858 Mr. Gooch was married to Miss Ophelia Sutherland, a daughter of William Sutherland, who came to Linn county in 1836. Two children have been born of the union: Thomas S., who died in 1884, and William P., who is living on the home farm, which he cultivates with the skill that comes from close study and practice in applying the knowledge thus attained, backed with good judgment and reflective observation. He is accounted as a worthy successor of his father in the ranks of enterprising and progressive farmers.

In political faith and affiliation the father is a Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for John Bell, of Tennessee, in 1860. During the Civil War he served in the Missouri State Militia from 1862 to 1864, first with the rank of first lieutenant and afterward with that of captain. He saw some service in actual hostilities against the bushwhackers, but his company was mainly employed in guarding railroad and other property. He and his wife are devout and faithful members of the Christian church.

William P. Gooch, the son and only living child of John T. Gooch, was born on July 30, 1859, and has passed the whole of his life to this time (1912) on his father's farm. He was educated in the country school in the neighborhood, and from his boyhood has been employed on the homestead. In 1885 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Etta Patterson, a daughter of Dr. Lewis Patterson. Four children have been born of the union, only three of whom are living: John C., Lewis B. and Paul L. The parents are members of the Christian church. They are in charge of the family homestead and devote their time to general farming. Like the elder Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, they are well esteemed throughout their township and in other parts of the county as estimable and upright persons and enterprising, progressive and public-spirited citizens. Representing the third generation of his family that has contributed to the advancement of Linn county, William

P. Gooch worthily upholds the good name and stimulating traditions of his ancestry, and fully deserves the regard bestowed on him.

SIMON GOOD

Orphaned in his boyhood by the death of his father, and compelled at an early age to do much toward providing for his own livelihood, and also to aid in caring for his mother and other members of the family, Simon Good learned long ago the stern but useful lessons of self-reliance and the application of all his resources wisely and judiciously in the great struggle for advancement among men. The knowledge gained thereby and the habits thus formed have been his mainstay through all his subsequent years, and they have never for a day been without their value to him. He is now one of the prominent and successful live-stock men of Clay township, in this county, and he has reached his rank in this business and one of equal altitude in his farming operations wholly through his own exertions, ability and excellent management.

Mr. Good's life began in Fairfield county, Ohio, on December 7, 1860. His parents, David and Lydia (Beery) Good, were natives of Pennsylvania, and of the sturdy Dutch stock of that state, which does nothing startling or spectacular, but holds on to every gain it makes in any line of effort or walk of life. The father was a farmer and miller. He took up his residence in Ohio in his young manhood, and remained there until 1865, industriously engaged in the two occupations for which he had been trained.

In 1865 he moved his family to Page county, Iowa, but his work was soon afterward cut short by death in his new home. The mother survived him many years, passing away in 1904. They had two sons and two daughters, and to the care and rearing of these children she devoted herself with the resolute endurance of a Spartan woman and the inflexible fidelity to duty of a Roman matron. The children made her house their home until they reached maturity, and all worked for the common good of the family as soon as they were able to do anything of value and worthy of remuneration.

Simon Good grew to manhood in Page county, Iowa, obtaining a limited education in the country schools, and becoming a farmer even before he left school, passing his summers in farm work for the families living in the neighborhood of his home. As soon as he could get a start, he began farming on his own account, and this he continued doing in

the county named above until 1902. In that year he moved to Missouri and bought 200 acres of uncultivated but promising land in Linn county. Out of that unbroken and untamed expanse he has made his present farm, which is one of advanced development and fruitfulness, and is improved with good buildings and other structures needed for its purposes.

For a number of years Mr. Good has been breeding Percheron horses and high-grade jacks and mules for the markets, and also handling hogs in large numbers, breeding and feeding enough to enable him to ship two carloads a year on an average. The work incident to the cultivation of his farm and the proper management of his live-stock industry makes up his sole occupation, and, as he gives it his whole attention and performs it with intelligence and judgment, it brings him in good returns.

He was married in 1883 to Miss Lulu Allen, a native of Andrew county, this state, where her parents were pioneers. Nine children have been born of the union, and all of them are living. They are: Andrew R., Ocie C., Mabel L., Rufus C., Allen V., Willis P., Carl E., Earl R. and Leland F. Ocie is now the wife of Lee Wilson, and Mabel is now Mrs. Sensintaffar. Both are residents of Linn county. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active part in its work, as they do in every other agency and undertaking designed to promote the welfare of their township and county.

WILLIAM ROBBINS

(Deceased)

The late William Robbins, of Parson Creek township, although not one of the first pioneers of Linn county, was still an early one, and one of the most valued of his day, and gave promise of being one of the most useful men in his township. But his usefulness was cut off at the early age of thirty-four years and four months by a sudden and tragic death, which gave the sparsely settled region, as it was at that time, a great shock and made all its residents deplore the fact that he could not have been spared to fully develop his plans and realize the expectations his life of ten years among the people had awakened.

Even in his short earthly career Mr. Robbins lived in many places and was active in the service of the public in them all. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on June 24, 1834, and was a son of William and Nancy (Sloan) Robbins, also natives of the Key-

stone State. The father was a farmer, and he too met with a tragic end, dying of cholera in the same year in which his son was born. His offspring numbered seven, four sons and three daughters. Of the seven only two of the sons are now living, one being a resident of Pennsylvania and the other of Iowa. The family is of English descent, but the progenitors of the American branch came to this country at an early day and several generations of it lived in Pennsylvania.

William Robbins of this sketch lived for some years in his native county and his residence was then changed to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he attained his manhood. In spite of his orphanage in his infancy, he secured a good education, first attending the district schools in his locality and afterward pursuing a full course of instruction at Duff's College in Pittsburg, from which he was graduated in 1853. He taught school until the spring of 1854, then journeyed by team overland to California, being three months making the trip, and undergoing many hardships on the way.

Mr. Robbins remained two years in the Golden State, teaching school and working with a threshing outfit, and at the end of the period mentioned returned to his native state. But the West still wore a winning smile for him, and in 1858 he again turned his face in the direction of the setting sun, coming to Missouri and locating on a tract of 160 acres of wild land which he purchased—the land now occupied by his widow and one of her sons. He put up a log house in which to shelter his family and log stables for his livestock, and began industriously to break up his land and bring it into productiveness. He lived on the land and did what he could to make a good farm out of it until his death on October 31, 1868, which resulted from the kick of a horse.

He was married in Pennsylvania in 1858, on February 4. to Miss Martha C. Christy, a native of Allegheny county in that state. They had seven children, six of whom are now living: Elizabeth E., who is the wife of A. M. Ward, of Kirksville; Nannie A., the wife of Dennis Wood, of St. John, Kansas; Charles F., a Linn county farmer; Margaret C., now Mrs. Henry Smiley, of Wheeling, Livingston county; William C., who is living on the old homestead with his mother; and Bertie M., who is the wife of Edward Darling, also a resident of this county.

Mr. Robbins was a frugal and industrious man, eager to make the best possible provision he could for his family. With this end in view, while developing his farm he also taught school in this county during the winter months. He was also a strong Union man, and in 1860 cast

the only vote received by Abraham Lincoln for President in Parson Creek township. During the Civil War he served as first lieutenant of one of Linn county's companies of Missouri State Militia. On account of his loyalty to the Union his family suffered greatly from depredations by raiders, being twice robbed of their live stock and provender, and subjected to other indignities, including threats of personal injury.

At the time of their father's death the oldest of the children was less than ten years of age. The mother certainly deserves great credit for her care and good management in raising so large a number of children left in their tender years without the aid of a father's providing and protecting hand. She was made in the heroic mold of womanhood for which the noble race of pioneer women were distinguished, however, and assumed her duties with resolute courage and performed them with great constancy and fidelity. She is a veritable old-timer in this region, and recollects distinctly the days when deer stalked boldly into her dooryard and wild turkeys gobbled and strutted around her cabin, fearless of danger, and almost as if in defiance of the intrusion of a new and conquering race into their erstwhile unquestioned domain. In those days the nearest church was so far away that she and her husband could get to it never oftener than once a month, and frequently not that often. The nearest neighbor they had was a mile and a half across the prairie, and the schools were few, widely scattered and of the most primitive character. She is an admirable monument and reminder of a condition of life that has passed away forever, and is as widely and highly esteemed as any lady in the county. Her sons, as they grew up, developed and improved the farm of 240 acres, making it one of the best in the township.

SIDNEY O. PARSONS

The life of this interesting business man began in Jefferson county, Iowa, on May 31, 1873, so that he is now thirty-nine years of age. But, although he must rank as a young man yet, he has seen a good deal of life in various ways, and has lived and labored usefully in three of the great states of the American Union, thirteen years in the state in which he was born, ten in Kansas and sixteen in Missouri, and his record is good and creditable to him in all, and especially so in this state, where he has passed nearly all his years since attaining his manhood.

Mr. Parsons is one of the enterprising and progressive business

men of Bucklin, this county, where he has lived continuously since coming to Missouri. He has also mingled in the public life of the community with advantage to it and considerable credit to himself. He is a son of John J. and Mary S. (Smith) Parsons, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Ohio. They are both living and are practically retired from active pursuits after having been engaged for years in zealous and profitable farming.

Their son Sidney was reared to the age of thirteen in Iowa, then, in 1886, the family moved to Smith county, Kansas. In 1896 the son came to Linn county and located at Bucklin, where he has ever since been engaged in business and official duties, having served as city alderman from his ward and as city collector two terms. He is a Democrat in political relations and always active and effective in the service of his party, as a member of which he was chosen to the offices he has filled.

On February 24, 1894, he was married in Smith county, Kansas, to Miss Rose Harper, of that county. They have two children, Bera M. and Harvey H. The father is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and is zealous in his devotion to the Christian church, to which he has belonged for a number of years. He takes great interest in all the organizations to which he belongs, and his membership in them is warmly appreciated by their other members. He performs all his duties with the energy with which he carries on his business, and is enterprising and progressive in everything he undertakes. The residents of the city of his home esteem him highly, and he has shown himself to be well worthy of their regard, confidence and good will in every way.

QUINCY R. BRUCE

A veteran of the Civil War, and since "the battle flags were furled" an industrious and successful farmer, Quincy R. Bruce, of Jackson township, has well met the requirements of his manhood and his duty to his country in war and peace, and has the respect of all who know him for his fidelity in both, as well as for his uprightness as a man and his usefulness and progressiveness as a citizen. And this respect is based on thorough knowledge of him, for he has lived in this county more than half a century.

Mr. Bruce is a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, where his life began on August 3, 1839. His parents were Vincent and Corinthia

(Clark) Bruce, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Vermont. The father was born in 1810, and was a stonemason and farmer by occupation, following these industries in his native state and after coming to Missouri and Linn county in 1859, bringing his five sons and their mother with him. The family located on unbroken land in Jackson township, and there the father died in 1867. The mother passed away July 17, 1891, at the age of ninety years.

The father was an active and energetic Republican, always a zealous worker for the interests of his party, and as its candidate he served in a number of township offices. In religious connection he was a devoted member of the Baptist church. The grandfather, William Bruce, was born in Virginia and married in West Virginia. He moved to Ohio in early married life, and was killed by a runaway slave. The great-grandfather was born and reared in Scotland. He came to this country about the time of the Revolution, and was killed at Marietta, Ohio, by Indians.

The tragedy that darkened the lives of his forefathers has also been present in that of the subject of this sketch. He was reared to the age of twenty in his native state, then came with his parents to this county. The awful storm cloud of the Civil War was then darkening our sky, and two years later broke with all its fury on our unhappy country. Mr. Bruce was one of the first to volunteer for the defense of the Union, enlisting in 1861 in Company C, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, in which he served three years and saw a great deal of active field work. He took part, with his regiment, in the battles of Shiloh, where Death rode rampant through the ranks of both contending armies; Corinth, Mississippi, where two savage engagements were fought; Buzzards' Roost, Peachtree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, and many minor conflicts.

Mr. Bruce was discharged at St. Louis, Missouri, November 18, 1864, on account of illness incurred in the service. He returned to his Missouri home and turned his attention to farming in this county, and here he has been engaged in the same pursuit ever since. He has been successful in his farming operations and through them has accumulated a comfortable estate. He has also taken an active and serviceable interest in the political, civil, moral and educational affairs of the county, and his citizenship has been well appreciated by the people because of its elevated character and its usefulness.

He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary J. Smith, a native of this county. Her parents, William B. and Maria (Gillespie) Smith, came to Linn county in 1841, and were therefore pioneers here. Mr. and

Mrs. Bruce have five children living: Cora, Archie, Daniel, Zella and Jesse. Cora is the wife of W. R. Phillips and Zella of A. M. Kilborn. Their father is a Republican in political relations and has always been active in the service of his party. On one occasion he was its nominee for the office of county judge. His religious connection is with the Baptist church.

ALEXANDER GOOCH

The son of a pioneer and himself entitled to all the reverence and distinction that pertains to the rank, Alexander Gooch, of Jackson township, enjoys the high esteem of all the residents of Linn county, not only on this account, but also because of his excellent personal character, his enterprise and progressiveness in the days of his greatest activity and the long continued usefulness he has exhibited to every interest of this region, to which he was brought in childhood, and in which he has lived ever since and labored with fidelity and good results from his boyhood.

Mr. Gooch was born in Chariton county, Missouri, on November 23, 1835. He is a son of Rowland and Delia (Millsap) Gooch, the former a native of Madison county, Kentucky, and the latter of North Carolina. The father was born in 1813, and throughout his life from his young manhood he was engaged in tilling the soil. His parents, Gideon and Nancy (Leavell) Gooch, brought him to Missouri in 1829, and located in Chariton county, then almost wholly a wilderness. The trip was made with wagon teams, and had the usual succession of hardships, privations and perils.

On his arrival in this state Gideon Gooch took up a tract of land in Chariton county, but after spending ten years in clearing this tract and reducing it to productiveness, he moved his family to Grundy county, where he ended his days. He was a soldier under General William Henry Harrison in the War of 1812, and took part in all the battles with the Indians fought by that distinguished warrior, remaining three years in the service in a regiment commanded by Colonel Dudley. At one time he was surrendered to the British with the rest of his regiment, but was in captivity only a short time. He and his wife were the parents of eight sons and six daughters, all now deceased.

Their son, Rowland Gooch, the father of Alexander, grew to manhood in Chariton county, and in 1841 came to Linn county, locating in Jackson township on land which he received from the government. He cleared this land, transformed it into a good farm and lived on it

until his death, which occurred in 1899. His wife died in 1855, and he afterward married Mrs. Louisa Haller, the widow of Dr. Haller. By his two marriages he became the father of eight children, six of whom, five of the sons and one of the daughters, are still living. He was a great hunter, and loved the sport. Deer and wild turkeys fell in great numbers under his unerring aim, and not only kept his larder stored with good provisions but added to his fame as Nimrod of great expertness. He was a member of the Baptist church for many years and faithful in his devotion to it.

Alexander Gooch grew to manhood in Jackson township and obtained a limited education at a school kept in a rude log school-house on his father's farm. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty and assisted in clearing the farm. In 1855 he began farming for himself on government land, which he took up in its wild state. He broke up the soil, brought it to productiveness, put up all the improvements on it, and made of it the excellent farm on which he now lives.

He was first married in 1854 to Miss Mary F. Bragg, and by this marriage became the father of eight children, five of whom are living: William J., John A., Harvey P., Mary E., and Howard B. Their mother died in 1871, and in 1874 the father married Miss Mary E. Phillips, a native of Kentucky. Four children were born of this union, Nova J. and Jerry P. are living. During the Civil War Mr. Gooch served as a member of the Home Guards. He was a justice of the peace for twenty years, and was school director for a number. In religious connection he is a Baptist. He is well known and highly respected throughout the county.

STEPHEN W. McCOLLUM

A veteran of the Civil War, and since the close of that momentous sectional conflict, which so nearly rent our country asunder, for years an industrious and thrifty mechanic, and ever since a progressive and prosperous farmer, Stephen W. McCollum, of North Salem township, has a record of usefulness and fidelity to duty which would be creditable to any man. In times of peace he has forged the implements of useful and productive industry; and in times of war he has shown that he knew how to handle the implements of aggressive and defensive warfare.

Mr. McCollum is a native of Clay county, Kentucky, born on

August 10, 1827. His parents, David and Rachel (Morris) McCollum, were born and reared in South Carolina, and moved from that state to Kentucky early in their married life. The father was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade in his native state and that of his first adoption. In 1840 he brought his family to this state, and in 1843 to Linn county, and here the father continued to work at his trade. Both parents died in this county. They had twelve children, all of whom, also, are dead but their son Stephen W., and he is now nearly eighty-five years old.

He was about fourteen years of age when the family moved to Missouri. Almost all educational advantages, as furnished by schools, were denied him, but Nature was his teacher, and she imbued him with a spirit of independence and self-reliance, which the additional lessons of experience, always thorough but sometimes severe, intensified and made practical. As soon as he was large and strong enough he began learning his trade as a blacksmith under the instruction of his father.

On July 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in defense of the Union, and he served actively and to his cost until he was honorably discharged from the army on February 6, 1865. At Marks' Mill he was taken prisoner, and during the next ten months he suffered all the horrors of one of the awful prison pens of the Confederacy. This experience was far worse, in his estimate, than the fourteen big battles in which he took part, including the engagement at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. He was wounded twice, once in the neck and once in the head.

After his discharge from the army he returned to his home and resumed work at his trade. This he followed for a number of years. He has now been living retired from all active pursuits for some time, bearing his burden of years cheerfully and with considerable vigor and activity, and finding the evening of his long and useful life comforted by the universal esteem bestowed upon him as a man and a patriarch by the people of his whole township and many other parts of Linn county.

Mr. McCollum was married on February 11, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Bolling, a native of Missouri. They had five children, Benjamin F., William M., Mary, Robert and Shannon D. The mother of these children died on September 27, 1874, and the father took as his second wife Mrs. Margaret Bunch, a widow, who is still living. Among the few remaining links that connect Linn county of the present day with the dawn of its history, none is more generally, more sincerely or more deservedly revered than this venerable couple. They have lived long

and lived serviceably here, and the people around them are proud of the high examples they have given of true and faithful American manhood and womanhood. Mr. McCollum's grandfather, David McCollum, was a native of South Carolina, a blacksmith by occupation and an excellent citizen, like all the other members of the family. He died in Indiana.

THOMAS S. LAMBERT

Thomas S. Lambert is an industrious and prosperous farmer of Enterprise township in this county, who is a native here and has passed the whole of his life to this time (1912) within the limits of Linn county. He was born in the county on September 11, 1869, a son of Albert and Ruth (Stanford) Lambert, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Kentucky. The father is a carpenter and farmer, and has lived in the county since 1862, when he came to this locality with his parents. He attained his manhood here and completed his education in the schools of this section. He is still living and actively engaged in his customary industries, and with results beneficial to himself and advantageous to his community.

His father, Albert Lambert, moved to Missouri and Linn county from Ohio in 1865, as has been noted, and lived here. Of the children born to him two sons and one daughter are living. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Stanford, settled in this county in 1851 on land which he took up from the government, and which he broke up, improved and brought to an advanced stage of development and cultivation. During the Civil War he was a soldier in the Union army for three years and saw a great deal of active service in the field and on the march. He is now living in the state of Oklahoma, in prosperous circumstances and is generally esteemed there as his memory is held in high respect here.

After leaving school Thomas S. Lambert learned the carpenter trade and has since worked on a saw mill, operated a threshing outfit and been profitably engaged in farming. He is a handy man, can turn his abilities to many lines of usefulness, and has always found his capacity in demand. He is now following farming as his main occupation, although he still works at his trade when there is need of it to help some enterprise in the community along, to accommodate a neighbor, or to keep himself employed in times of leisure. He is well known throughout Enterprise township and in many other parts of

the county as a good mechanic, a progressive farmer, a straightforward and upright man and a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Lambert was married on December 25, 1887, to Miss Hannah Hannon, a native of this county. They have ten children: Henry, Charles, Loland, Fred, Loland, Minnie, Ethel, Goldie, Roy and Gladys. While the father's life to the present has been quiet and entirely unostentatious, it has been very useful. He has sought no prominence in social or political life, having no taste for either, and has taken no very active part in political controversies and contentions. He has done his duty with reference to public affairs with a good citizen's sense of responsibility, and been content, for the rest, to go his way along the path of daily requirements and without public notice. His fidelity to duty has not, however, gone unnoticed, and he is generally esteemed as an excellent man and citizen.

ALBERT S. LAMBERT

Prosperous in a worldly way, with his highly improved, well cultivated and richly productive farm of 440 acres; prominent in his business as an enterprising and progressive farmer, whose skill in cultivating his land always brings him excellent returns for his labor, and standing well in the regard of the whole people of Linn county as a man and as a citizen, Albert S. Lambert, of Enterprise township, has found Linn county a good place for a man of industry, ability and self-reliance, and has never regretted that his parents brought him to this locality when he was but fifteen years old, although the severance of old ties when he left his native state might have been a source of deep regret and sorrow to him.

Mr. Lambert was born in Washington county, Ohio, on March 10, 1850, and is a son of Albert and Elizabeth (Edgerton) Lambert, also natives of Ohio, the former born in Belmont and the latter in Washington county. The father's life began in 1814. He grew to manhood in his native state and afterward passed nearly thirty years as a farmer there. In 1864 he left Ohio for Missouri, but on the way stopped in Iowa, where he and his family spent one winter. In the spring of 1865 they came on to Linn county and on arriving here located on an unimproved and unbroken track of land on Bear branch in Grantsville township. This the father and sons cleared and improved into an excellent farm, and on it the father died in 1895. The mother lived until 1907, when she too passed away.



EDWARD M. RANDOLPH

They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living. The father was a Quaker in his religious belief and practices. The grandfather, Albert Lambert, was a native of North Carolina and moved from that state to Ohio in his early manhood. He accompanied his son Albert and the rest of the family to this county, and here he passed the remainder of his days, dying at a good old age.

Albert S. Lambert was fifteen years old when his parents brought him to this county, and here he completed the country school education he had begun in his native state. He remained at home and assisted his father in clearing, improving and cultivating the home farm until 1868, then, although he was but eighteen years old, he began working for himself in the department of labor to which he had been trained, starting in as a farmer on a small scale and gradually enlarging his possessions and his operations as he prospered, clearing one piece of land after another and improving each in turn. He now has a farm of 440 acres, all cleared and the greater part of it under cultivation, and it is one of the best in the county.

On June 27, 1867, Mr. Lambert was married to Miss Ruth Standford, a daughter of Thomas Standford, a pioneer of this county who located here in 1851. Mr. Standford was in the Civil War two years, and on the Union side. He belonged to Company K. Seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He is still living but is a gentleman well advanced in years. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have had four children, three of whom are living: Thomas S. C., Lillie (Mrs. George Spencer) and Herman.

In addition to his extensive farming operations Mr. Lambert has for some years been largely engaged in breeding registered Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs. Both in the extent of his business in this respect and in the quality of his products he is one of the leading live stock breeders in the county. In his live stock enterprise as in his farming he gives his close personal attention to every detail, and omits nothing on his part necessary to secure the best results, and in his efforts toward this end he is entirely successful.

EDWARD M. RANDOLPH

The interesting subject of this brief review is practically the father of Merceline. While others were associated with him in founding the town, his was the controlling spirit in the enterprise and his the guiding hand in carrying it into effect and fruitfulness. He directed the laying out of what was at the time intended as a village, with hopes of its growth and development into a town of some size

and pretensions during his life, doubtless, and with the possible dream of its becoming in time a city of magnitude and a potency of weight in the mercantile, industrial and civic life of the county and state. To what extent his hopes have been realized it remains with him to say. But the village he founded has far surpassed the expectations of others in the rapidity of its growth and the enterprise and sweep of progress it has developed.

Mr. Randolph is evidently not satisfied with what has been achieved, or else he has been stimulated by that to still greater efforts, and his view has been expanded to wider possibilities. For he is still actively engaged in the real estate and loan business, and is adding every year to the size, beauty and importance of the city, the comfort and enjoyment of its residents, and its consequence among the municipalities of Linn county and the state of Missouri.

Mr. Randolph is a native of Marion county, Missouri, where his life began on December 5, 1838. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Anderson) Randolph, the former born in Louisiana and the latter in Maryland. The father was a planter in his native state, and came to Missouri in 1834. He located in Marion county and there conducted a farm for a number of years. From there he removed to Edina in Knox county, where he died in 1903, and where the mother passed away in 1906. They had six sons and one daughter, all of whom are deceased but three of the sons.

Edward M. Randolph was reared and educated in Marion and Knox counties, and began his business career as a clerk in a general store at Newark in the latter, working there three years in that capacity. He then engaged in business for himself at Newark and Edina for a period of fifteen years. In addition he operated a mail route and express line between Edina and Quincy, Illinois, for a number of years. Afterward he served as circuit clerk of Knox county for six years, and was then associated with Senator L. F. Cottey in the real estate and loan business for some years, all the time adding new features to his experience and business knowledge, all of which have been of value to him ever since.

In 1887 he came to where Marceline now stands and, in company with other persons, purchased 2,000 acres of land. On this he platted and laid out the town in the winter of 1887-8, devoting 600 acres to the townsite. He at once became a resident of the place and all his subsequent years have been passed here. He still owns 500 lots of the original plat of the town, and 120 acres which have never been platted, in addition. He has put up fifty dwellings in the city besides several

business blocks, among the latter the Metropolitan block, the Randolph block and the Commercial block, in the erection of the last of which other persons were associated with him.

Mr. Randolph has been connected in a leading way with every enterprise of value in connection with the expansion and improvement of the city. He assisted in organizing the First National Bank, of which he is one of the original stockholders, and his ready mind has conceived and his skillful hand has helped to fashion many other institutions which are highly creditable and largely useful to the community.

On December 10, 1861, Mr. Randolph was united in marriage with Miss Annie Hamilton, a native of Knox county, Missouri. They have no children. But have reared and educated a number, over a dozen in all. They maintain a very attractive home, however, which is a center of social culture and enjoyment and of refined, genuine and gracious hospitality. It is one of the popular resorts of the city, and is much frequented by the host of admiring friends of its occupants, who regard it as an ideal domestic establishment.

Mr. Randolph has been a loyal and devoted member of the Democratic party from the dawn of his manhood. Not, however, because he has ever been desirous of a political office of any kind, whether it came by election or appointment, but because he has an abiding faith in the principles of the party and their value in promoting good government. His church connection is with the Southern Methodists, and in fraternal life he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

This enterprising, progressive and broad-minded man is now the last remaining landmark in the community of the time when what is now the city of Marceline was an unbroken expanse of prairie, the only one left of the forces which spoke the municipality into being. He is well known throughout the county of Linn and those which adjoin it, and he is as highly esteemed as he is widely known. For his life has been useful in a material way in what it has produced, and much more serviceable in its uprightness and the example of elevated citizenship which it has furnished.

CLIFFORD R. HINTON

Clifford R. Hinton, of Parson Creek township, this county, has a high reputation as an enterprising and progressive farmer and deserves it. He farms his land with intelligence and skill, and in a manner that makes every acre of it yield a proper return for the labor

bestowed on it, and conducts all his affairs with system and prudence. This is a logical result of his circumstances and his training and methods of procedure. He was born on the farm he tills and has worked on it from his boyhood. He therefore knows it well and is familiar with its needs. He is a son of prudent parents who trained him in good business methods, and he studies his work with diligence and close and discriminating observation.

Mr. Hinton came into being on March 20, 1873, the son of William H. and Mary A. (Ainsworth) Hinton, natives of the state of New York born near the city of Rochester. The father was a miller and worked at his trade in his native state until after the Civil War began. In 186— he enlisted in the Union army in a regiment of New York infantry, and he remained in the service about four years in all, seeing a great deal of the strife and taking part in several battles.

After the close of the war he located in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he was employed until 1868. He then came to this county and bought a tract of wild prairie land of 180 acres, and this unbroken expanse he converted into a valuable and productive farm, improved it with commodious and comfortable buildings, made a profitable and desirable rural home of it and lived on it until his death, which occurred in 1887. The mother is still living and maintains her home at Meadville.

The father built the Meadville flour mill. He operated it for some time, then disposed of his interest in it, and thereafter gave his whole attention to his farming. He was a Republican in political faith and allegiance, but he never filled a public office or took a very active part in political contests. He and the mother were married in the state of New York and became the parents of nine children, four of whom are living: Dayton L., who resides in the state of Oklahoma; Clifford R., the subject of this writing; Alda M., who is the wife of James Bailey and has her home at Meadville; and Sadie D., who lives with her mother. The grandfather of these children, Simeon Hinton, was born in England and died in New York state, where he was engaged in farming many years.

Clifford R. Hinton grew to manhood on the farm he now owns and cultivates and obtained his education in the district school in the neighborhood. His whole life from boyhood to the present time (1912) has been passed on this farm and in its tillage except one year, during which he was in the grocery and hardware trade at Meadville. Mercantile life was not agreeable to him, and he did not tarry long at it.

The farm had attractions no other line of work could equal for him, and he wisely returned to that.

Mr. Hinton was married on November 12, 1902, to Miss Nannie Dicks, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Knox) Dicks, natives of Missouri and residents of Linn county at the time of the marriage. The family located here in 1870, and here the mother died. The father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton have two children, their daughter Marjorie M. and their son Forest C. The father is a Freemason and the mother belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. They are highly respected throughout the county, in all parts of which they are well and favorably known.

HENRY F. EVERTSON

This enterprising, progressive and successful farmer of Parson Creek township has passed something more than two-thirds of his life to the present time in this county, and during the whole of the period of his residence here has been actively connected with the leading industry of the locality, and since attaining his manhood a prominent force in carrying it on. He has made his impress on the region in the example of industry, thrift and good management he has given its people, and also in the results he has achieved in helping to build up its industrial, mercantile and commercial influence and importance.

Mr. Evertson is a native of Adams county, Illinois, where his life began on January 22, 1867. His parents, William and Sarah (Murry) Evertson, were southerners, the father born in Virginia in 1823 and the mother in Tennessee. The father was a farmer in four states, and made an excellent record as such in each. From Virginia he moved to Ohio and lived there for a time, then came on westward to Adams county, Illinois, and there remained forty years. In 1881 he moved to this county and located near Fountain Grove. In that neighborhood he was actively and profitably engaged in farming for twenty years, and at the end of that period changed his residence to the farm now occupied by his son Henry, on which he died on January 26, 1904, at the age of eighty-one years.

He and his wife were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Eight of the ten are living yet, but Henry is the only one of the number who resides in Linn county. His grandfather, Jeremiah Evertson, was born and reared in Virginia and passed all the earlier years of his life as a planter in that state. In middle age he moved to Illinois and the remaining years of his earthly activity were

passed in cultivating the rich prairie soil of that state, on which he died at a good old age and in which his remains were laid to rest.

Henry F. Evertson grew to the age of fourteen in Illinois and began his education there. In 1881 he came with his parents to this county, and here he has passed all his subsequent years. He completed his education in the country schools of the county, and soon after doing so began life for himself as a farmer, which he has been ever since. In addition to his general farming operations, which are managed with skill and good judgment, he is extensively engaged in breeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Poland-China hogs. And as he is careful and attentive to all requirements in every detail of his business in both departments, his output is large and holds a high rank in the markets, local and general.

On January 26, 1896, Mr. Evertson was united in marriage with Miss Flora M. Shiflett, a daughter of Harrison and Rebecca (Lively) Shiflett, who became residents of Linn county in 1887. The mother died here in 1900, as did the father some years later. Mr. Evertson is a wide-awake and progressive citizen, and is held in high favor and enjoys a widespread popularity because of his public spirit and enterprise in regard to public improvements and everything that helps to promote the substantial and enduring welfare of the township and county of his home. He also takes an earnest interest and an active part in the fraternal life of his community as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, which he also attends and helps to support. He is an excellent farmer, an aggressive citizen for the public good, a genial and obliging man socially and a most estimable force in his locality in every way.

JOHN B. WALBY

Beginning life for himself at the age of eighteen as a Union soldier in the Civil War, and since the close of that memorable and momentous sectional conflict actively engaged in farming on a liberal scale and in an enterprising and progressive manner, John B. Walby, of Parson Creek township, this county, has been from his youth a valuable contributor to the greatness, wealth and progress of the United States and a worthy exemplar of its best and most serviceable citizenship.

Mr. Walby was born in Quincy, Illinois, on January 10, 1844, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hannah) Walby, the former a

native of London, England, and the latter of the state of Indiana. The father was a butcher by occupation, as was his father before him, whose name was also Benjamin Walby. The grandfather moved his family to the United States about the year 1837, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel. On arriving in this county the family came direct to Quincy, Illinois, and there the grandfather engaged in butchering, carrying on a profitable business. He invested his earnings in land in the county around him to good advantage, and passed the remainder of his days in Quincy.

He and his wife were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are now deceased. Their son Benjamin, the father of John B., followed his trade and also engaged in farming in Adams county, Illinois, until 1867, when he brought his family to Missouri and purchased railroad land in Livingston county. He cleared this land, improved the farm, brought it to an advanced stage of productiveness, and then sold it, and bought other land near Spring Hill in the same county. On this second farm he died in 1901, having survived by twenty-four years the mother, who died in 1877. They had four sons and three daughters, but all of the seven have died except three of the sons. The parents belonged to the Baptist church, and the father was a devoted member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

John B. Walby obtained his education in the district schools of Adams county, Illinois, and remained at home with his parents until he reached the age of eighteen years in 1862. He then enlisted in defense of the Union in the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but his connection with that regiment was short, as he was discharged soon after his enlistment on account of illness incurred in the service. Late in 1863 he again enlisted for a term of one year, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and in this regiment he served out nearly all of his term of enlistment.

He saw active field service at Louisville, Kentucky, and in the battles of Nashville, Murfreesboro (Stone River), Lookout Mountain and other engagements in Tennessee and Georgia. After his final discharge from the army he returned to his Illinois home and remained there until 1867, when he came to Missouri with his parents and located with them in Livingston county. He lived in that county until 1891, then moved to Linn county and bought a farm. This he improved and then sold a part of it, after which, in partnership with his son, he bought the farm they now own, live on and work. This was also unimproved when they became possessed of it, but their systematic, well-applied

and skillful labor has transferred it into a model farm and made it very valuable.

Mr. Walby was married in 1867 to Miss Catherine McCeary, a native of Pennsylvania. They have had seven children, six of whom are living: James A., John S., Rosella E., Wesley A. R., Lydia C. and Lavina M. Rosella is now the wife of R. U. Rice, of this county; Lydia C. married E. H. Walker; Lavina M. is the wife of Floyd Wright. The mother died in 1908 after forty-one years of useful domestic life and faithful attention to the duties of her home.

Mr. Walby is a member of that fast-fading organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his wife belonged to the Christian church while she lived, and he still adheres to it and his devotion to its welfare. He saw this part of northern Missouri when it was in the infancy of its civilized life, with all its possibilities speaking volumes of promise but as yet yielding almost nothing to the service of mankind. He has helped to bring it to its present state of development and fruitfulness in material products, raise it to the height it occupies in moral and mental force and culture, and augment its commercial activity and social influence to their present magnitude. At every stage of the advance he has done his part intelligently, cheerfully and with the utmost fidelity, and the residents of this part of the state esteem him highly for the service he has rendered it and the admirable type of citizenship he has shown.

BENJAMIN S. COTTER

Born, reared and educated in Linn county, Missouri, and throughout his life from the dawn of his manhood to the present time (1912), except a period of three years, during which he lived in western Montana, one of the enterprising, progressive and successful farmers of Locust Creek township, Benjamin S. Cotter has a hold on the esteem and good will of the people of all classes and conditions few men, if any, have ever surpassed him in. He is modest and unassuming notwithstanding his popularity, and this fact adds to its extent and heartiness, for, while his merit has been demonstrated to the residents of his township and county, he seems himself to be unconscious of it or the effect it has produced.

Mr. Cotter's life began in Linn county in 1869, and he is a son of William E. and Mary E. (Oxley) Cotter, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Indiana. The father was born in 1835, and was

reared on a farm. When he reached man's estate he became a farmer himself. When he was a child the family came to Missouri and located on a tract of wild land south of the village of Browning which the father bought. Some years afterward he moved to another south of Linneus, on which he died in 1908. The mother passed away in this county.

They were the parents of seven daughters and five sons, and of the twelve eight are living. During the Civil War the father served three years in the Union army in the Twenty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

In politics he was an unwavering Republican and rose to a position of leadership in his party in this county. He kept alive the memories of the war, without any of its bitterness of feeling, by active membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and his religious connection was with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a devout and consistent member, belonging to it for many years. His father, Stephen V. Cotter, was born in Tennessee and died in this county, where he made himself locally famous as a great hunter. He was united in marriage with a Miss Fair, who died in this county also.

Benjamin S. Cotter was reared in Linn county and educated in its district schools. From his youth he has been a farmer in the county except for a period of three years, during which he was in western Montana, as has been stated. He has been successful in his farming operations and won from the soil a substantial competency, and this is not surprising, for his work has been directed by intelligence and good judgment and prosecuted with industry and skill.

In 1901 he was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Forman, a daughter of Maj. Luther T. Forman, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on August 21, 1821. Her mother was his third wife, and before her marriage to the major she was Mrs. Emily Graham. The major was prominent on the Union side in the Civil War, and in Republican politics after the memorable conflict closed. During the closing years of his life he was a Greenbacker in politics. He also was a great hunter in his time. In religious affiliation he and his wife were members of the Christian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Cotter have one child, their son Lee R., who is now a promising student in the public school near his home. In fraternal relations Mr. Cotter is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Yeomen of America. He takes an earnest and appreciative interest in the proceedings of these fraternities, and his membership is highly valued in both of them by their other members. The interests of his

township and county have his intelligent and helpful attention, too, and every worthy undertaking for their promotion has his energetic and serviceable support. In all the duties of citizenship he is faithful and true, always performing with exactness according to his sense of right, and with a view to getting the best results for his community. As a man he is representative of all that is best Linn county manhood, and the people in all parts of the county who know him so regard him.

HENRY SMITH

For a continuous period of thirty-one years this prominent and progressive farmer and influential citizen of Baker township has occupied and cultivated the farm which he now owns and lives on in the neighborhood of St. Catharine, this county, and his life has been an open book before the people around him without a stain on any of its pages. He has been a resident of the county since 1864, coming hither immediately after his discharge from the Union army after three years' service during the Civil War, in which he experienced all the horrors of military strife, including a serious wound received during the engagements around Vicksburg.

Mr. Smith is a native of Massachusetts, born in the city of Lynn on March 29, 1837. His parents, Hiram and Martha (Pendergrass) Smith, were also New Englanders, the former born at Gilford near Lake Winnipiseogee in New Hampshire and the latter in Massachusetts. The father was a carpenter and a stair builder, and never left the section of the country in which his life began. He was married in Massachusetts and then took up his residence in that state, where he passed the remainder of his days. The mother also died in that state. They were the parents of one son and two daughters, all now deceased but the son. The grandfather, Paul Smith, was born and reared in Scotland, and came to the United States a young man. He took up his residence in New England and passed the rest of his life in that part of the country.

Henry Smith grew to manhood in his native city and obtained his education in its public schools. He learned the carpenter trade and worked at it a short time, then picked up the craft of a wheelwright and blacksmith and followed that at intervals for thirty years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years and took part in many important battles, among them the conflicts at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion

Hill and the siege of Vicksburg, all in Mississippi, and many minor engagements there and elsewhere. He held the rank of second lieutenant for a time and was then promoted to that of first lieutenant, with which he was mustered out of the service. During the siege of Vicksburg, as has been stated above, he received a serious wound, being shot in his right breast. This disabled him for some months, but he was able to return to his regiment without a very long absence.

In 1864, having some knowledge of Missouri and Linn county from a previous residence here, he returned to this county and located here permanently, and in 1879 he took possession of the farm he now owns and cultivates, and on which he has made his home ever since. He has carried on a general farming industry with energy and enterprise, tilling his land with intelligence and good judgment, and has made his work profitable to him in a worldly way and serviceable in winning the respect, approval and good will of the people around him and in other parts of the county.

On January 8, 1867, Mr. Smith was married to Mrs. Rachel J. Peavler, a widow. Ten children have been born of their union, six of whom are living: Mary, now the wife of Robert Richardson; Martha, now Mrs. J. M. Logan; Margaret, who married F. Rauer and has her home with him in North Salem township; and William H., Charles and Thomas.

The head of the household is a Republican in his political relations, but, although he is a firm believer in the principles of his party and always supports them and its candidates loyally, he has not been an active political worker, and has never sought or desired a political office. Fraternally he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and takes a cordial interest in the meetings of the post in which he holds his membership. He is well known in the county and everywhere highly esteemed.

SAMUEL H. LINHART

This highly esteemed citizen of Linn county and model farmer of Enterprise township, who is also actively, extensively and profitably engaged in breeding horses and cattle of superior strains, and owns 500-acre farm, has been a resident of the township in which he now lives for more than fifty-four years, and during the greater part of the time has been energetically engaged in one of the leading industries of the county, considerably to his own advantage, and also in ways

highly beneficial to his township and Linn county in general. He was a lad of eleven years when his parents moved to the county, and even then was able to render good service on the parental homestead.

Mr. Linhart was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on November 3, 1847. His parents, Adam and Elizabeth (Brown) Linhart, were also natives of that state and engaged in farming there. In 1858 they moved to Missouri and Linn county, and located on a tract of unbroken land in Enterprise township. The father broke up his land with ox teams, replaced the wild growth of ages with the products of systematic husbandry, and transformed the virgin expanse into a fine farm and a very comfortable and attractive home.

They were the parents of eight sons and five daughters. Five of the sons and four of the daughters are still living. Five of the sons of the household fought in defense of the Union during the Civil War in Missouri regiments, and all made good records for valor on the field, endurance on the march and fidelity to duty in every way. The father was first a Whig and afterward a Republican in his political relations, and in religious connection both he and the mother were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The grandfather was born in Germany and the grandmother in England.

Their son Samuel grew from the age of eleven years to manhood in this county, and completed in its country schools the education he had begun in those of his nativity. He assisted his father in clearing and breaking up the farm and drove five yoke of oxen when fourteen years old to break up the sod, and aided in its cultivation until he reached the age of twenty-one. He then set up as a farmer on his own account on the farm which he now owns and lives on. Like his father, he began on virgin soil, and like him also, he has transformed a tract of 500 acres of the wilderness into a garden and made it fruitful with all the products and fragrant with all the flowers of systematic farming in this part of the country.

In connection with his farming operations he has been engaged for a number of years in breeding high grade cattle and horses, and by his sedulous care, broad intelligence and striking enterprise in the business, has won a place among the most prominent and successful stock breeders in northeastern Missouri, as well as high rank as a progressive, successful and up-to-date farmer in touch with the latest developments in the business, and studious of its advancement and judicious in the application of all he learns on the subject. Also educated his children in the State Normal at Kirksville, Missouri.

On March 30, 1873, Mr. Linhart was married to Miss Virginia M.

Safreed, a native of Jackson county in what is now West Virginia. Her father, Samuel Safreed, died in that state, and her mother brought the family to Missouri and reared and educated her children in this state and died in Oklahoma, eighty-four years old. Mr. and Mrs. Linhart have seven children living: Edith R., who is now the wife of E. E. Harris; Alfa J., who is the wife of Dr. J. W. Dodson; Clinton C., who is a Dr. A. S. O.; Ernest W., Dr. A. S. O.; Jennie M., who married Dr. W. E. Atherton and has her home with him in Missouri; Walter T., Normal student; and Ephozzo, Dr. A. S. O.

Mr. Linhart trains with the Republican party in political affairs and is a firm believer in the principles of his party. But he is not a very active partisan, and has never been an office seeker. He and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in the congregation to which they belong he has served as superintendent of the Sunday school and his wife as a teacher in it for a number of years. Both are well known all over the county, and both are highly esteemed by all classes of its residents, the husband as a progressive, enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and the wife as a conscientious, industrious, intelligent and widely serviceable lady, true to her duty in every way, and a force for good in her community through her zeal and activity and the fine example of sterling womanhood which she gives to all who know her.

PHILIP FOX

To no class of its foreign population does this country owe more than to that resourceful, all-conquering and thrifty element that has come from Germany. Wherever representatives of the German people locate, in this land or any other, they make the most of their opportunities and the locality in which they settle soon feels the quickening impulse of their quiet but persistent industry, and soon shows the beneficial results of their presence and the influence on others which they exert.

Philip Fox, one of the leading farmers and live stock men of North Salem township, this county, is a fine representative of the race, and his successful and useful career in his home locality is strong proof of the sturdiness and fruitfulness of the race to which he belongs by nativity and training. He was born in Germany near the Rhine on November 26, 1852, and there, also, his parents, George P. and Ann E. (Kuhn) Fox, first saw the light of this world and passed the whole of

their lives. The father was a farmer there and prospered in his business according to the standards of the country, and, at the end of long lives of toil and fidelity to every duty, there he and his wife laid down their trust and were gathered to their fathers, the descendants of many generations of residents in the neighborhood. They were the parents of one son and two daughters, but their son Philip is the only one of their offspring living in the United States.

Philip Fox grew to the age of seventeen in his native land and learned the baker's trade there. In 1869 he went to London, and there he worked at his trade until 1872. In that year he came to the United States and journeyed westward to this state, taking up his residence in Shelby county, where he passed five years working at his trade at intervals, but on farms most of the time, and then spent three years in Adair county in the same occupations, not making any considerable amount in the way of wages, but working hard, living frugally and saving his earnings for a more ambitious and productive course in life.

In 1880 he came to Linn county and bought a tract of railroad land in North Salem township, and from the service of others he at once transferred his energies to the promotion of his own welfare, breaking up his wild purchase and making it productive. He has improved his farm with good buildings and fences, cultivated it carefully, wisely and energetically, and made it all pay tribute to his enterprise and industry. As he prospered he made additional purchases until at one time he owned 490 acres, a large part of which is still in his possession. On this land he has followed general farming extensively, and has also given attention to feeding live stock for the markets with success and on a considerable scale.

On May 8, 1878, Mr. Fox was married to Miss Mary F. Thudium, a daughter of Juhn G. and Christina (Straus) Thudium, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume. One child has been born of the union, a daughter named Annie D., who is now the wife of H. C. Spencer, an esteemed farmer of Linn county and one of the leading citizens of the locality of his home.

Mr. Fox belongs to the Masonic order fraternally, is a German Lutheran in religious affiliation and a Republican in his political relations. He takes an active interest in local public affairs, but not as a politician or candidate for public office, but solely for the purpose of aiding in promoting the welfare of his township and county and the good of their residents. He has a good farm, for he has made it one, and is a stockholder in the Bank of Purdin. His citizenship is of an

elevated and useful character, and the people around him estimate him at his true value, which is a high one.

DANIEL THUDIUM

An excellent farmer and a good school teacher, Daniel Thudium, of Linn county, Missouri, has shown himself to be a man of capacity and progressiveness in two lines of useful endeavor, in each of which there is plenty of room for intellectual and business ability of a high order, and in both of which considerable force of character and self-reliance are necessary to win any considerable degree of success. Mr. Thudium has won this in both, and he has thereby displayed the needed characteristics. He has also established himself in the regard and good will of the people of the county as a first-rate citizen and a square and upright man.

Mr. Thudium was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 23, 1851, and is the second son and child of John G. and Christina (Straus) Thudium, a sketch of whom will be found in this work, in which the family history is given at some length. While Daniel was still in his infancy the parents moved to Wisconsin, and in 1856, when he was but five years old, they brought their family to this state and located in Linn county. Here he grew to manhood and obtained such an education as the primitive country schools of the time could give him. They were in keeping with the condition of this region in the period of his boyhood and youth, full of the proper spirit, but lacking development and facilities for the best work they aimed at, but still tending upward, like the people who supported them, and making the best showing they could.

Mr. Thudium assisted in clearing and breaking up his father's wild domain, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty, and then set up as a farmer for himself. He repeated on another tract of unbroken prairie the performance of his father, his brothers and himself had worked out on the old family homestead. While waiting for his land to come to fruitfulness he taught school in the winter months for a number of years, and his reputation as a schoolmaster is still a good and strong one.

In 1882 he moved to the farm he now owns and occupies, or a part of it, which was also wild prairie, and which he has transformed into a very valuable and highly productive and well improved farm. Nature did her part in making the land rich and fertile, and he has done his by

accepting her bounty on her own terms of hard labor and good management. The bargain has been kept on both sides with the utmost fidelity. Mr. Thudium has cultivated his land with sedulous industry and skill and it has responded to his efforts with ever increasing generosity in the returns it has yielded.

Mr. Thudium was married on January 4, 1872, to Miss Sarah E. Hill, a daughter of Willis D. Hill. He was born and reared in North Carolina and became a resident of Linn county in 1856. Of the nine children born of the union seven are living: Charles W., Clara E., who is now the wife of A. J. Nester; Edward T., John W., Estella, now the wife of W. Warren; Benjamin H., and Rosie L., who is the wife of Lowel Pace.

General farming and raising live stock have been the occupation of this enterprising man from his youth. He was also engaged in buying and shipping of live stock for the last thirty years. He now owns 880 acres of land and cultivates the greater part of it. He is a Republican in politics, an Odd Fellow in fraternal life and a member of the Christian church in religious connection. He is public-spirited and progressive in reference to public affairs, just as he is in reference to his own interests, and always ready to do his part to advance the improvement of his township and county. His wife died in 1909, and thus deprived him of the help of an excellent woman.

BENJAMIN S. WILSON

Although not a native of Linn county, Benjamin S. Wilson, one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers of Marcelline township, began the battle of life for himself as a tiller of its fertile and fruitful soil, and has been one of its leading agriculturists ever since. He has lived on the farm he now occupies and cultivates since 1876, and during the thirty-five years of his ownership of it has steadily improved it, increased its productiveness and value, added to its attractiveness and enhanced it in every way, until now it is one of the best in the township.

Mr. Wilson was born in Marshall county, Tennessee, on December 31, 1844, and is the son of Samuel and Martha (Weaver) Wilson, natives of North Carolina, where the father was born in 1817. He was a farmer in Tennessee, whither he went with his parents in early life, and continued his operations as such in that state until 1854. In that year he moved to Iowa, but remained only a few months, changing his residence from Iowa to Macon county, Missouri, before the end of the

year. In Macon county he entered government land south of Laplata, on which he lived until 1865. He then moved to Henry county, this state, where he died in 1886. His wife died there in 1885. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, and of the seven children born to them six are living.

The paternal grandfather, Samuel Wilson, emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee and died in Marshall county in that state. Benjamin S. Weaver, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and also in the Black Hawk Indian War of 1831-32. He bore himself bravely and serviceably in each, and made an excellent record as a valiant, capable and intelligent soldier, with fidelity for every duty and readiness to face the foe at any moment, no matter what the hazard.

Benjamin S. Wilson was ten years old when his parents moved to Macon county, Missouri, and there he completed his growth to manhood and obtained the greater part of his education, attending the district schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm for the purpose. He assisted his father in clearing the homestead and remained at home with his parents until he came of age. He then came to Linn county and began farming on his own account, purchasing and locating on the farm which is still his home.

On March 1, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Stuart, a resident of this county at the time of her marriage. She became the mother of eight children by this union, and three of her offspring are living: Laura E., now the wife of H. H. Sportsman, of Marceline; Martha, who is now Mrs. Jones and lives in Oklahoma; and John S., who is a traveling salesman. Their mother died in 1882, and in 1885 the father married a second time, uniting himself on this occasion with Miss Flora B. Johnson, also a resident of this county. They have had five children, all of whom are living: Vonia, Claude, Urban, Ruth and Russell. All of them are residents of Linn county.

Mr. Wilson served in the state militia for three months during the Civil War. He is a pronounced Democrat in political faith and allegiance, and has been township trustee and filled other local offices. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic order, of which he has been a member many years. In all parts of the county he is favorably known and highly respected as a man, a citizen and an enterprising and representative farmer, warmly and helpfully interested in public improvements and zealous in behalf of everything that contributes to the welfare of his township and the county at large, or the comfort and convenience of their residents.

JOHN G. THUDIUM

The wonderful thrift and resourcefulness, the firm inflexibility of purpose, the persevering and all-conquering industry, and the power to make the most of every circumstance, which characterize the people of the German empire, have been the theme of orator and poet on many occasions and in many latitudes. Their armies have been at times the terror of Europe. Their statesmanship has won the admiration of mankind. In latter days the products of their factories fill the markets of the world. Wherever they camp the wilderness blossoms as the rose, and whatever they put their hands to grows and flourishes. The results which follow their efforts in aggregation, are seen in proper proportion in their individual enterprise, the underlying principles being the same in each case and tending to and working out the same end, in small or great achievements.

One of the best illustrations of what the basic elements of the German character and make-up can accomplish is furnished in the career and the achievements of John G. Thudium of North Salem township in this county. He is now one of the oldest residents of Linn county, but even at his advanced age he is still enterprising and progressive, in what he sees if not so much in what he does, or no longer attempts. For his day of toil, or trade, or ambition is over. The din of traffic and of worldly strife has no longer magic for his ear. The myriad footfall on the city's stony walks is but noise or nothing to him now. His day's work has been accomplished, and he has come home to enjoy the splendor of the sunset, the milder glories of late evening. What is to be said of him is therefore almost altogether retrospective, but it is none the less striking and instructive in a high degree.

Mr. Thudium was born in Wurtemberg, Germany on April 12, 1823. He is a son of Daniel and Christina (Blessing) Thudium, natives of the same province. The father was a truck gardener. He came to the United States in 1880, or about that time, and located in St. Louis, where he passed the remainder of his days. But before leaving his native land he served his time in the German army. The mother died in Germany in 1835. Of her offspring of two sons and two daughters, John G. is now the only one living. Sometime after the death of his first wife the father married a second, and by this marriage became the father of one son and one daughter, both of whom are now deceased. The grandfather and great-grandfather both passed their lives and died in Wurtemberg.

John G. Thudium grew to the age of fourteen at home and attended



MR. AND MRS. JOHN G. THURMAN

school. He then served three years' apprenticeship to a shoemaker, and after that did journey work in his native land for six years. In 1847 he decided to come to the United States, and took passage on a sailing vessel, which was fifty-six days making the trip across the stormy Atlantic. He landed at New York and went at once from there to Philadelphia, where he remained six years. During two years of the time he was in business for himself and did a great deal of work making shoes for the soldiers who were enlisting for the Mexican War, for which the government was then making ready.

While living in Philadelphia Mr. Thudium was married in 1849 to Miss Christina Strauss, who was also a native of Germany. In 1852 he moved to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and bought a tract of land. On that he followed farming for four years, then, in 1856, came to Linn county, Missouri, and settled on the farm which he now owns and occupies. This was government land, wholly unimproved and virgin to the plow. It was a tract of 160 acres, and on it Mr. Thudium built a log cabin and began to transform it into a home for himself and his family. He improved this tract and made it productive, then bought more land, and kept adding to his possessions by successive purchases until he became the owner of about 2,000 acres. On this vast expanse he carried on general farming and engaged in raising cattle on an extensive scale, and made both lines of business pay.

But he was not wholly absorbed in his own affairs. He had a warm and cordial interest in the land of his adoption, and during the Civil war took his place and rendered what service he could in defense of the Union in the Missouri State Militia. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the German Lutheran church. In addition to his extensive holdings of farming lands, he is also a stockholder in the Wheeler Savings Bank of Brookfield and the Bank of Purdin. He came to this county without means of any kind in the way of capital, and he is now one of the wealthy men of Linn county, and his estate is due altogether to his own industry, thrift and excellent business capacity and management.

Mr. Thudium and his wife are the parents of seven children, all of whom are living. They are: Henry, Daniel, Mary, the wife of Philip Fox, a sketch of whom will be found in this volume; John, Sarah, the wife of Alexander Bailey; Matilda, who is living at home with her father; and George. Their mother died in March, 1910. The father is now on the way to the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, and his vigor and activity shame many men of far fewer years. The storms of life have not shaken his firm foundations and its cares and burdens have

not much bowed his frame or at all soured his nature. He is a genial, kindly, lovable old gentleman, whom everybody esteems and all Linn county venerates for his genuine worth.

ASA O. MCKINNEY

Standing well in business circles all over the county, and held in high regard as a man and citizen, Asa O. McKinney, hardware merchant and dealer in farming and other implements, who conducts the only business of the kind in New Boston, has used his time and opportunities in life to the present time (1912) to good advantage for himself and also greatly to the benefit of the community in which he lives, which has been his home from his birth, and the scene of all his useful activity.

Mr. McKinney's life began on a farm near the townsite of New Boston on February 2, 1879. He is a son of Charles and Maggie (Diedle) McKinney, the former a native of New York and the latter of Germany. After many years of faithful and profitable toil on his farm the father retired from agricultural pursuits and moved into New Boston, where he kept a drug store during the rest of his life, which ended in 1910. He was prominent and successful as a farmer, and he was also prosperous and held in high rank in his business as a druggist. The mother is still living at New Boston, where her two sons, the only survivors of her four children, are both in business and both doing well.

During the Civil War the father was a soldier on the Union side of the great sectional conflict, serving in Company C, First United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Home Guards, of which his father was captain. He was in this company seven months, and was engaged mainly in doing guard duty. At the end of the period mentioned he was discharged, and immediately re-enlisted, joining the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, but illness prevented his going into the service with that regiment.

Asa O. McKinney was reared and educated in this county, and after leaving school farmed for himself for five years. He then bought his present business, and to this he has given his attention ever since, studiously, progressively and with conquering enterprise. He has built up a large and active trade, and in doing so has established himself in the confidence and good will of the people as a straightforward, upright and conscientious merchant, as well as one who is master of his undertaking in all its features and details. He took charge of the

business in 1907, and he has made steady progress in it from then until now.

On November 23, 1901, Mr. McKinney was united in marriage with Miss Daisy Davis, a native of Macon county, Missouri, and the daughter of Edgar and Eliza (Greenstreet) Davis, long residents of that county and well esteemed in all parts of it. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney have two children, their daughter Eudima and their son Charles Edgar. The father is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America in fraternal relations and earnestly interested in the welfare of both of the organizations to which he belongs.

In reference to public affairs, although he is neither an office seeker nor a politician, he is true to his duties as a citizen and always zealous for the best interests of his township and county. He cordially supports all undertakings for their progress and improvement, and gives effective aid to all good agencies at work among their residents for worthy ends, moral, intellectual, social and material. He has a profitable business and it requires his close attention. But he never allows it to absorb his time and energy to the exclusion of the claims of citizenship, and to these he always gives heed in a practical and fruitful way. He has made his mark in his township as one of its best and most representative men.

GRANVILLE H. STONE

(Deceased)

Although but fourteen years of age when he became a resident of Missouri, and but twenty-two when he located in Linn county, the late Granville H. Stone of North Salem township is fully entitled to be listed with the pioneers of this county and the state, and one of the heroic personages who blazed the way for the present high state of civilization and development in this part of the country. From the time of his arrival in Missouri, youth as he was, he made a hand on his father's farm and did as much as any other person in helping to reduce it to productiveness and improve it with the requirements of a comfortable home.

Mr. Stone was a native of Grayson county, Virginia, where his life began on November 11, 1820, and his parents, Stephen and Mary (Chaney) Stone, were of the same nativity as himself. The father was a planter and owned a large number of slaves. In 1834 he moved

his family by teams to Missouri, consuming six weeks in making the trip. He located near Fayette in Howard county, where he bought a small tract of land on which he lived and labored eight years. In 1842, at the end of the period named, he sold his land in Howard county and moved to Linn county, where he bought a larger tract of land in North Salem township.

On this new farm in the wilderness the parents passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying on it on August 7, 1846, and the mother on November 23, 1863. They had five sons and five daughters, all now deceased. The father was a Democrat in political faith and affiliation, but although fervently and faithfully loyal to his party, he never held or sought a political office and never desired one. He and the mother were long devout and serviceable members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Their son Granville attained his manhood in this state, and in the limited schools of his youth here completed the education he had begun in the similar schools of his boyhood in his native state. The farm on which the family located in Howard county was yet almost virgin to the plow when his parents took possession of it. He aided his father in clearing and breaking it up, and bringing it to productivity. He accompanied the rest of the household to this county in 1842, and here, also, he assisted in the work of redeeming from the wilderness the land on which the domestic shrine was erected, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-two.

On September 1, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Bailey, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Maddox) Bailey, who were born and reared in Kentucky and came to Linn county among its pioneers. They had twelve children, ten of whom are living: Albert H., of New Boston, Missouri; Sarah, now the wife of S. F. Forest of Seattle; Washington G., of New Boston, Missouri; Walter J., who resides in Lind, Washington; Anna E., who married J. M. Roberts, and has her home with him in Seattle, Washington; Martha, the wife of J. C. Cable of Windsor, Colorado; Andrew J., a resident of California; Melvina, who is now Mrs. Henry Mitchell of Wilson Creek, Washington; Mary E., who is the wife of Charles F. Little of Washington, Kansas, and John G., who resides in Warrensburg, Missouri. Their father, who was past ninety when he died, was a Democrat but never held or sought a political office. At the time of his death, which occurred on December 23, 1910, on the old farm which he occupied and cultivated for fifty-eight years, and 160 acres of which were given to his wife and himself by her parents at the time of his marriage, he owned 900

acres of land, all in an advanced state of cultivation and well improved. He was a deacon in the Baptist church and a leader in public affairs. His widow is still living on this farm with her son Albert, who is farming it with industry, judgment and skill.

Albert H. Stone, the oldest son and first born child of Granville Stone of this sketch, was born in Linn county, Missouri, on April 7, 1844. He grew to manhood and was educated in North Salem township, and after leaving school began life for himself as a farmer, the occupation to which he had been trained on his father's homestead. He has adhered to this calling ever since, and has succeeded in it in a gratifying degree, as he has deserved to have done, for he is an excellent farmer, enterprising, progressive and up to date in every way.

On August 25, 1865, he was married in Sullivan county, Indiana, to Miss Maria E. Roberts. They had four children, three of whom are living: Robert L., William W., and Mary J., now the wife of E. J. Baumberger. A son named Arthur died a number of years ago, and the mother died in 1877. On September 25, 1879, the father took as his second wife Miss Sarah E. Cable, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Hammond) Cable, who became residents of Linn county at the close of the Civil War. Nine children have been born of this union, eight of whom are living: Alma E., now the wife of L. J. Imbler; Ona E., the wife of Carl Locker; Joseph G.; Stella M., who is now Mrs. W. E. Morgan; and Albert H., Harry A., Charles C. and Beulah F. Their mother is living.

Mr. Stone has served as township collector and township trustee and given the township good service in both positions. In political relations he is a Democrat, and in religious affiliation he is connected with the Baptist church. He has a good farm and handles it wisely and greatly to his own advantage, and he also dealt in past years in blooded live stock of superior strains. In regard to public affairs he is progressive and enterprising, and the residents of his township regard him as one of their most useful and representative citizens, and one of their most upright and straightforward and reliable men.

GEORGE S. THUDIUM

This leading merchant at Garner and prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Baker township, this county, is native here, having been born in Linn county on October 13, 1865, a son of John G. and Christina Thudium, a sketch of their lives will be found on another

page of this volume, natives of Germany. He was reared on his father's farm in New Salem township, and before he became a merchant was a farmer himself. He has also lived in other places and engaged in other pursuits, and also owns and controls a farm at the present time, so that his experience in life has been varied and brought him in contact with persons of different classes, customs and aspirations, and gives him considerable knowledge of human nature and a broad view of life.

George S. Thudium grew to manhood and was educated in Linn county. After leaving school he farmed for a few years, having been trained to the industry on his father's homestead, and then, in 1900, went to Colorado for a year. While in that state for health he engaged in merchandising. After his return to this county he again farmed for a number of years. In 1907 he turned his attention to general merchandising, and in that line of enterprise he has been engaged ever since. His store is the leading one in its locality, and is popular among the people for many miles around it. He conducts his business on rules of the strictest uprightness and square dealing, keeps his stock up to date, studies the wants of his patrons and makes every effort to provide for them. He is a progressive and enterprising merchant, and is successful in his business because he deserves to be and so manages his affairs as to command success.

On April 19, 1888, Mr. Thudium was united in marriage with Miss Emma A. Nester, a daughter of Colvil Nester, a Linn county pioneer who came to this county in 1837, and is still a resident of it. Four children have been born in the Thudium household, three of whom are living, William L., Lulu M. and Mabel M. Their father has served as a justice of the peace for fourteen years and also as township trustee. He is a Republican in politics, but not a very active partisan. Throughout the county he is well known and in all parts of it he is well esteemed as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, a good business man and an estimable personage in every way.

JUDGE GEORGE W. STEPHENS

This fine old gentleman, who has filled many offices in the gift of the people of Linn county, and who showed his patriotism at the beginning of the Mexican War by promptly enlisting a company for service in that short but decisive conflict, is now nearing the age of ninety years, and his life has been one of great usefulness in services of

a high character. His life-story is one of the most interesting which could engage the pen of the biographer. His career has been clean and commendable in every way, and the people of the whole county hold him in great esteem and veneration.

Judge Stephens was born in Orange county, Virginia, on February 22, 1826, and he is a gentleman of distinguished ancestry. On his mother's side he is a lineal descendant of the first Bishop Doggett of Virginia who founded Christ Church in that state in colonial times. The judge's father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in his native state at an advanced age after making a record of great credit to himself and benefit to his state.

When the Mexican War began Mr. Stephens, then a young man, enlisted a company and was commissioned captain by Governor Smith of Virginia on April 6, 1846. He was married in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1848, to a Miss Rouzie, the daughter of an eminent physician and surgeon whose ancestors came to America from France with General Lafayette. On her mother's side Mrs. Stephens was descended in a direct line from former Governor James Pleasant, of the Old Dominion.

Judge Stephens arrived in Linnens on July 11, 1856, while the sale of Guitar's addition was in progress. He purchased two lots and soon afterward bought the fine farm adjacent to the city later occupied by William H. Garrett. But he did not intend to devote his time and energies to farming alone. He was licensed to practice law in 1855 by Hon. James A. Clark of Linneus, then judge of this circuit. Being a man of undaunted energy and industry, he exerted his mental and physical powers in the successful practice of his profession, in which he rose to a high rank and commanding influence at the bar and before the people.

The judge, however, continued to purchase land and at one time was one of the most extensive landholders in the county, and contributed largely to its material prosperity and progress in the improvement and development of this fine country. He has filled several important offices in Linn county, among them that of probate judge, to which position he was appointed by the county court as the successor of Judge Brownlee. Under the Fletcher administration he was removed to make room for a Republican, he being a Democrat. But the county court immediately appointed him commissioner to administer the bounty act passed by the legislature, and in the discharge of the duties of this office he was entrusted with the disbursement of a

large amount of money. He has also been several times elected by the citizens of Linneus mayor of the city.

Judge Stephens contributed extensively to the building of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad. He was elected president of this company in 1869, and he at once began to use his energies and even his private funds in pushing the work onward. During the first year of his service as president he had the charter of the road promptly extended to the Iowa line, and negotiated the bonds in the East. When this was done the road rapidly approached completion under the stimulus given to the work by the energy, foresight and resourcefulness of the president.

Judge Stephens has eight children all living in Linneus. His oldest son, E. R. Stephens, is a regular law graduate of the University at Lebanon, Tennessee, and was the senior member of the law firm of Stephens & Smith in Linneus. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Linn county in 1874, and held the office until succeeded by his brother-in-law, E. W. Smith, who married the oldest daughter of Judge Stephens, Miss Maria L. Stephens.

Politically Judge Stephens is a representative Democrat, and has served as a delegate to many county, congressional and state conventions since he became a resident of Linn county. But advancing years have stayed his busy hand, and for a long time now he has been practically retired from active pursuits. He is one of the reviewers of this work and gives it the sanction of his name and influence.

LORENZO T. MCKINNEY

Lorenzo T. McKinney, the present capable, genial and obliging postmaster of New Boston, Baker township, this county, and one of the enterprising and wideawake merchants of that village, was born in Adair county, Missouri, on July 6, 1869, and is one of the two sons of Charles and Maggie (Diedle) McKinney, an account of whose lives will be found in a sketch of his brother, Asa O. McKinney, which appears in this volume.

Mr. McKinney was brought to Linn county by his parents when he was six months old and has lived in the county and Baker township ever since. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and assisted in its cultivation until he completed the course of instruction in the district schools of the township. After leaving school he remained with

his parents a short time, then began farming on his own account, continuing his activity in that line of usefulness until 1890.

In November, 1906, he was appointed postmaster of New Boston, and he at once started his present mercantile business. He has held the office and carried on his merchandising ever since, giving excellent service to the public in the one and making a good record for enterprise and intelligence in business in the other. He is active, also, in the social life of the community, and a great force for good in connection with it, and he takes a cordial interest in fraternal affairs as a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On January 29, 1896, Mr. McKinney was married in Newkirk, Oklahoma, to Miss Carrie M. Crowder, a native of Linn county, Missouri. They have one child, their son Russell L., who is now in school and making a good record there. The father is modest and unassuming in manner and demeanor, but he is energetic and far-seeing in his zeal for the good of Baker township, and New Boston in particular, and the whole of Linn county in general. In political contests he is not notably active, but in all relations where the best interests of his locality and its residents are at stake he is outspoken for progress and improvement and always ready to do his part toward winning desired results and keeping the car of advancement in motion at the safest and most productive rate of speed. The people among whom he has passed his life so far have knowledge of his genuine worth and usefulness and estimate him at his true value as an excellent citizen, reliable and enterprising merchant, capable and conscientious public official and admirable representative of elevated and sterling American manhood.

DANIEL BERKHOLDER

During all of the last forty-two years Daniel Berkholder has been a resident of Enterprise township, this county, and throughout the greater part of the time, almost all of it, in fact, has been a leading farmer and an influential citizen of that part of Linn county. Like most of the other old settlers of the county, he took up unbroken and unimproved land when he came here, and like them, also, he has made a good farm out of the wilderness, improved it with comfortable buildings and other needed structures, and transformed the wild domain into a desirable and valuable home.

Mr. Berkholder is an Upper Canadian by nativity, having been born in the upper part of the Dominion on April 10, 1837. His parents were William and Barbara (Gotheheney) Berkholder, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Alsace-Lorraine, the province which was torn from France by Germany by the stern arbitrament of the sword in 1871. The father was reared on his father's farm in Pennsylvania, but at the age of twenty started out in life for himself, going to Buffalo, New York, and from there to Upper Canada. He remained in the latter country until 1869, when he came to Linn county to live and bought a tract of land in Enterprise township, which he cleared and made over into a good farm and a comfortable home. He died in Purdin, and the mother passed away some years before on the farm which she had helped to redeem from the wilderness.

They were the parents of fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters. Four of the sons and seven of the daughters are living. The grandfather, Berkholder, was born and reared in Switzerland. He came to this country in his young manhood and settled in Pennsylvania, and after many years of usefulness as a tiller of the soil he died in that state at a good old age, comfortable in a worldly way and universally esteemed in the locality of his residence.

Daniel Berkholder grew to manhood in Canada and obtained a limited common school education in the country school near his home. He farmed in that country, after leaving school, until 1870, when he came to Missouri and located on the Linn county farm in Enterprise township which he now owns and occupies, and which he has changed from an expanse of wild prairie, enriched by the growth and decay of ages, to one of the best farms in the township. He has put up good buildings and fences, and farmed his land with judgment and skill, and in doing so has made an enduring impress on the township as an excellent farmer and a first-rate manager of his business.

On January 3, 1865, Mr. Berkholder was married to Miss Caroline Gallmon, a daughter of John and Katie (Seeler) Gallmon, both born in Germany and both now deceased, having died in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Berkholder have eight children: Rudolph, William J., Daniel, John H., Annie, the wife of F. O. Kelley; Hattie, who is now Mrs. William Miller; Emma, who is the wife of J. Guier, and Jay A.

The father is a Democrat in his political connection and firm in the faith and energetic and effective in the service of his party. He has been school director and road overseer, and has rendered good service in both positions. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian

church. In addition to his extensive and progressive farming operations he is engaged in breeding heavy horses and superior grades of cattle and hogs, and his rank as a careful and successful breeder is high and widespread. He makes both his farming and his live stock business pay by his good management, and in reference to public affairs he is always at the front with energy and intelligent helpfulness. In all parts of the county he is highly esteemed.

THOMAS FOX

The scion of old Irish families which for generations lived and labored in picturesque old County Sligo, and took part in its varied industries of cattle grazing, woolen and linen manufacturing and fishing, and followed their daily pursuits in an atmosphere redolent with historical fragrance preserved and handed down for hundreds of years, Thomas Fox, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Yellow Creek township, Linn County, would have brought to this country an immediate personal inspiration born of the achievements of the people of his native place if he had lived there long enough to acquire a knowledge of them. But his parents left the land of their ancestors and all the associations and influences of their early life when he was three years old, and all that he knows of the Emerald Isle and its people he has acquired at second hand through recitals of his parents around the family fireside and his own subsequent reading. But even under these circumstances the spirit of his native land and his ancestors has had a controlling influence in his career, and helped to make him what he is. That spirit has stimulated his native energy and versatility to fruitful action and vastly aided him in working out good results.

Mr. Fox was born in the city of Sligo, Ireland, in March, 1830, and when he was three years old, as has been noted, his parents moved to Canada, where they passed the remainder of their days, living first in Toronto and afterward at Mount Albert, in the same province of Ontario. They had been reared, educated and married in Ireland, and came to this side of the Atlantic in 1834, with a large hope of bettering their condition in a worldly way, and acquiring something for a better start in life for their children than they had themselves. In this design they succeeded in a measure, making good headway in prosperity in their new home and winning the cordial regard and good will of the people around them. They were Michael and Mary (Burns) Fox, and

they well sustained in the New World the reputation of their ancestors won through merit in the Old.

Their son, Thomas Fox, became a resident of the state of Missouri and Linn county in 1870, having come into this region to engage in general farming, and in this pursuit he has ever since been occupied. He has conducted his operations in a way that has been highly creditable to himself and decidedly beneficial to the county and its residents. For he has been a progressive farmer, modern in his methods and up-to-date in every respect. His land is naturally good, and his intelligent and systematic way of cultivating it has largely increased its fertility and fruitfulness and made it yield abundant returns for the labor and care bestowed upon it.

On February 24, 1868, Mr. Fox was married to Miss Elizabeth Martin, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, in the neighborhood of which her parents, William and Jane (Shea) Martin, were for many years busily and profitably engaged in farming. They came to this country from County Waterford, Ireland, and if they did not realize all the hopes they cherished when they came, they at least accumulated a comfortable competence for life and attained an elevated place in the esteem and general regard of the people among whom they lived and labored on this side of the ocean.

Mr. and Mrs. Fox have seven children, all of whom are living and unmarried. They are: Mary, William, Elizabeth, Joseph, John, Leo and Martin, and are all held in high esteem wherever they are known. The father is a firm and faithful Democrat in political allegiance and has always taken an earnest and serviceable interest in the welfare of his party. His religious connection, and that of all the members of his family, is with the Catholic church, to which they are all devotedly attached and in the service of which they are zealous and energetic, but they are at the same time tolerant toward the religious views of their friends and neighbors, and able to see good in all the organizations of men formed for benevolent and uplifting purposes and the general improvement of the human race.

In promoting the general welfare and advancement of his locality, Mr. Fox has always been a potential factor, working with zeal and energy in behalf of every worthy project designed to further the progress and improvement of the locality of his home and the substantial and enduring betterment of its people. He is widely and favorably known in Linn county, and in all parts of it is accounted one of its most sterling, sturdy and estimable citizens from every point of view.

SHELDON L. WILSON

(Deceased)

A valiant soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, and bearing to his grave the marks of his service, and an enterprising, progressive and prosperous farmer in times of peace, the late Sheldon L. Wilson of Linn county, showed in his useful life that whatever the call to duty he was ready to respond to it, and whatever the perils or labor involved in the performance of it, he never shirked them or shrank from them. He was true to every requirement of his manhood, and at his death, on June 12, 1907, at the age of sixty years and six months, he left an excellent name and record as a man and citizen as imperishable legacies to his family.

Mr. Wilson was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on January 23, 1847, and was a son of Levi and Harriet (Wiggins) Wilson, also natives of that state. They moved from there to Iowa county, Wisconsin, where they lived until 1869, then came to this county and located on a wild tract of land, on which they passed the remainder of their lives, making it over into an attractive and valuable farm, and dying on it well advanced in years after a long period of usefulness here and elsewhere. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter. Two of the sons are living still, and keeping up the traditions of the family with credit to themselves and benefit to their several communities.

Sheldon L. Wilson was yet a child when his parents moved to Wisconsin. He grew to manhood in that state, and at a very youthful age enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin Light Artillery for three years to take part in the Civil War in defense of the Union. He participated in seventeen of the most important, desperate and sanguinary battles of the war, among them those of Shiloh, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Look-out Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Peach Tree Creek, and the sieges of Atlanta and Savannah. In one of these desperate encounters he was wounded in the left leg, and he felt the effects of the wound at intervals to the end of his life.

In 1868 Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Sarah E. Miller of Wisconsin, where the marriage occurred, and the next year he brought his bride to this state and took up his residence in Linn county. Forced by circumstances to begin at the bottom of the ladder as a farmer here, he cheerfully accepted his fate and resolutely entered upon the improvement of his finances and the building of his career in this locality. He took up a tract of unbroken, untamed, unimproved land, which

had never yet heard the commanding voice or felt the persuasive hand of the husbandman, and established himself on it without hesitation.

The tract embraced 120 acres, and in the course of a few years Mr. Wilson had transformed it into a productive farm, enriched it with good buildings and other improvements, and made an attractive and valuable home of it. As time passed and he prospered, he found it desirable to add to his industry, and became a successful and well known breeder of Heriford cattle, and also kept a store at Shelby for five years. He succeeded by his influence and energy in having a post-office established there, and served as the first postmaster, keeping the office in his store.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: William L., Charles L., Ethel J. and Herbert L. Ethel is now the wife of J. Berkholder. The father was a Republican in political relations, ardently attached to the principles of his party and zealous in support of them. Fraternaly he was connected with the Masonic Order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the public affairs of his township and county he was always deeply, practically and helpfully interested, and in seeking to promote the general welfare no man in his township was more energetic or effective.

DR. J. M. BOYLES

Esteemed as a man and citizen, popular as a physician and surgeon and admired as a farmer, Dr. J. M. Boyles of Shelby, this county, has evidently made a good record among the people for whom he has labored and with whom he has been associated professionally and otherwise from the time when he was ten years old, and as an active and capable doctor for about twenty-eight years. He is not a native of Linn county, but almost all of his life to the present time (1912) has been passed in it, and he is therefore as closely connected with its history, as warmly interested in its welfare and as strongly attached to its residents as he could be if he had been born here, as he was reared and educated.

The doctor's life began in Hancock county, Ohio, on October 4, 1856. His parents, David and Rhodie (Culp) Boyles, were also born in Ohio, and were reared and educated in that state. The father farmed there until 1866, then moved his family to this county, locating on a farm south of Linneus. He lived on and cultivated this farm until a few years ago, when he retired from active pursuits and took up his residence in Linneus. While the Civil War was in progress he served

in the Union army two years in an Iowa regiment, his service being all on the frontier. The mother is still living. She and her husband are the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

The grandfather, John Boyles, was born and reared in Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio in his young manhood and the early history of the state. He came with his son David to Linn county in 1866, and here he passed the remainder of his life. He was the father of nine sons and one daughter. The daughter and two of the sons are living.

Dr. Boyles grew to manhood in Linn county and obtained his general academic education in the district schools. After completing their course of instruction he attended the State Normal School at Kirksville with a view to preparing himself for a teacher, and he taught school five years. While teaching he studied medicine under the direction of Dr. O. H. Wood of Brookfield, and during the winter of 1880-81 attended the medical department of the State University.

He began practicing on a certificate in 1884 at North Salem, where he continued that arrangement until 1889. He then took a course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and from that institution he was graduated in 1890. He then took up his residence at Shelby, and here he has ever since lived, practiced medicine and engaged in general farming. His practice has been large and remunerative and his farming operations have been conducted in a way that has made them profitable. But the doctor has been a very busy man, for he has never allowed anything to interfere with his professional duties, and they have been very exacting.

On June 14, 1905, he was married to Miss Agnes R. Mattis, a daughter of John and Mary (Haas) Mattis, natives of Germany. The father died in his native land and the mother came to this country in 1888. Dr. and Mrs. Boyles are the parents of three children: John C., Francis N. and Robert E. The doctor is a director of the Stock Growers' Bank of Purdin. In fraternal relations he is a Freemason, and in all matters involving the welfare and improvement of his township and county he is deeply, practically and helpfully interested. He is favorably known all over the county, and is esteemed as one of its best and most useful citizens.

JACOB E. SPENCER

Standing well in the good opinion and approbation of all residents of Linn county as a first-rate farmer, enterprising, progressive and resourceful, and prominent as an advanced and successful breeder of

mules and high-grade horses in this county and throughout a large extent of the surrounding country, Jacob E. Spencer of Grantville township, this county, has lived and employed his time and abilities to good purpose for his own advancement and the benefit of the locality in which he has passed his life from boyhood engaged in useful labor.

Mr. Spencer was born in Jasper county, Missouri, on April 3, 1869, and is a son of Richard W. and Mary C. (Pipes) Spencer, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. The father was yet a child when his parents moved from the Old Dominion to this state. His father, also named Jacob Spencer, selected Sullivan county as his place of residence, and located on a tract of wild land which he transformed into a model farm. He then moved his family to Jasper county in this state, and there both he and his wife died. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters, all but one of whom are living.

Their son Richard, the father of Jacob E., moved from Jasper to Linn county, and passed the rest of his days engaged in farming, dying on his Linn county farm in 1908. During the Civil War he served in the state militia, but was not called into actual hostilities. During many years of his life he was a devout and attentive member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and always he was an excellent and useful citizen. The mother is still living. Three sons and two daughters were born of their union, and all of the five are living.

Jacob E. Spencer was reared from boyhood in this county and educated in its country schools. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and acquired a thorough practical knowledge of farming by participation in its useful labors, aiding his father in the cultivation of it until he attained his manhood. When he took up for himself the struggle for advancement among men he naturally turned to the occupation he was trained to and became a farmer on his own account; and to this occupation he has ever since adhered without a break or interruption of any kind.

During the last five years Mr. Spencer has been actively and profitably engaged in breeding mules and high-grade horses in connection with his general farming operations. In this, as in his farming, he has been very successful, making money out of the business and winning a high reputation as a careful, enterprising and judicious breeder. His stables are extensively known and enjoy an excellent name for the superior quality of their output, which is always the product of intelligence, the utmost care and good management. The best results possible are what Mr. Spencer aims at, and he generally, if not invariably, hits his mark.

In 1890 he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie L. Shrader, a daughter of Robert Shrader, who became a resident of Linn county about the year 1880. Of the offspring of the union seven are living: Earl, Ray, Roy, Lee, Gertrude, Goldie and Lloyd. They are domesticated with their parents on a fine farm of 470 acres belonging to the father, and all acquired by his industry, thrift, business ability and good management of his affairs. He has applied the same elements of power to the affairs of the county, where he has taken part in them, seeking always wholesome progress and development and the general welfare of the whole people. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Order, and in all respects he is a first-rate citizen and universally esteemed as such.

CHARLES E. SMITH

This gentleman is one of the leading country merchants of Linn county, and, although he has varied his occupation by farming for years at a time, he is now in his true field of enterprise, if fair inferences can be drawn from the success he is achieving in it. He was successful as a farmer, too, and throughout his long life in this county has demonstrated to its people that he has native ability and judgment of a high order, and would likely have won success in any line of endeavor.

Mr. Smith was born in Sullivan county, Missouri, on February 1, 1861, and is a son of Addison J. and Docia (Peaveler) Smith, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Kentucky. From the dawn of his manhood the father was a farmer. In his boyhood he moved with his parents from his native state to Illinois, and from that state to Missouri and Linn county, locating here in 1858. He took up his residence on a farm west of Salem in 1860, and was married in that neighborhood about that time. He was not allowed to enjoy his domestic happiness undisturbed for a very long period, however, as the Civil War began the next year after his marriage, and he felt it his duty to go to the defense of the Union. Accordingly, he enlisted in 1861 in the Missouri Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years and six months. He was with his company in a number of battles, notably the one at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. He was once taken prisoner, but was exchanged a few days later and returned to his company.

After the war Mr. Smith located on a farm in this county, which he cultivated until 1882, then went to North Dakota, and from there to Evansville, Indiana, where he is now living. The mother died a num-

ber of years ago. They had three daughters and five sons, all of whom are living.

Charles E. Smith was reared in Linn county from boyhood and educated in its district schools. After attaining his manhood he farmed for fourteen years in North Dakota, but in 1894 returned to this county and opened a general store at Shelby. After a few years he abandoned merchandising and again engaged in farming for some years, then once more became a merchant, which he has been ever since. He is enterprising and progressive in his business, studies the wants of his community and does all he can to fully provide for them by keeping his stock comprehensive and up to date, and he, furthermore, deals with all his patrons with the strictness, fairness and integrity, giving them additional satisfaction on this account.

In 1889 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie McGhee, a sister of William T. McGhee, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have seven children: Ray, Julia, Edith, Scott, Daisy, Isabelle and Horace. The father is warmly attached to his home and his family, and gives his business the closest and most careful attention. But he also takes an earnest interest and an active part in the affairs of his township and county, and is always ready to aid in promoting their progress and improvement. He is everywhere, in all parts of the county, regarded as a good business man and a thoroughly representative and public-spirited citizen, and for all his excellent qualities and characteristics the residents of the county hold him in the highest esteem, good will and approbation.

DANIEL AMBS

If any person were to question the loyalty to the American Union of Daniel Ambs, one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Yellow Creek township, as no one who knows him ever will, he could answer with great force and pertinency: "I was born under a foreign flag and came to this country when I was but twenty-two years old. I was a resident of the United States but seven years when I shouldered my musket and marched to the front with other volunteers to save the Union from dismemberment by the stern arbitrament of the sword, and in the momentous conflict that ensued I bore my share of the responsibility and performed my portion of the duty required without flinching or hesitation. I suffered the horrors of military imprisonment, and faced death on several of the historic battlefields of the Civil War. And

ever since the 'battle flags were furled,' and the war drum ceased to throb, I have been engaged industriously in a pursuit of productive fruitfulness, which has given me opportunity to contribute essentially and directly to the welfare of the country and the benefit of all its people."

Mr. Ambs would not say this. With the genuine modesty of real merit, he is reticent about his own performances and achievements, and never blows his own horn. But it is all in his record, and he is entitled to full credit for it, and this is never withheld where he is known. Mr. Ambs was born in the city of Baden, grand duchy of the same name, in Germany, on April 21, 1832, and is a son of George and Mary Ann (Trinkley) Ambs, natives of the same place and belonging to families domesticated there for many generations.

Mr. Ambs grew to the age of twenty-two and obtained his education in his native land. In June, 1854, he came to the United States, the land of promise and opportunity for the masses of mankind in all other countries at that time, and at once took hold of the openings it offered for his advancement with the characteristic grip and persistent determination of his race. He landed in the city of New York and located in New Jersey, where he was employed on a farm for something over three years.

But the small farming of the East in this country, intensive as it was, and highly profitable in many cases, owing to the abundance and activity of the markets in the big cities which abound in that region, did not satisfy his preconceived notions of American agricultural enterprise, or his own desire for participation in work conducted on a large scale. Accordingly, in 1858 he moved to Illinois and took up his residence in a very productive region southwest of Chicago, but not very far distant from the great city. Openness and amplitude were still needed to meet the measure of his desires, and he did not find them where he was. So, in a short time he moved to Palmyra, in the prairie region of Macoupin county, and in the neighborhood of that city he lived until the beginning of the Civil War.

On July 22, 1861, under one of the early calls of President Lincoln for volunteers to take part in the defense of the Union, he enlisted in Company H, Tenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, being enrolled in the city of St. Louis. His regiment was soon at the front and face to face with actual hostilities and all the horrors of the battlefield. He took part in the battles of Iuka, Corinth and Jackson, Mississippi, including the forty-seven days' siege of Vicksburg, and the previous long and

trying march to that city, and that of Resaca, Georgia, at the last of which he was taken prisoner.

This was in the winter of 1864, but he secured his release soon after his capture and returned to his Palmyra, Illinois, home. A few months later he got his honorable discharge from the army in St. Louis, and then moved to this county, where he has ever since had his home and employed his energies. On his arrival in Linn county he resumed his farming operations, and from that time to the present has adhered to them, notwithstanding many strong temptations to turn aside to other pursuits, and has found them steadily and satisfactorily profitable.

He was married on January 27, 1873. Nine children have been born to him, all of whom are living they are: John, Anna, who is now the wife of Joseph Ott of Brookfield; Catherine, who is living at home with her parents; Josephine, the wife of Charles Groetecke of Brookfield; and Simon, Andrew, Theresa, James and Joseph, all of whom are still members of the parental household and sources of light and life in the parental family circle.

In national political affairs the father is a firm and faithful member of the Republican party. But in local matters he considers first the welfare of his township and county, and casts his ballot in accordance with his convictions in reference to that. In church affiliation he is a Catholic and an ardent and effective worker for the parish in which he resides. He is one of the sturdy, sterling and reliable citizens of Yellow Creek township and Linn county, and is everywhere recognized and esteemed as such.

JOHN J. BROWN

(Deceased)

The late John J. Brown was a native of Linn county and became one of its leading farmers. He was born here on August 3, 1850, and died here, having passed the whole of his life in the county. He was earnestly interested and helpfully active in behalf of the progress and improvement of the region, showing himself to be a broad-minded, public-spirited and useful citizen, and his death was universally deplored.

Mr. Brown belonged to a distinguished family in this part of the state, his kin having given tone and character to the citizenship of the region, and trend and force to the development of its resources, and the establishment and early course of its civil, educational and moral

institutions. He was a son of Thomas and Thusia (Jones) Brown, the former a native of Howard county, Missouri. The name of this family runs clear and strong through the early history of the county, its members were prominent in all the social, political and business avenues of life in the locality, and showed the caliber they possessed by the breadth and firmness of the foundations of civilization they helped to lay in this region.

John J. Brown grew to manhood in Linn county and obtained what education he was able to secure in the primitive country schools of his day, which were like schools on the frontier everywhere. He remained at home with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-three, when he began farming on his own account on land that was partially cleared, and which he lived on and cultivated nine years. In 1882 he moved to the farm he died on, which he improved to a great state of advancement and made very valuable. He kept adding to his original tract by subsequent purchases as he prospered in his business until he owned 480 acres, all fenced and under cultivation. He also engaged extensively in raising registered Shorthorn cattle and superior breeds of hogs, and was as progressive and successful in this department of his industry as he was in his farming operations, in which his success was extensive, positive and continued.

On March 5, 1873, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Nevens, a daughter of Joseph T. and Elizabeth (Gooch) Nevens, who became early residents of Linn county. The father died here in 1888, but the mother is still living in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Mary F., who is now the wife of Joseph Cornett; James L., William H., Lola I., who married Mr. Williams and resides in this county; and Ethel K., who is still at home with her mother on the family homestead.

During his life Mr. Brown was a member of the Christian church, to which his widow still belongs. In his political faith he trained with the Democratic party, and being a strong believer in its principles, gave them and its candidates strong and serviceable support on all occasions. He took an active part in public affairs, always on the side of progress and further development, and all his efforts in this behalf were vitalized by great energy and directed by intelligence and clearness of vision. His influence was considerable in local circles and in addition to what he did for the general welfare of his township and county himself, he produced good results from others by his persuasiveness and the force of his stimulating example. The people everywhere respected him highly.

417

